WASHINGTON
THE FIRST COUNTY OF ALABAMA

THE HISTORY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

Courthouse at St. Stephens, built in 1854, still standing.

THE HISTORY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

First County in Alabama

Jacqueline Anderson Matte

Washington County Historical Society

In Memory of my father, Lee Anderson

Second printing

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Chatom, Alabama 36518

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This, the most definitive history of Washington County ever written, is lovingly dedicated to

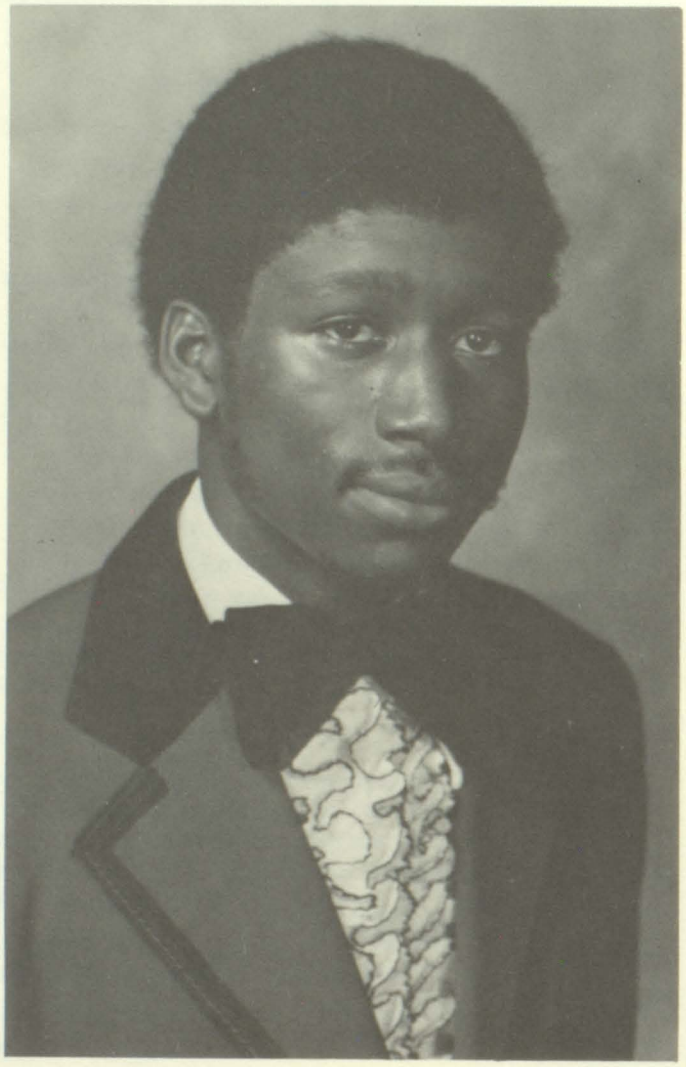
THEODORE BOWLING PEARSON

who is the recognized senior historian of Washington County, Alabama.

Through his great interest in people "Mr. Theodore", as he is known to most, has contributed greatly to the preserving of our rich and lengthy local history. He is also an invaluable source of local color which he shares in a most gracious, generous and enthusiastic manner.

Mr. Pearson's expertise in the field of history has gained much recognition over the years. He has had the distinction of serving a term as President of the Alabama Historical Association, and he is a charter member of the Washington County Historical Society.

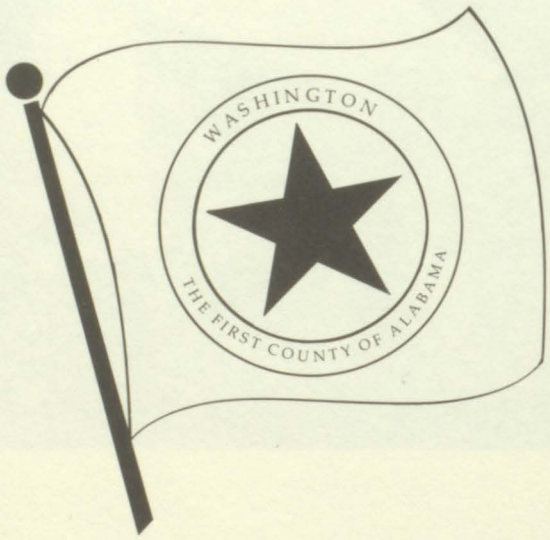
—GENE SCHELL



NATHANIEL HENRY was born in Washington County near Millry, Alabama, on July 28, 1961. His parents are Leroy and Bessie Mitchell Henry. Both parents are ministers of the Church of God.

In 1976, when in the ninth grade, Nathaniel entered a county-wide contest for designing a flag for Washington County. His was the winning entry. A flag of his design hangs in the county courthouse as the official flag of the county. Nathaniel graduated from Millry High School in 1979 and has attended Faulkner State Junior College in Bay Minette. At present he is employed in sales and service for Norris Furniture Company of Millry.

—IDA LEE BRADLEY



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Preface

History, no matter how well researched and objectively written, is still a process of selection; stories told and those left out are decisions made by the writer. This is true of this book which is written in two parts, a general history and a compilation of family and community histories. While some stories were purposely left out in the general history, every effort was made to include as many family and community histories as possible. If someone was left out, the oversight was unintentional.

Pride in one's heritage and awareness of history begins close to home and Washington County will always be "home" to me. My interest in writing the history of Washington County began with a course at Samford University under Dr. Leah Rawls Atkins. Coursework involved researching existing books and materials in print about Alabama counties. Each student was assigned three counties. Mine were Washington, Clarke and Choctaw. I discovered that no history had been written about our county, the first county in Alabama.

As a teacher of Alabama History, I became more and more concerned with the lack of information in textbooks about the earliest settlers in Alabama, your ancestors and mine. Few reference books give them their place in history which they so rightly deserve.

The Tombigbee Settlements, St. Stephens—crossroads of the Mississippi Territory and later territorial capital of Alabama—and the Creek War are unknown to most Alabamians. During the months of research, James Caller, Harry Toulmin, George S. Gaines, F.L. Claiborne and the settlers along the west side of the Tombigbee became as real to me as my friends. These pioneers who spent their lives clearing forests, building homes and establishing the first government in our state deserve more than oblivion. This book is an attempt to develop a sense of place and pride of heritage for future generations.

I want to acknowledge all the people who have encouraged me to write this book. First, Dr. Virginia Van der Veer Hamilton, University of Alabama in Birmingham, who asked me to write the teacher's guide and workbook to accompany *The Story of Alabama*, a textbook adopted by the state of Alabama. By giving me this opportunity to write materials for schools, she also gave me the initiative to attempt to write the history of Washington County. She directed me in research, made suggestions as to style of writing and discussed the mechanics involved in getting a book ready for the publisher. For this, I thank her. Also, I want to thank Dr. Jack D.L. Holmes, author of the Louisiana Collection Series, for critiquing my manuscript from the earliest settlers through the Spanish period, his area of expertise.

Others to whom I owe a debt of gratitude are: the wonderful people at the Alabama Archives and History, Winston Walker, who visited Washington County and helped me identify areas for research, Joe Caver, Sarah-Ann Warren, Mimi Jones, and John Skinner, photographer; the librarians at the Southern Room in the Birmingham Public Library; Judge John Armstrong who allowed me unlimited access to records in the courthouse; to Mr. Theodore Pearson for countless interviews and for reading my manuscript; to Mrs. Doris Brown and Mrs. Barbara Waddell who spent countless hours compiling the second half of the book, reading my manuscript, making suggestions and keeping me apprised of the progress being

made in collecting materials; and to all the members of the Washington County Historical Society for their help and continuing efforts in publicizing the book.

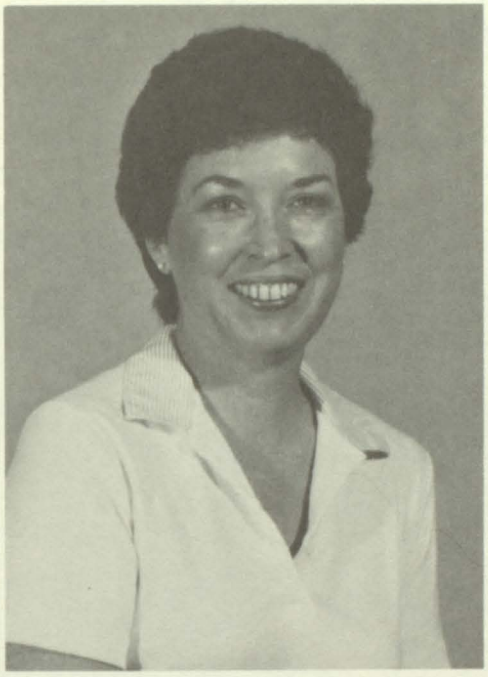
Thanks to those who made the manuscript ready for the printer, Brenda Neighbors, typist, Dale Irwin, photographer, Martha Fazio, Paige McWilliams and Lynn Carter, editors, and Bob and Faith Nance, book designers.

My last thanks are reserved for my family who put up with me while I was writing, especially my husband who has always encouraged me to do what I want to do and I wanted to write the History of Washington County.

JACQUELINE A. MATTE

Some of the capitalization and punctuation is presented here as it appeared in the original manuscripts.

Acknowledgments



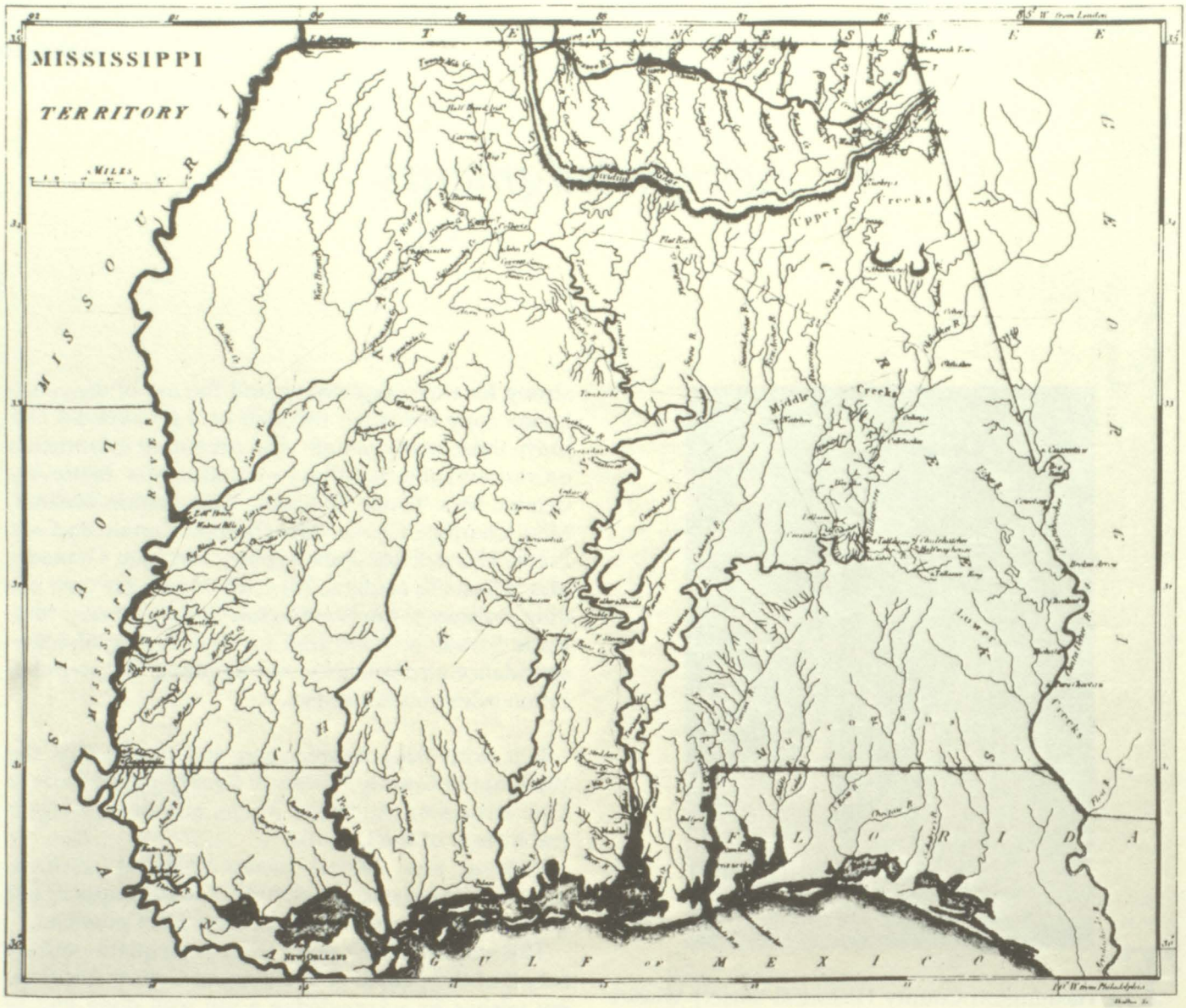
The Washington County Historical Society wishes to acknowledge and express their appreciation to the following people: all those who collected material and wrote community histories; those families who submitted biographical information; the Washington County Commissioners and Judge John H. Armstrong for their cooperation and the use of the courthouse copy machine; the staff of the *Call-News Dispatch*; those many people who submitted information on various subjects and communities; Mrs. Marie Anderson, Mrs. Renée Thornton, Miss Valerie Waddell, Miss Charlene Clarke, Miss Brenda Carney and Mr. Frank Harwell for their typing; Mrs. Joe Granade, Mrs. Elizabeth Mullins, Mrs. Ida Manry for their editing assistance; the Washington County Library, Mrs. Jessie Blouke and her staff for their typing of correspondence and publicity and handling the prepublication sales and donations.

It is with deep appreciation and thanks that the Washington County Historical Society pays tribute to Mrs. Jacqueline Anderson Matte, author of the general history of the County.

Without Mrs. Matte's many hours of research, travel, words of encouragement, and her support and guidance this book would not have been possible.

The words "Thank you" seem inadequate—but on behalf of the people of Washington County, the Society wishes to acknowledge a job well done and to extend its love and appreciation to one of its own. Thank you!

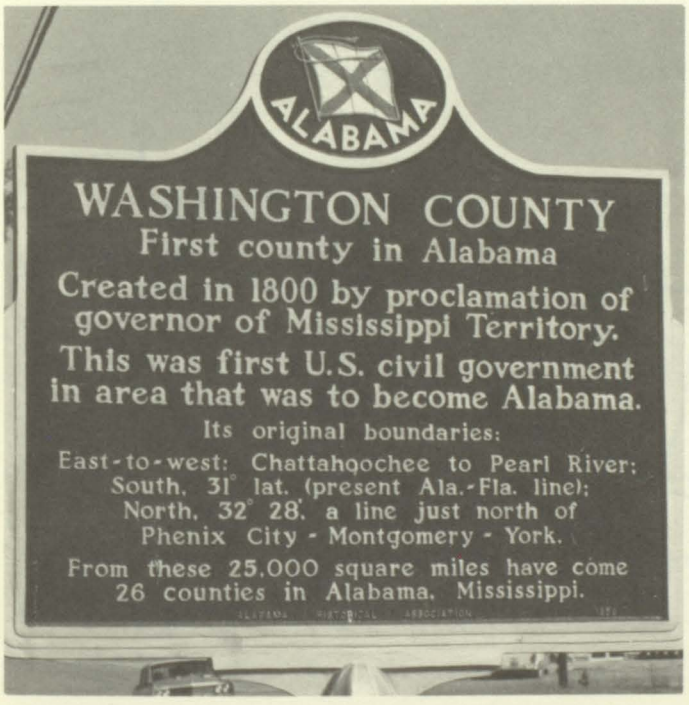
Mr. Gene Schell, President 1979–81
Mrs. Cecil Brown, President 1981–82



Congress organized the Mississippi Territory in 1798, with Natchez as the capital. It was bounded on the south by the 31st parallel, on the west by the Mississippi River, on the north by a line east from the mouth of the Yazoo River, and on the east by the Chattahoochee River. Map courtesy of Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Introduction

Washington County, the oldest county in Alabama, has a colorful history. Its dynamic role in the development of the western frontier after the Revolutionary War through the Territorial Period is unequaled in American history. After those tumultous years, the county took its place in the new state of Alabama and has continued to serve its citizens well.



For centuries the Gulf Coast of the United States was the scene of international rivalries. The area adjacent to the coastline that is now Washington County was claimed by Spain as part of Florida from 1519 to 1700; governed by France as part of Louisiana from 1700 to 1763; taken from France by England in 1763 and held until the end of the American Revolution when it was regained by Spain.

The Treaty of Paris, which ended the American Revolution in 1783, left the new United States without a foot of coastline on the Gulf of Mexico. Spain claimed as a northern boundary for Spanish West Florida the latitude of 32°28′ which runs a few miles north of Montgomery. The United States claimed its sovereignty extended south to the 31° line, and the State of Georgia claimed title to the area between that line and the southern boundary of the state of Tennessee.[1] In addition, the Southeastern Indians called this same land home. Eventually this much disputed area became Washington County.

Claims to the region began to be clarified in 1795, when, by the Treaty of San Lorenzo, Spain agreed to withdraw to the 31° line. Thus, in 1798, the United States created the Mississippi Territory which included this area. Georgia relinquished all claims to lands in present Alabama and Mississippi in 1802, and Choctaw treaties of 1802 and 1806 removed the Choctaw claims to a limited area.[2]

Only two population centers existed in the Mississippi Territory, Natchez on the Mississippi River and the Tombigbee settlements at the forks of the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers. Therefore, the territory was divided into the Natchez District, west of the Pearl

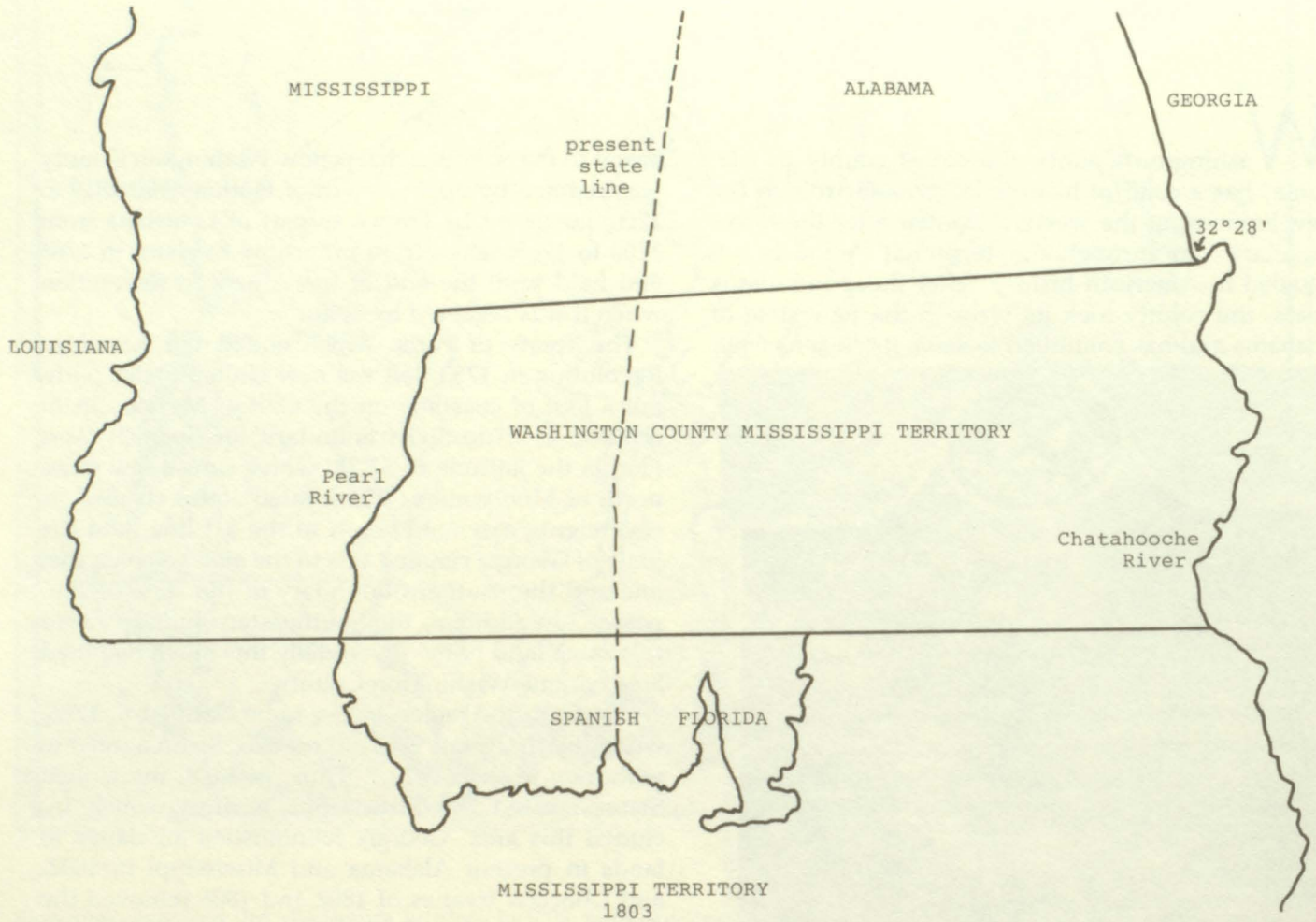
1. Albert J. Pickett, *History of Alabama* (1851; reprint ed., Birmingham, AL: Birmingham Book & Magazine Co., 1962), p. 365.

2. James F. Doster, "Land Titles and Public Land Sales in Early Alabama," *Alabama Review* (April, 1963), p. 108. *Alabama Review* will be referred to hereafter as *AR*.

River, and the Tombigbee or Mobile District, east of the Pearl River.

Washington County, in the Tombigbee District, was created by proclamation of Governor Winthrop Sargent of the Mississippi Territory on June 4, 1800. The county was named in honor of General George Washington. Its original boundaries extended from the Pearl River eastward to the Chattahoochee River and from latitude 32°28′ on the north to latitude 31° on the south. The county measured 300 miles east to west and 88 miles from north to south. Out of the area between these original boundaries sixteen counties in Mississippi and twenty-nine counties in Alabama have since been formed in whole or in part. Now located in the southwestern part of the state, Washington County is bounded by Choctaw County to the north, the Tombigbee River to the east (across which lie Clarke and Baldwin Counties), by Mobile County to the south, and by the state of Mississippi to the west.

This is the story of the events that have taken place in Washington County from its beginnings and the people who made them happen.



PART I

A General History

1

Earliest Inhabitants

Prior to the coming of the white settlers and the establishment of boundary lines no geographical divisions defined what is now Washington County, Alabama, or the Mississippi Territory. There were, however, well-defined natural boundaries—marked trees, ridges and streams—which indicated the homes or the the hunting grounds of several tribes of Indians.

Along both the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers are numerous evidences of aboriginal occupancy: there are burial mounds at Three Rivers landing on the Tombigbee River, near Gaines' landing, near Bolan's woodyard, opposite Peavey's Landing just east of the present Frankville and near Sinta Bogue Creek.[3] Urn burial, too, is evident in several places, and numbers of aboriginal objects were secured in the county in 1905 by Dr. Clarence B. Moore of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science. His investigations into some of the burial mounds revealed artificial deformation of the skull and the custom of placing a bowl over the head of the body which lay lengthwise in the grave.[4] Also a number of stone artifacts, indicative of town sites, were found at Choctaw Bluff and at other points.

A most vivid remnant of Indian life is a twenty-one-foot Indian dugout canoe found in 1974 on the bank of the Tombigbee River by Robert Grimes of St. Stephens. Archaeologists at the University of South Alabama determined that the canoe had been made around 1345, long before Christopher Columbus came to America. The canoe is exhibited in the Washington County Museum in the courthouse at Chatom. Other evidence of aboriginal occupancy includes several pits on a small stream which flows into the Tombigbee River, known locally as the Indian Bath Tubs. These pits were water reservoirs cut into limestone adjacent to Bold Spring. They were later used as a drinking-water supply for the Spanish soldiers stationed at the military post at old St. Stephens.

Robert Grimes of St. Stephens found this 21-foot Indian dugout canoe on the bank of the Tombigbee River. The University of South Alabama treated the canoe with preservatives and dated it at about 1345. It is on display in the Washington County Courthouse Museum. Gene Schell, member of the Museum is pictured here with Robert Perkins. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

At the site of Old St. Stephens was a Choctaw town named Hobuckintopa, important as the Choctaw crossing of the Tombigbee River. According to H.S. Halbert in "Indian Names in Alabama and Mississippi," the bluff was named Hobuckintopa because of this legend:

3. Clarence B. Moore, "Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia," (1905) pp. 248–263. Sinta Bogue is also written Cinta Bogue and Sintabogue.

4. Marie Bankhead Owen, comp., *Our State—Alabama* (Birmingham, AL: Birmingham Printing Co., 1927), p. 241.

Indian bathtubs at old St. Stephens. Courtesy of Alabama Department of Archives and History.

"An Indian, whether Creek or Choctaw is not known, in some violent manner was deprived of his virility. He was so overwhelmed with the thoughts of his degraded condition that in a fit of desperation he committed suicide by running and hopping off this bluff. Hence the bluff was called by the Choctaws *Hobak in topa*—the emasculated one's bed stead."[5]

The Indians found by the French on the west bank of the Tombigbee were the Tohomees and the Nanihabas. The name *Nanihaba* means "hill above" and is preserved in a place called Nanihabee Bluff. The Tohomee towns extended from about two miles south of the mouth of Bassett's Creek on the west bank of the Tombigbee River to Bates' Creek on the south. A third group, the Mobilian Indians, lived along the Mobile River and its islands. These three tribes were a Choctaw-speaking people and formed a kind of confederacy, meeting every fall in a common council or congress. They were an agricultural people as well and on more than one occasion the French at Biloxi and Mobile procured supplies of corn from them.[6] These Indians kept up their separate tribal organization until the coming of the English; then they were absorbed by the Choctaws.

These several tribes of Indians had different traditions as to their origin. The Choctaws, the tribe living in Washington County, claimed to have originated in the earth and made their exit through an opening in a mound on the road between St. Stephens, Alabama, and Jackson, Mississippi, which they called "Nannawyah," meaning "home hill," according to Owen.[7] Pickett describes this site as a "large mound, embracing at the base about two acres, and rising about forty feet high in a conical form, and enclosed by a ditch encompassing twenty acres. On the top of it was a deep hole, ten feet in circumference, out of which some of the Choctaws believed their ancestors once sprung as thick as bees, peopling the whole of that part of the country. They had great regard for this artificial elevation, and called it Nannawyah, the signification of which is *nanna*, hill, and *wyah*, mother. When hunting near this mound, they were accustomed to throwing into the hole the leg of a deer, thus feeding their mother." Tradition has it, however, that they had migrated from Mexico.

The population of the Choctaw nation was quite large when the British took over. The records of 1771 show 2,300 warriors on the superintendent's books at Mobile with an estimate of 2,000 more scattered over the countryside.[8]

5. H.S. Halbert, "Indian Names in Alabama and Mississippi," *Transactions Alabama Historical Society, 1898–1899*, Vol. III, ed., Thomas McAdory Owen, p. 92.
6. M.B. Owen, *Our State*, p. 243.
7. Ibid., p. 16.
8. Pickett, *Alabama*, p. 124. Chapter 5 provides a detailed account of Choctaw customs.

2

Colonial Period

Although Spain claimed the area for most of the sixteenth century, Spanish claims left no mark on the future site of Washington County. Later French exploration and settlement were restricted mainly to the Gulf Coast, but a few forts were built on inland rivers for protection and trade. One of these was Fort Tombecbé, built on the Tombigbee River (this site is near Epes, in Sumter County) in 1736 by order of Bienville, the Governor of French Louisiana, to serve as "a depot for the army and as a permanent trading post"[9] with the Choctaws. Thus, Frenchmen, traveling up the Tombigbee River from Mobile, were probably the first white men to pass through what was to become Washington County.

Nineteenth-century historians agreed that the French had settled in the area. According to Rev. T.H. Ball, "If, as is stated by Meek, the French established a trading and military post at St. Stephens, some French settlers would be likely to locate on the west and even on the east side of the river."[10] Also, Pickett mentions that some French farmers lived upon this river in 1792.[11] *The American State Papers, Public Lands* shows further evidence of French occupation: the claim of Maria Josephia Narbone was presented to the Commissioners of the Mississippi Territory based on a "sale at public auction, under authority of the French Government, in the year 1756."[12] The land is described as being eleven leagues north of the town of Mobile, formerly known as the plantation of Madame le Sueur, containing over fifteen hundred acres. Other French names also appear in these records.

Tombigbee Settlements

Great Britain acquired East and West Florida in 1763 after the French and Indian War. Bernard Romans explored this vast area for the British, collecting extensive information on the Indians, rivers and terrain. On his journey, he passed the bluff where old St. Stephens was later founded;[13] he camped at the mouth of Sinta Bogue on January 20, 1772.[14]

Under terms of a treaty between the British and the Choctaw nation signed at the Indian Congress in Mobile in 1765, Great Britain received all of what is now Washington County, south of the Choctaw boundary line which ran from Hatchipki Bluff on the Tombigbee

9. Ibid., p. 284.

10. Rev. T.H. Ball, *Clarke County, Alabama and Its Surroundings from 1540–1877* (1879; reprint ed., Clarke County Historical Society, 1973), p. 52. Ball refers to A.B. Meek's *Romantic Passages in Southwestern History*, 1857.

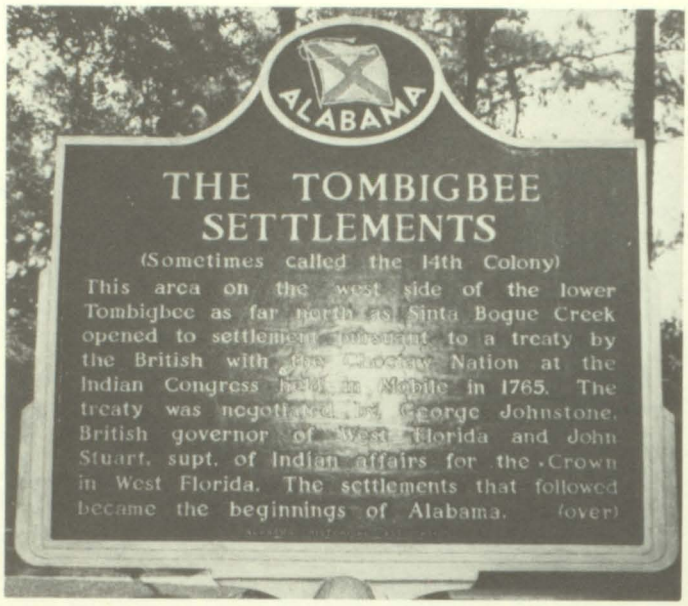
11. Pickett, *Alabama*, p. 417.

12. *American State Papers Public Lands*, 1: 635–636; hereafter referred to as ASP. James Caller and Joseph Campbell were the executors for Maria Josephia (Krebs) Narbone, March 22, 1804. ASP are rich in genealogical data. The present claimant and original claimant are given in addition to their location; from where the patent was derived; if claim was rejected an explanation was given, plus the exact period of known settlement. Also included are those settling under preemption rights without authority to settle from any governments. The location and nature of claim is listed, both the period of cultivation and habitation, plus the date of first settlement.

13. William H. Brantley, *Three Capitals, A Book About the First Three Capitals of Alabama: St. Stephens, Huntsville and Cahawba* (Boston: The Merrymount Press, 1947), p. 2.

14. Pickett, *Alabama*, p. 136–338. For a more detailed account of Roman's journey, read Bernard Romans' *Florida*, p. 59–71.

Tombigbee Historical marker, front and back, dedicated May 21, 1978, located in the state roadside park on Highway 43, south of Wagarville. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.



River to the Buckatunna River.[15] This cession of land from the Choctaws was the key to the beginning of Alabama because it was in this area that the British government began to make land grants to settlers who became permanent residents.

These early settlers were Tory or Loyalist refugees of the American Revolution, several respectable planters of French descent, and "Indian Countrymen" from the Atlantic colonies who had come into the wilderness to make their fortunes or to escape the law.[16] The background of these men was varied. English and Scottish traders mingled with Yankee frontiersmen. These men took Indian brides, trapped, hunted, or stole. Most left their mark upon the land in the form of mixed-blood children, many of whom achieved high status among their mother's people.[17] While many government officials complained that the area was full of traitors and "semi-Christians" who were "illiterate, wild, and savage," most of the inhabitants were not felons but simply struggling settlers seeking better land and a better life.

The minutes of the Council of West Florida in 1777 show British land grants on the Tombigbee near Bassett's Creek to William Jackson, John Mathews, Robert Mathews, Robert Abrams, Jesse Wall, William Wall, and John Low. Charles Roberts of Pennsylvania received a grant on the same river higher up, and Alexander Cameron, of South Carolina, one at or beneath Black Rock on the west side of Mobile River.

Moses Kirkland, who was a colonel of militia and justice of the peace in the Ninety-sixth District of South Carolina, received a grant on the west side of the Tombigbee, about six or eight miles below the Indian line at the mouth of Tallow Creek. In charge of four thousand volunteers serving King George III, he escaped to Charleston on the outbreak of the Revolution. Afterwards captured and imprisoned by the rebels, he finally escaped and joined the British in West Florida.[18]

One of the most prominent early settlers was a Scotsman, Capt. John McIntosh, a British officer who had served in West Florida during the British occupation. He received a land grant in 1775 for 500 acres of land including part of a bluff on the Tombigbee River that had been the ancient seat of the Tohomee Indians. This bluff, a beautiful two-mile crescent, eighteen miles upriver from the 31° parallel, became known as McIntosh Bluff. Here Capt. McIntosh built a home and worked a plantation. It was here in 1780

15. Theodore Bowling Pearson, "Historic McIntosh Bluff, Alabama's First County Seat," *AR* (October, 1970), p. 245.

16. Peter J. Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (1897; reprint ed., University of Alabama: University of Alabama Press, 1962), p. 307.

17. Thomas Perkins Abernethy, *The Formative Period in Alabama, 1815–1828* (University: University of Alabama Press, 1965), p. 18. Among Indians, the maternal line of descent determined heritage.

18. Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile*, p. 308. Tallow Creek is spelled in a variety of ways, Talla, Tauler, Taller.

that a grandson, George Michael Troup, was born. George M. Troup later became a distinguished governor of Georgia. This native of McIntosh Bluff was the first person born in Alabama to become a governor of a state.

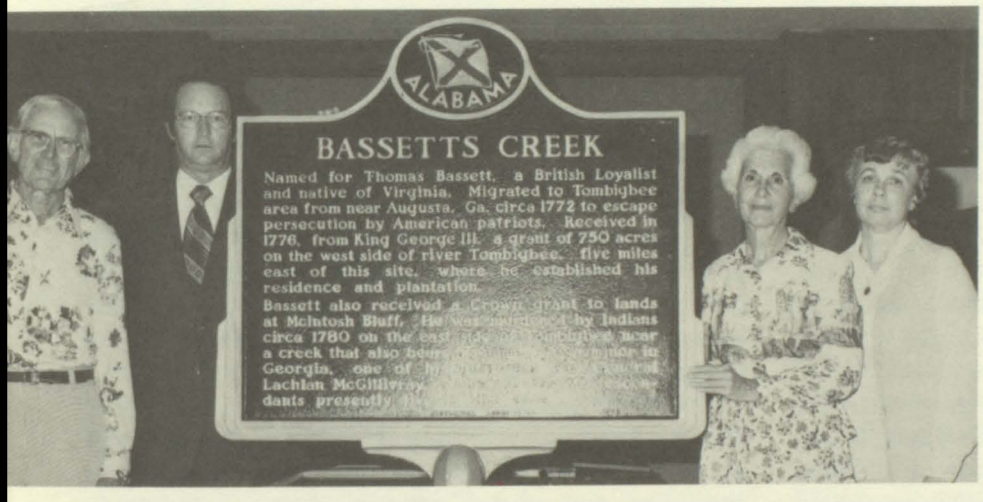
The McIntosh family was active in 18th- and 19th-century America. Some were British officers, others, especially in Georgia, were ardent supporters of the American Revolution. The most picturesque member of the family was the flamboyant "Old Rory" McIntosh, a strong supporter of King George III. It is said that, dressed in his usual Highland costume, he once marched up to an American fort alone and demanded its surrender. His demand was, of course, refused.

One of Capt. John McIntosh's Georgia cousins, a zealous Whig, urged him to join the American cause. Capt. McIntosh declined, saying that having eaten the king's salt he would have to remain loyal. His use of the words king and salt were prophetic: by remaining loyal to the king, he nullified his chances of retaining his land at McIntosh Bluff when the British were defeated. His use of the word salt is ironic because of the discovery of the huge salt dome at McIntosh Bluff 168 years later.[19]

Another settler who held a land grant on the Tombigbee from King George III was Thomas Bassett. His grants in 1776 consisted of a 1,050-acre tract near the mouth of Bassett's Creek and a tract of 750 acres on McIntosh Bluff, a short distance above the Capt. McIntosh grant.[20] Part of the wording of this royal grant is as follows:

> . . .[we] do give and grant the described lands together with all woods, underwoods, timber and timber trees, fishing waters, water courses, profits, commodities, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, also with privilege of hunting, hawking and fowling upon same, reserving to us, however, all mines of gold and silver.[21]

The elder Bassett was killed by Indians while returning from a trip to Pensacola sometime prior to 1781. The creek where he met his death, named East Bassett's, is in Clarke County.[22] His sons, Nathaniel and Thomas, after the defeat of the British, wisely became Spanish subjects and obtained Spanish grants in 1787 to the same tracts of land that they had held as British grantees.[23] This action put the Bassett claim in a favorable position with the United States Commissioners in 1804 and 1805, and the Bassett claims were approved. In contrast, the claim of the heirs of Capt. John McIntosh was not approved, although John McGrew and Thomas Bassett appeared before the commissioners in behalf of the heirs.[24]



This historical marker honoring Thomas Bassett was dedicated October 31, 1976. It is located at the Bassetts Creek bridge near Wagarville on U.S. Highway 43. Admiring the marker are, from left, Theodore B. Pearson, who helped prepare the text; former Judge of Probate Tom W. Turner, Mrs. Mildred Womble and Mrs. Lucille Granade, members of the Washington County Arts and Crafts Association. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

19. Pearson, "McIntosh Bluff." Mr. Pearson visited the site of Captain McIntosh's house where he noted that Olin Corporation has a barge slip for loading barges with chemicals produced from salt mined nearby, cut into the bluff at this early homesite.

20. Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile*, p. 285. Bernard Romans mentions him in his travels in 1771, "When they invited us on shore, we found they were one Thomas Baskett, with two white hunters and some Chactaws; we were here well regaled with excellent meat and very good bread . . . and staid all night at their camp."

21. Pearson, "McIntosh Bluff," p. 246. Photostat of grant in possession of R.P. Roberts, Jr., of Leroy, AL.

22. *ASP*, 1:613. The creeks on both the left and right banks are named Bassett's "the one on the right bank of the Tombigbee, from his having lived on or near the same, and the one on the left from Thomas Bassett's having been murdered thereon."

23. *ASP*, 1:612, Thomas Bassett's case, No. 32, March 19, 1804.

24. *ASP*, 1:551. "John M'Grew, Esquire, testified that John McIntosh had land cleared, and negroes working on said land in the year 1780, or 1781, and that it was said that the land was cultivated at that time for account of John McIntosh. Thos. Bassett deposed that he knew that said land was inhabited and cultivated at the time the British held this country, by his, McIntosh's, negroes and overseers."

Fate of the Bassett land grant is typical of problems encountered by early settlers in the Tombigbee-Tensaw region. The uncertainty and incompleteness of land titles under British and Spanish grants prohibited the sale of new lands for many years. Also Georgia, which had never relinquished its colonial claim to the territory between the Chattahoochee and the Mississippi rivers, organized the Yazoo Land Company in 1795, which brought hundreds of Georgians into this region. In addition, the area in which Indian titles had been extinguished was very narrow and restricted. The Choctaw cession of 1765, was finally confirmed to the United States by the Treaty of Fort Confederation on October 2, 1802, when the old Choctaw Boundary Line was marked. That part of Washington County north of the boundary line was acquired from the Choctaws by the Treaty of Mt. Dexter, on November 16, 1806.[25]

Spain regained control of the Floridas toward the end of the Revolutionary War when Bernardo Galvez captured Mobile on March 14, 1780. Spanish possession of East and West Florida was formalized by the Treaty of Paris in 1783 which ended the American Revolution and the war between England and Spain. However, dispute over the boundary between the two countries was destined to cause friction between Spain and the new American nation.[26]

The disputed area, which lay between the 31° parallel of latitude (running east and west a short distance north of Mobile) and 32°28′ latitude between the Mississippi River and the Georgia border, was called the "Yazoo Strip". This strip was not only disputed between Spain and America but it was also occupied by the southeastern Indians, the Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, who were involved in a struggle to hold back the encroachments of the whites on their lands.

Spain's policy was to support the Indians secretly in their wars against the Americans in order to maintain a buffer between Spanish territory and the intruders from the United States. Indian trade, the barter of deerskins provided by the Indians for European manufactured goods, had been established originally by the French, then the British continued it. This trade relationship had become absolutely essential to the maintenance of stable relations with the Indians. So the Spanish continued this trade policy to preserve the good will of the Indians.

Despite their protestations of friendship for the Spaniards, the Indians attacked settlers in the Spanish territory. In addition to Indian attacks and friction with Americans, the illegal activities of renegade whites and runaway slaves in the Indian country were a constant source of trouble. To help maintain order and provide protection, the Spanish governor, Estéban Miro put a garrison at Fort Confederation (formerly Fort Tombecbé) on the Tombigbee River. The protective presence of the garrison encouraged settlers to establish themselves in the area.

Several hundred settlers already lived north of Mobile on the Tensaw and Tombigbee Rivers by virtue of earlier British grants. When Spain took over, former British subjects were allowed to remain in Spanish territory if they signed an oath of loyalty to Spain.

In addition, the Spanish government encouraged settlers to move into this region by extending religious freedom and by granting tax-free lands to all settlers who would take an oath of allegiance. Under such a policy, the Tombigbee and Tensaw region began to attract thousands of settlers. The governor evidently thought he could make loyal Spanish subjects of these Americans, and indeed the Spanish policy in Louisiana and Florida aimed at populating and strengthening the colonies.[27]

With the influx of thousands of new settlers, the Indians felt threatened and increased their activities against the Americans. When their hunting lands were endangered, the Indians raided plantations, stole livestock and, in the spring of 1789, planned to massacre all the American settlers in the region. At Mobile, Spanish commandant Vicente Folch ordered Lieutenant Josef Deville Degoutin and a detachment of twenty-five men to build a fort at the head of navigation on the Tombigbee. It was named Fort San Esteban, which translates to St. Stephens in English, for the governor, Estéban Miro.[28]

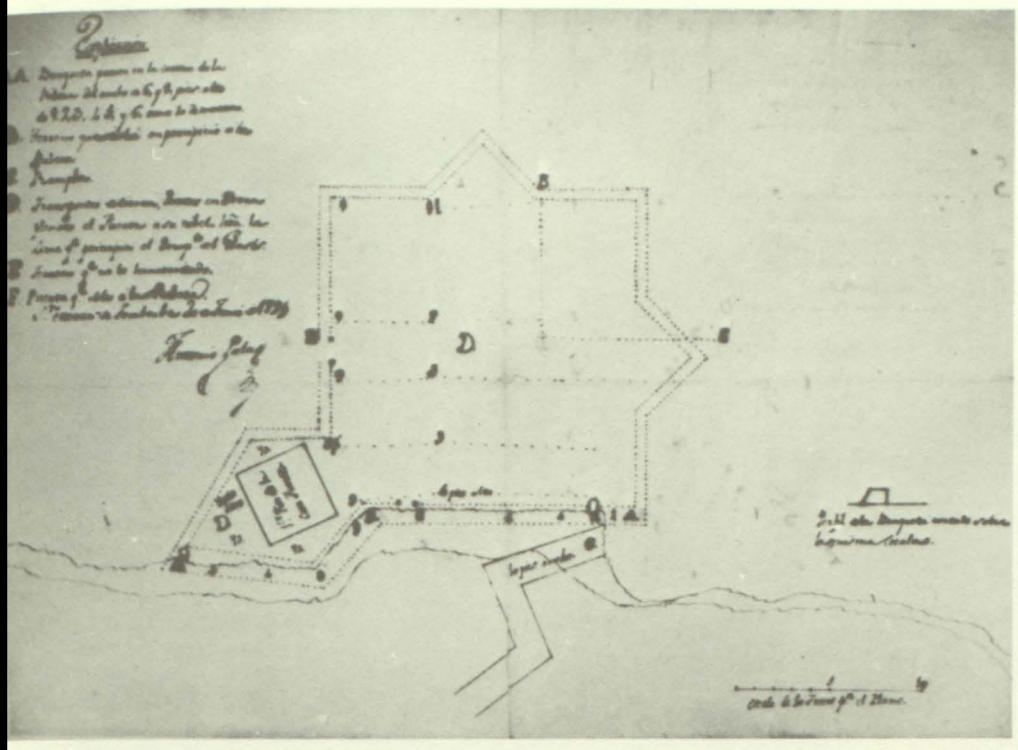
There is disagreement among historians as to why Fort St. Stephens was built. Pickett says it was probably built to check American aggressions and to gain the good will of the Indians. However Jack D.L. Holmes states that "contrary to what has been written, Fort San Esteban was not constructed to protect

25. Jesse M. Richardson, *Alabama Encyclopedia, Vol. I, Book of Facts* (The American Southern Publishing Company, 1965), p. 149.

26. Daniel Savage Gray, *Alabama: A Place, A People, A Point of View* (Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, 1977), p. 16.

27. David H. White, "The Indian Policy of Juan Vicente Folch, Governor of Spanish Mobile, 1787–1792," *AR* (October, 1975), pp. 260–275.

28. Jack D.L. Holmes, "Notes on the Spanish Fort San Esteban de Tombecbe," *AR* (October, 1965), pp. 281–290. Permission granted by Dr. Holmes to use material from his extensive writings on the Spanish period in Alabama.



San Esteban de Tombecbe, 1795, Archivo General de Indias (Sevilla), Papeles procedentes de la Isla de Cube, Legajo (bundle). Diagram of Fort St. Stephens photographed in 1966 by Dr. Jack D.L. Holmes, Birmingham, AL.

Spanish West Florida against the Americans, but rather to protect the American settlers along the Tombigbee River against Indian hostilities. In the spring of 1789, when the first fort was constructed there, the United States offered no challenge to Spain in the Alabama and Mississippi valleys. On the contrary, Congressman Thomas Scott of Pennsylvania complained on May 28, 1789, that 7,000 Americans were anxious to immigrate to Spanish territory where they would be welcomed as settlers and vassals of Spain."[29]

Many of these settlers chose to migrate to Alabama as a result of a journey to South Carolina by the Creek leader Alexander McGillivray. Pickett called McGillivray "Talleyrand of Alabama" because of his diplomatic dealings with the governments of Spain, Great Britain and America.[30] As a representative of both the Creeks and the Spanish McGillivray encouraged settlers who would abide by Spanish laws and not encroach on Indian hunting lands. These were offered land grants along the Tensaw and Tombigbee Rivers north of Mobile. Former officers of the British militia such as Baley Chaney, Cornelius McCurtin and John Linder, Sr., accepted the opportunity presented to them by McGillivray and the Spanish officials, and it seems that the British were more than willing to see them leave their homes in the East.

John Linder, Sr. and Jr., were among these settlers. The elder Linder was born in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, in 1720 and lived many years in Charleston where he served as engineer and surveyor for the British. John Linder, Jr., had become the leader of a rowdy group of men disbanded from the British and American armies, together with some vagrants from the different provinces. These men, styled "banditti" by the last British governor of East Florida, Patrick Tonyn, engaged in repeated acts of robbery and rebellion before taking refuge in the swamps and other places of concealment. Tonyn recommended their expulsion from East Florida to his Spanish successor, Governor Vicente Manuel de Zéspedes.

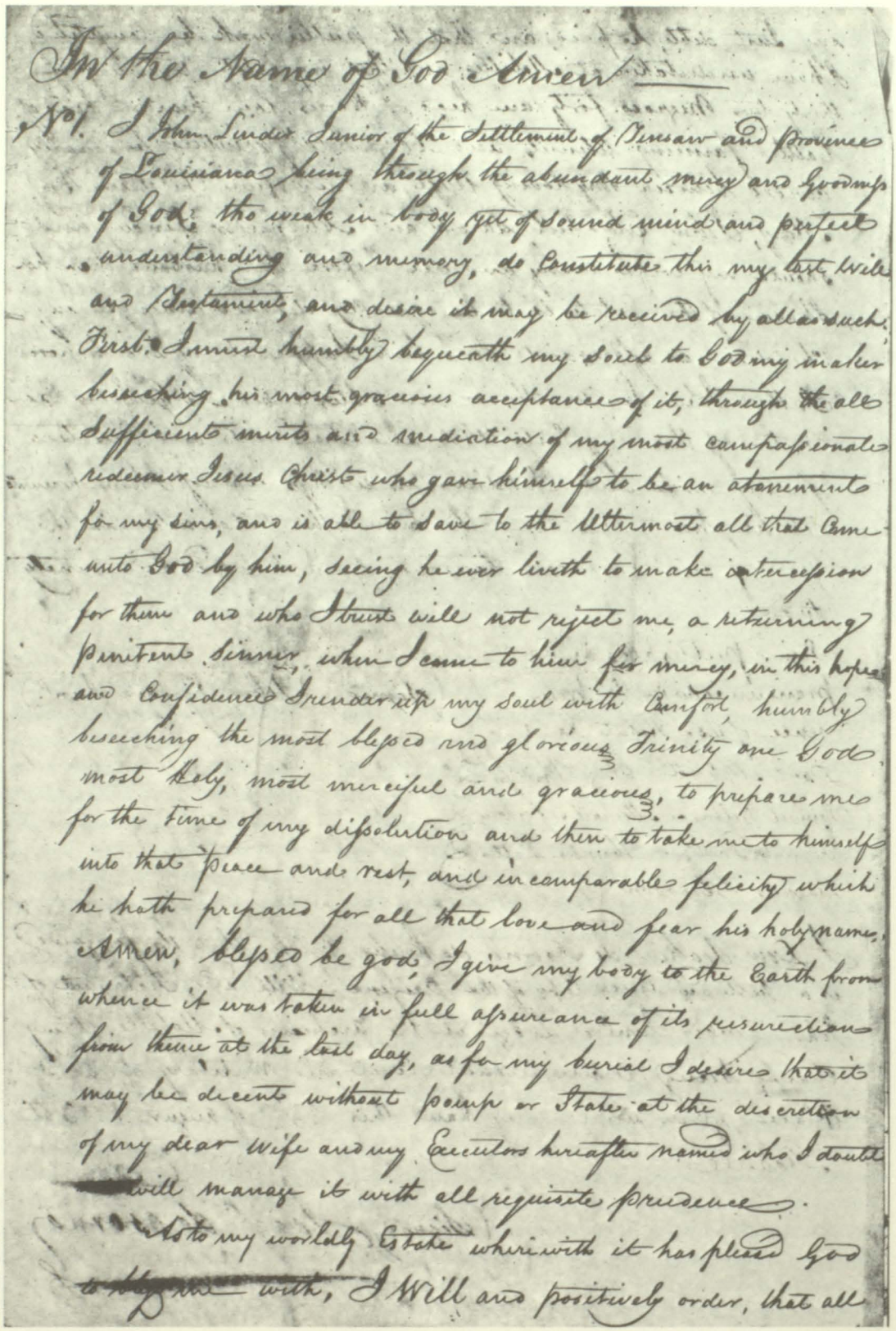
The commandant at Mobile, Pedro Favrot, recommended the elder Linder as a man of character and superlative qualities, including a firm loyalty to Spain, and suggested that he be appointed commandant of the Tensaw post in 1785. His title was Justice of Peace for the District of Tensaw and Tombigbee.[31]

The Linders owned considerable land grants in southern Alabama. In the Tensaw census of 1785,

29. Ibid.

30. Alexander McGillivray was also called Emperor of the Creeks. Several books have been written about him, *McGillivray of the Creeks* by John Walton Caughey; *Alabama Empire*, a novel by Welbourn Kelley, plus Pickett's account of his life.

31. Jack D.L. Holmes, "Alabama's Forgotten Settlers: Notes on the Spanish Mobile District, 1780–1813," *Alabama Historical Quarterly* (Summer, 1971), pp. 87–97. *Alabama Historical Quarterly* referred to hereafter as *AHQ*.

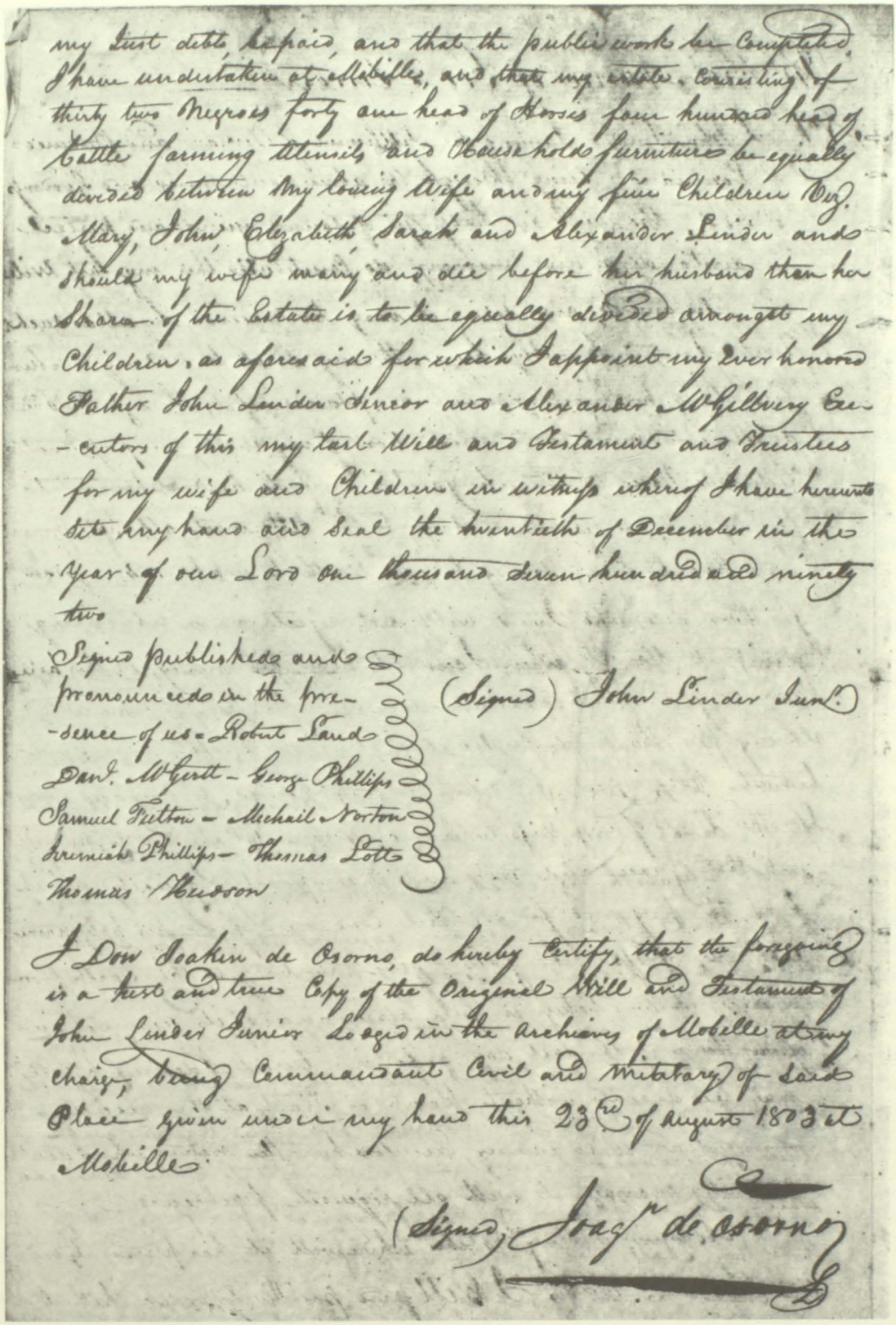


In the Name of God Amen

No. I John Linder Junior of the Settlement of Pensaw and Province of Louisiana being through the abundant mercy and goodness of God, tho weak in body yet of sound mind and perfect understanding and memory, do Constitute this my last Will and Testament, and desire it may be received by all as such. First. I most humbly bequeath my Soule to God my maker beseeching his most gracious acceptance of it, through the all Sufficient merits and mediation of my most compassionate redeemer Jesus Christ who gave himself to be an atonement for my sins, and is able to save to the uttermost all that Come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them and who I trust will not reject me, a returning penitent Sinner, when I come to him for mercy, in this hope and Confidence I render up my Soul with Comfort, humbly beseeching the most blessed and glorious Trinity one God most Holy, most merciful and gracious, to prepare me for the time of my dissolution and then to take me to himself into that peace and rest, and incomparable felicity which he hath prepared for all that love and fear his holy name. Amen, blessed be god, I give my body to the Earth from whence it was taken in full assurance of its resurrection from thence at the last day, as for my burial I desire that it may be decent without pomp or State at the discretion of my dear Wife and my Executors hereafter named who I doubt not will manage it with all requisite prudence.

As to my worldly Estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me with, I Will and positively order, that all

John Linder, Jr., appointed Alexander McGillivray executor of his will in 1792. Alexander McGillivray, the "Emperor of the Creeks," was the son of Lachlan McGillivray who, tradition says, came from a titled home. Lachlan came from Scotland to the Carolinas at age sixteen and joined the Indian traders in 1735. Later he met the beautiful young Creek Princess Sehoy and was married to her about 1738. She was the daughter of Captain Marchand, a French officer who at one time com-



my Just debts Repaid, and that the public work he Compleated I have undertaken at Mobille, and that my estate Consisting of thirty two Negroes forty one head of Horses four hundred head of Cattle farming Utensils and Household furniture be equally devided between my loving Wife and my five Children Viz. Mary, John, Elizabeth, Sarah and Alexander Linder and Should my wife marry and die before her husband then her Share of the Estate is to be equally devided amongst my Children, as aforesaid for which I appoint my Ever honored Father John Linder Senior and Alexander M'Gilbery Executors of this my last Will and Testament and Trustees for my wife and Children in witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal the twentieth of December in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and ninety two

Signed published and pronounced in the presence of us - Robt Land Dan'l M'Girtt - Geo. Phillips Samuel Fulton - Michael Norton Francis Phillips - Thomas Lott Thomas Hudson

(Signed) John Linder Jun'r

I Don Joakin de Osorno, do hereby Certify, that the foregoing is a true and true Copy of the Original Will and Testament of John Linder Junior Lodged in the Archives of Mobille at my charge, being Commandant Civil and Military of said Place given under my hand this 23d of August 1803 at Mobille.

(Signed) Joaq'n de Osorno

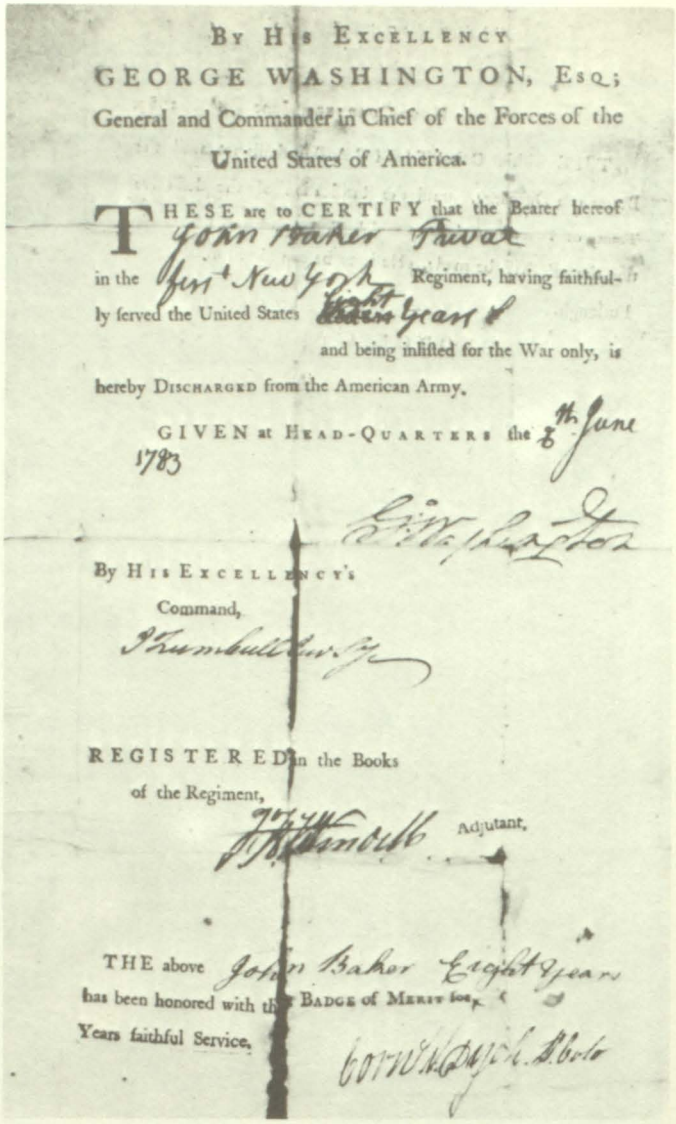
manded Fort Toulouse on the Coosa River, and a Creek woman of the "Clan of the Wind." This will, recorded during Spanish occupation, was contested in Washington County, Mississippi Territory, in 1803. Note signature of Spanish Commandant. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Joe C. Granade, Chatom, Al.

which the elder Linder compiled, the two Linders are listed with their wives, eighty-two Negro slaves, twenty-seven horses, and seventy-two cattle. They produced corn, tobacco, rice and chickpeas. By 1789, the Linders owned thirty-three horses and 230 head of cattle.

Evidently, friendship and respect developed between the Linders and Alexander McGillivray. John Linder, Jr., appointed his father and McGillivray executors of his last will and testament on December 20, 1792. John, Jr., died in 1792, and his father performed the duties of executor because "Alexander McGillivray Executor never was qualified to act as an Executor of the said last will and testament of John Linder Junior deceased, or took upon himself to perform the several duties thereof."[32] Perhaps McGillivray's death on February 17, 1793, had some bearing on this.[33] The combined estates of both the Linders are noted in the will of the elder Linder signed on March 11, 1802.

Another prominent settler in early Alabama was John Baker. He is listed in the 1785 census as a widower, "Jean Baker," who resided on the Tensaw River and directed his three slaves in producing forty barrels of Indian corn during 1785. On January 15, 1787, he joined with other Anglo-American settlers of the Tensaw and Tombigbee valleys in signing a petition asking the government to retain in command at Mobile the popular Pedro Favrot.

After signing his loyalty oath at Mobile on April 14, 1785, he again signed his loyalty oath at the Tensaw post on January 4, 1789. Baker petitioned the Spanish government for a land grant of 1,600 acres of property formerly granted by the British to Charles Walker. He planned to produce tobacco on this land. In 1787, he also asked for a tract of land suitable for grazing his black cattle. According to George S. Gaines, Indian factor, Baker lived on the first bluff above St. Stephens. In 1795, after John Chastang had declined the appointment as commissioner of the second ward of the St. Stephens settlement, Baker was named to that post. He kept a keen eye peeled for land bargains,



By His Excellency
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq;
General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the
United States of America.

THESE are to CERTIFY that the Bearer hereof John Baker Privat in the 1st New York Regiment, having faithfully served the United States eight years & and being inlisted for the War only, is hereby Discharged from the American Army.

GIVEN at Head-Quarters the 8th June 1783

By His Excellency's Command,

REGISTERED in the Books of the Regiment, Adjutant.

THE above John Baker Eight Years has been honored with the Badge of Merit for Years faithful Service.

Certificate of Discharge. John Baker, Revolutionary War veteran, was an early settler in Washington County. Courtesy of Alabama Department of Archives and History.

and in 1801 he bought 800 acres for only $22 at a sheriff's sale.[34]

Pickett tells of more early immigrants and lists the families already settled.

In February, 1791, a party of emigrants consisting of Colonel Thomas Kimbil, John Barnett, Robert Sheffield, Barton Hannon,[35] and (Hiram) Mounger,[36] with a wife and

32. Granade Papers. Courtesy of Mr. & Mrs. Joe C. Granade, Chatom, AL. "Bill before the Chancery Court. John Linder, Legatee vs. The Executors of John Linder, Sr., Estate. May Term, 1806. Washington District, Mississippi Territory signed by Joseph P. Kennedy, Solicitor for the complainant. Copies of the wills of John Linder, Jr., and John Linder, Sr., are attached." John Linder, Sr.'s will was probated Sept. 13, 1804, *Deed Book A, Washington County Probate Court Records*, p. 80–81.

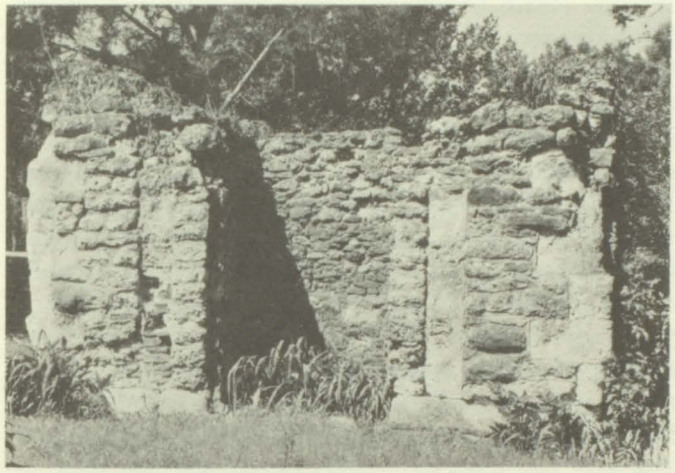
33. Pickett, *Alabama*, p. 430. *World Book Encyclopedia*, 1977, Vol. M, p. 269.

34. Holmes, "Forgotten Settlers," p. 93.

35. Ibid., p. 97. "Barton Hannon, a shoemaker who emigrated from Georgia to the Tombigbee River in 1791, registered cattle and pig-ear brands at Ft. St. Stephens on May 9, 1795."

36. Ball, *Clarke County*, p. 56. "Of the settlers now named near St. Stephens the Wheat and Mounger families are considered by some now living to have been the first Whig families that settled among the Royalists. It is probable, however, that there were at this time other settlers loyal to the new United States, although then out of its jurisdiction. Hiram Mounger coming in 1791, bought a Spanish grant, including a part of the Sun Flower Bend. To the family names recorded here may be added that of Denby, a brother-in-law of Mounger and Peter Beach."

children, three of whom were grown, set out from Georgia for the Tombigby. Entering the Creek nation, one of the children was injured by a fall, which compelled the elder Mounger and his younger family to stop upon the trail. They were afterwards robbed by the Indians of everything they possessed, and had to make their way back to Georgia on foot. The three young Moungers, and the other emigrants, continued to the Tensaw, passing the creeks and rivers upon rafts. They found upon their arrival at Tensaw, the Halls, Brynes, Mims, Kilcreas, Steadhams, Easlies, Linders and others. Crossing the Alabama and Tombigby upon rafts, they found residing below McIntosh Bluff, the Bates, Lawrences and Powells. Above there on the Tombigby, they discovered the Danleys, Wheets, Johnsons, McGrews, Hockets, Freelands, Talleys, and Bakers. Among these few people, Colonel Kimbil and his little party established themselves, and began the cultivation of the soil with their horses, upon the backs of which they had brought a few axes and ploughs.[37]



Weathered remains of stone smokehouse built by John McGrew, who obtained a land grant from the Choctaw Indians in 1782. It is located in the backyard of L.J. Wilson, Beverly Wilson and their sister Mrs. Mary Lou Riddle. Another sister, Mrs. L.W. Stabler lives nearby. The limestone panels on the front of the smokehouse have almost been weathered away, but the rocks remain strong and well cemented. Visible on the inside are holes where wooden pegs, which held sides of meat, were placed. The original residence which stood in front of it burned down, and the Wilson residence was built on the same spot about eighty years ago. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

Apparently no effort was made to dispossess the settlers who owned land under British grants because as the settlers became Spanish citizens, their land titles could be changed to Spanish grants. Settlers often received land grants averaging 300 acres but some bought their land from previous owners. For instance, John McGrew bought his estate from the Choctaws.[38] There was no charge by the Spanish for land grants, but settlers had to pay the surveyor's fees, and during the first three years of occupancy were required to build levees, fences, and roads and to cultivate the land. Almost all land grants were approved by the following procedure: "a petition to the governor-general, indorsed favorably by the commandant, for example, Antonio Palao, and a grant by Carondelet, directing the surveyor-general of this province, or his duly appointed deputy, to put the petitioner in possession. Most of the applicants state that they have already been in possession from one to ten years, and desire a grant so as to prevent interference by others."[39]

This is substantiated by the *Mobile Translated Records*, showing considerable activity in lands about St. Stephens by 1795.

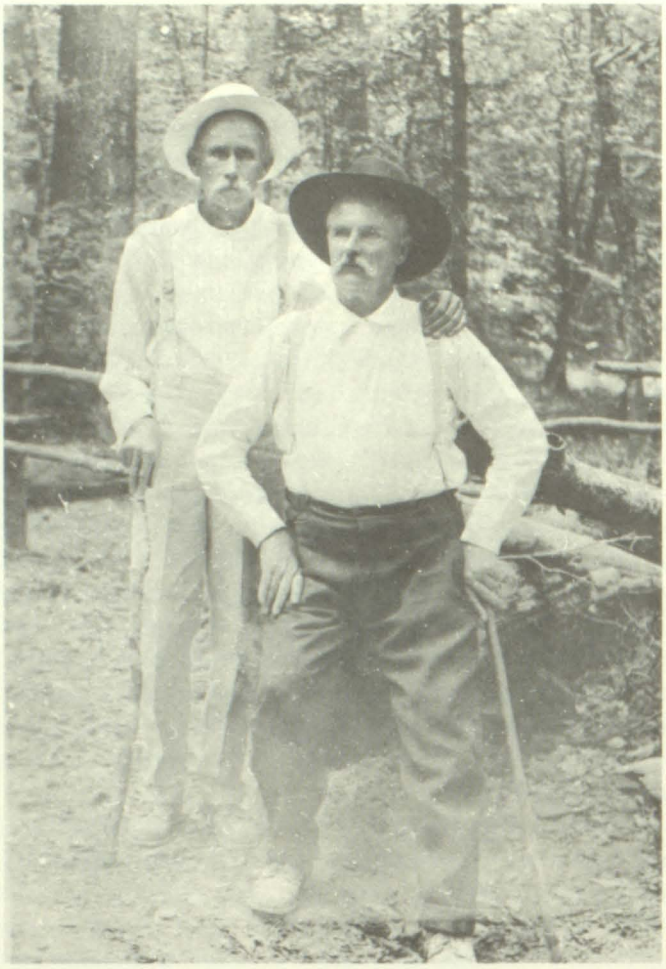
Francis Fontanilla, the royal storekeeper at Fort St. Stephens occupied a tract adjoining the fort; but his title was not perfected until 1798. He obtained before that a grant of twenty arpens. Hoan Solivan gets ten arpens distant sixteen leagues from the fort, Adam Holinger twenty arpens somewhat nearer, Julian Castro ten, Tobias Rheams twenty, George Brewer twenty, John Baker fifteen, William Powell twenty, Cornelius Rains ten, John Johnston twenty, Daniel Johnston twenty, and Solomon Janson seven. Some of the other settlers were Blackbird, Bant, McGrew, Lorins, McCurtin, Brutin, Moore, and Daniel. . . . These later grants are for grazing or agriculture, and some of the lands are on one side, some on the other, of the Tombecbe. While many concessions are near the fort, several are as much as eighteen leagues south.

Among the conveyances of this vicinity we find that William Turnbull in 1798 sells to Nathan Blackwell his tract at St. Stephens of six arpens front, acquired by grant from Miro in 1788. In that district, too, was the place Sanflor, our old Sunflower. Dominique Dolive (D'Olive) obtained it in 1788 and now (by mark) sells to Young Gaines for $80. Two

37. Pickett, *Alabama*, p. 417.

38. *Deed Book A*, Washington County Probate Court, p. 66–67. Mrs. Madeline Wilson Stabler of Leroy, AL, furnished copy of Indian grant to John McGrew which begins "Articles of Cession retrospective and perpetual concluded on between Piamingo Hometak, or the Young Whooping King, principal Choctaw Chief of Hobuck and Toopad or the Indian Territory below Fouket Cheepoonta or Little Turkey Creek and Pooshama Stubbee, or the Chief of the Okak Coppasa Towns on Tombigby of the one part and John McGrew inhabitant of the settlement of Tombigby of the other part." Mrs. Stabler's grandmother was Mary McGrew. The remains of a stone smokehouse built by John McGrew are located behind the Wilson home on the original grant.

39. Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile*, p. 511.



Descendants of Nathaniel Blackwell, who is listed in the Register of Brands, San Esteban District (St. Stephens), in 1795. Morgan Monroe Blackwell (standing) was born in or near St. Stephens and was married to Ellen Virginia Boswell. Their oldest daughter was Minnie Blackwell who married Thomas McLeod of Louisiana. Their daughter, Jessie McLeod, married Bud O'Neal; then their oldest daughter, Mae O'Neal, married John Young. Mae is Monroe Blackwell's oldest great-granddaughter and direct descendant of Nathan Blackwell. Courtesy of Jessie O'Neal.

years later Adam Holinger (by his mark, A.H.) sells John Callier his forty arpens front, seven miles below Fort St. Stephens, for $400 cash.[40]

A census of St. Stephens District lists individual inhabitants, with and without wives (by age and nationality), number and sex of children (two age groupings) and slaves, number of livestock and amount of harvest. Widow status is indicated and officials are so designated.[41]

These settlers in the Tombigbee-Tensaw district depended on the Fort St. Stephens for protection against Indian attacks. The first structure had been hastily built and lasted only a few years. It was constructed of wood in an irregular shape and banked with earth. Attempts were made to improve the fort over the next few years, but most of the wood was already rotten by 1795, when Lieutenant Antonio Palao arrived to take command of the fort and its settlements. Palao built a new fort using cypress instead of oak and located it on a new site. The fort was square, with a blockhouse constructed in the "arrow" of one flank adjacent to the river. It was protected by surrounding inner and outer trenches, which in turn were guarded by sharp stakes embedded at an angle. Twenty years later the "Old Spanish Blockhouse at St. Stephens" was still standing.[42]

Six commandants served at Fort St. Stephens from its beginning until its evacuation ten years later. Josef Deville Degoutin was the first; he was succeeded in 1792 by Pedro Foucher. Lieutenant Juan Antonio de Bassot commanded for several months in 1794 before he departed on a 500-mile inspection of Florida fortifications. Sub-lieutenant Pedro de Rolo served as ad-interim commandant until the former commandant of Fort Confederation, Lieutenant Palao, arrived in 1795. In addition to rebuilding the fort, Palao issued various regulations governing the post, registered livestock brands, directed fortification, and, because of lack of specie, issued paper money in denominations up to $24.[43] Captain Juan de la Villebeuvre evacuated Fort Confederation in 1797; from March until his death in September he commanded Fort St. Stephens and compiled the only census of the post.[44] The last commandant, who evacuated the post in 1799, was Lieutenant Fernando Lisoro. Other royal officials at the post included Antonia Lopez and Francisco Fontanilla who distributed Indian and troop rations and kept accounts of hospital and artillery expenditures.

Law and order for the post were based on Spanish rules and regulations which opposed the entry of vagabonds into the district. Palao's regulations of 1795 also governed cattle branding, fencing, the carrying of arms, the sale of goods, particularly liquor, and the policing of Negro slaves. The commandants acted as judges of first instance in matters involving less than $25 and took testimony in more important

40. Ibid.; an arpen is about 0.85 acres.

41. See Appendix , "Pioneers of Washington County, Alabama" by Roy C. Brewer.

42. Holmes, "Fort San Esteban," pp. 281–290; "Spanish Military Commanders in Colonial Alabama," *Journal of Alabama Academy of Science* (January, 1966), pp. 55–67.

43. Holmes, "Fort San Esteban," pp. 281–190.

cases and in all criminal suits. Thus, in 1797, when John Boykin was accused of murdering Daniel Crump, the documents in the case were gathered by the commandant and then sent to New Orleans for legal disposition. In 1792, Lanzos reported that St. Stephens needed a jail for felons which indicates that the population was growing.[44]

Soon after construction of the new fort, the Indian attacks were halted. A legend evolving from an early Indian attack, however, tells that the royal storehouse keeper hid the town's treasure during the attack, but before he could reveal the hiding place he was killed. To this day that treasure has not been found.

In order to retain the good will of the Indians, the Spanish supplied the tribes with annual presents. The Choctaws frequently obtained gifts and food from Fort St. Stephens. Indian agents and interpreters, such as Juan Bernardo Dubrocal, Juan de la Villebeuvre, Simon Favre, and Thomas Price, served at St. Stephens and helped prevent conflict between the settlers and the Indians.

The major economic activity of the Tombigbee settlers was cattle raising. By 1795, there were forty-five brands registered at St. Stephens and a total of 1,246 head of cattle grazed with 122 horses. Almost all the settlers raised pigs, and their crops included 7,545 bushels of corn produced in 1796, chickpeas, tobacco, and potatoes. Many owned fruit orchards. The manufacture of indigo had been discontinued, but tar- and pitch-making occupied several settlers.

Provisions, particularly nails, tents, powder, grapeshot, and ammunition, were in short supply, and Mobile had difficulty in sending sufficient quantities upstream. Labor for the post was supplied by soldiers who earned extra pay for the work or from free wage-earning Negroes.

The population by the end of 1796 was 287, which included 84 adult whites, 106 white children, and 97 Negro slaves. Of the adult whites, 75, or 89 per cent, came from the United States. Julian de Castro and Francisco Fontanilla were the only Spaniards. Mrs. Fontanilla was German, as were Mr. and Mrs. Tobias Rheams; Peter Dunn was Irish; and there were three Frenchmen.

One of the earliest structures of Fort St. Stephens was the Catholic church located near the fort and the mouth of a bayou. The Church of the Transfiguration of St. Stephens was served by Irish priests who ministered to the spiritual needs of the settlers. Fathers Constantine Mackenna and James Coleman served from 1792 until 1794 at annual salaries of $480.[45] Richard Munde was sacristan at the same time.

Illness was common among the troops, who suffered from dysentery, scurvy, malaria, and yellow fever. The long and dangerous trip to Mobile became unnecessary in 1792 when Dr. John Chastang, a former surgeon in the French Navy, agreed to provide medical services for $20 to $25 a month. A small hospital, equipped with cots and supplied with a meager selection of medicines, was directed by one of the soldiers from the garrison.

Three small buildings housed the troops. There were also a powder magazine, a cabin for the commandant, and a flag-pole. Buildings were made of logs or roughly-finished lumber interwoven in such a way that they resembled cages. Some buildings were roofed with thatched reeds, while other roofs were made of boards daubed with clay and plaster upon which straw or brushwood were laid. Still others were small and covered with cypress bark.[46]

The controversy with Spain over the northern boundary of Spanish Florida was finally settled by the terms of the Treaty of San Lorenzo, October 27, 1795. The United States acquired the territory above the 31° parallel and between the Mississippi and Chattahoochee rivers.[47] Spanish posts east of the Mississippi and north of the 31° parallel were to be evacuated according to the terms of the treaty. Despite their willingness to cede this long-disputed area to the United States, Spanish officials soon altered their policy when the terms of the treaty failed to wean the Washington administration from its favoritism toward England. As a result Spain ordered its officials in Louisiana to delay the evacuation of those forts north of the treaty line.

This delay prompted the United States government to commission Andrew Ellicott, in 1796, to survey the new boundary line. Ellicott was widely known as the man who had helped complete the plans for Washington, D.C., and who had surveyed the westward extension of the Mason-Dixon Line between Virginia and Pennsylvania. After traveling down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, Ellicott joined William Dunbar, a Scotsman appointed by the Spanish, and

44. See note 41.

45. Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile*, pp. 366–369.

46. Holmes, "Fort San Esteban," pp. 281–290; "Resources Outside the United States and Research Opportunities for Spanish Florida, 1781–1821," *In Search of Gulf Coast Colonial History*, ed. Ernest W. Dibble and Earle W. Newton, (Pensacola: Historic Pensacola Preservation Board, 1970), pp. 1–22.

47. Robert V. Haynes, "Early Washington County, Alabama," *AR* (July, 1965), pp. 183–200.

marched forth from Natchez in April, 1797, accompanied by woodsmen, servants, and contingents of Spanish and American troops. In 1799, Dunbar was succeeded by Pennsylvania-born Stephen Minor.

The surveying method employed by Ellicott was a simple one. From a hilltop along the Mississippi, he took astronomical sightings to determine the 31° parallel. A preliminary surveying party then began to hack its way due east, establishing a compass line by notching trees and building small mounds. Whenever the compass line crossed a navigable waterway, Ellicott would sail up to the line, make observations to correct it to 31°, then send a party back toward the Mississippi to correct the line between the known points.

Andrew Ellicott placed this stone marker to establish the boundary line between the United States and Spanish West Florida. "U.S. Lat./ 31° /1799" is inscribed on the north side and "DOMINIOS/DE S.M. CAROLOS IV/LAT. 31°/1799," faces south. The stone has been designated a National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark by the American Society of Civil Engineers. A historical marker located by a roadside park on Highway 43 South between Chastang and Bucks gives directions for visiting this site. Courtesy of Museum of the City of Mobile.

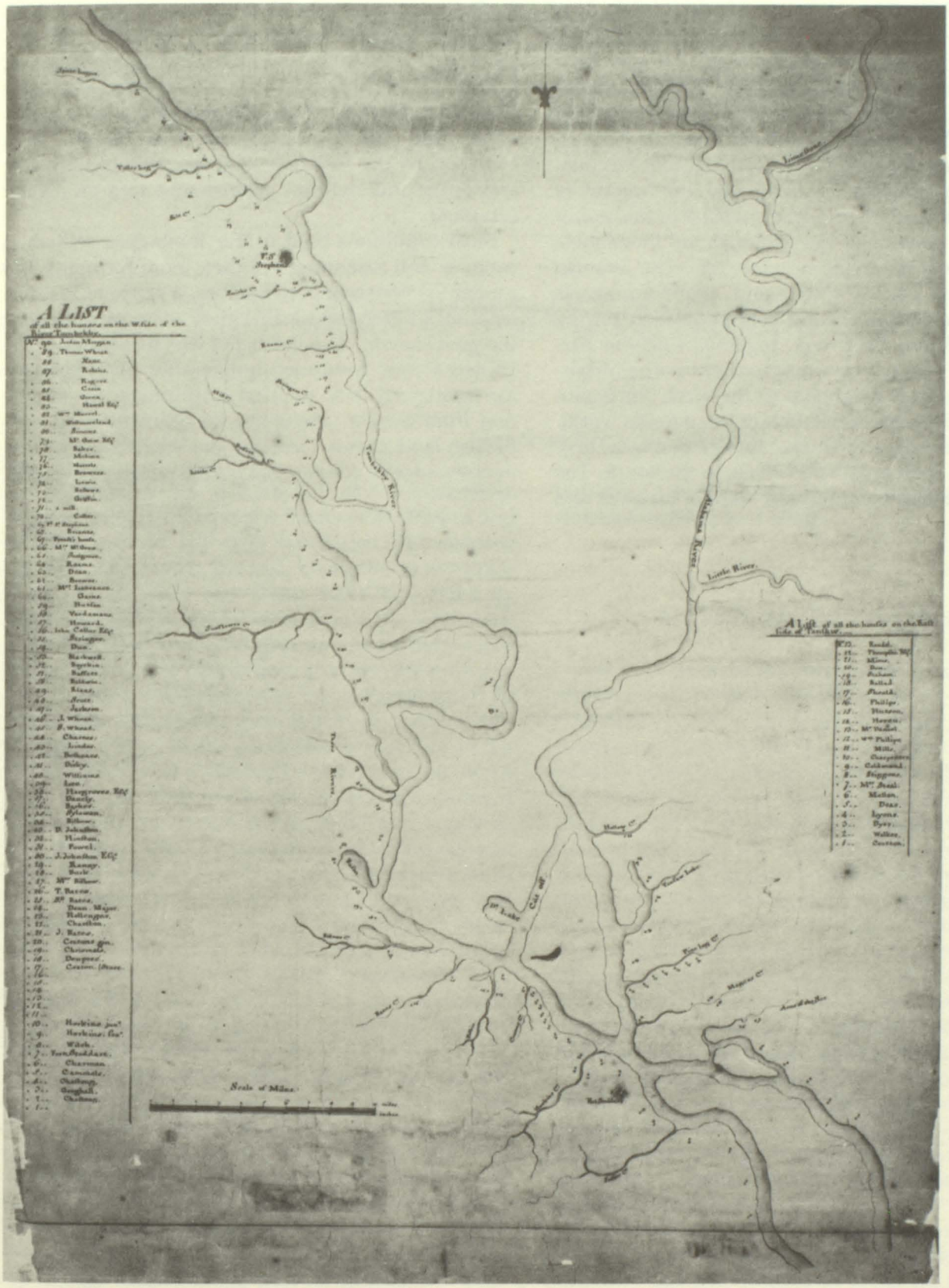
After eleven months of arduous labor, the surveying party had run the compass line to the Mobile River. In mid-March, 1799, about twenty-one miles north of Mobile, Ellicott made two dozen separate observations on several stars before fixing the point of the 31° parallel. Once he had determined it, Ellicott marked the point by erecting a boulder of rough sandstone inscribed on the north side *U.S./LAT. 31°/1799* and on the opposite side *DOMINIOS/DE S.M. CARLOS IV/LAT. 31°/1799*. Considering his rather crude instruments and the handicaps under which he conducted the survey, Ellicott was remarkably accurate—the "Ellicott Stone" is only five hundred feet south of the true 31° parallel.[48]

The Spanish, slowly complying with the terms of the Treaty of San Lorenzo, had evacuated Fort Confederation in March, 1797; Natchez in March, 1798; and had left only a small garrison at Fort St. Stephens to prevent the aroused Indians from killing the settlers and precluding the running of the boundary line. In 1798, when the Mississippi Territory was established by the United States Congress, Natchez was designated as the capital, and Winthrop Sargent of Massachusetts was appointed governor by President John Adams. John Steele was appointed Secretary, Thomas Rodney of Delaware and John Tilton of New Hampshire were appointed Judges of the Superior Court. But the new government seemed in no hurry to take charge.

The delay of the United States in assuming control of the Tombigbee region not only disturbed the settlers, but also dismayed the small Spanish detachment stationed at Fort St. Stephens. Finally, on February 5, 1799, Lieutenant Lisoro, tired of waiting, delivered the keys to the fort to Richard Brashears, and within three days the Spanish troops left the district. For several months there was no protection for the settlers until Lieutenant John McClary arrived with the American troops.[49]

Four months after the evacuation of the country by the Spaniards, the American officers arrived at Natchez. They found the country occupied by Federal troops under General James Wilkinson. The governor, whose powers were extensive, began to organize. He decreed, by proclamation, the formation of the Natchez district into the counties of Adams and Pickering, and he established County Courts which were to be held quarterly by Associate Justices. Six thousand inhabitants, including slaves, now comprised the population.[50]

48. Pickett, *Alabama*, pp. 451–459.
49. Gray, *Alabama*, p. 23.
50. Pickett, *Alabama*, p. 460.



Map of Tensaw region with lists of houses on east side of Tensaw and west side of Tombigbee rivers. Record Group No. 49. See Appendix for list. Courtesy of National Archives.

Hundreds of white settlers had been pouring into the Tombigbee River area by following Indian trails. They came on foot, horseback and pack mules; they built rafts to cross the rivers. The largest number came from the piedmont region of Georgia and the Carolinas. The next largest group came from Tennessee and a considerable number arrived from Virginia. Even though they had title to this site, the Americans did not seem anxious to rush a garrison to this point. The isolated position of the settlers in the Tombigbee-Tensaw district made them vulnerable. The Spanish controlled the port in Mobile and, therefore, access to transportation, trade and communication on the Tombigbee River. This river, together with the Alabama River, was as important to them as the Mississippi was to their neighbors to the west, for it provided their only accessible link to the outside world. To the east, north, and west of this district were hostile Indians. Spaniards held Mobile to the south. The nearest American communities were at Natchez and in Tennessee and east Georgia, many miles distant through a roadless wilderness. In each case, the distance was more than 150 miles and communication had to be by horseback through Indian territory.[51] Natchez was remote from the seat of federal government, and Tombigbee district was remote from Natchez, so the isolation of these settlers from law and order and civilized government was practically complete.

Such conditions bred in the Tombigbee settlers, a jealousy and resentment of their more fortunate and numerous Mississippi neighbors, a sense of insecurity, and a bitter feeling that they were neglected by the government. The last belief was furthered by the United States' continued indifference to their needs for creation of local political institutions, for protection from hostile neighbors, for adjustment of conflicting land claims, and for the establishment and maintenance of commercial outlets through Mobile.[52]

51. James F. Doster, "Early Settlements on the Tombigbee and Tensaw Rivers," *AR* (April, 1959), pp. 83–94.

52. Clarence E. Carter, ed., *Territorial Papers of the United States: Mississippi Territory*, p. 69. See Appendix, Petition to Congress.

3

Formation of Washington County

Fort Stoddert.

Settlement in the eastern half of the Mississippi Territory was confined to the banks of the Mobile and Tombigbee rivers and their tributaries. The distance between the Spanish line and the northernmost point of white habitation was about ninety-two miles by water, and about sixty by land. Below the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigbee and along the eastern side of the Mobile River lived approximately fifty to sixty families, comprising the Tensaw settlement. To protect the settlements from Indian or Spanish enemies, the United States established a new fort on the western bank of the Tombigbee River near McIntosh Bluff, around which lived a few people who brought the total number of families to about two hundred. One observer, who was concerned about the exposed position of these settlers living so near Spanish territory, commented that there were actually less than one hundred and fifty men able to bear arms.[53] Therefore, in the summer of 1799, the two companies of American soldiers who marched eastward from Natchez to build this new stockade a few miles north of the international boundary marked by Ellicott's line were welcomed by the settlers.

Captain Bartholomew Schaumburgh, an old soldier of German lineage, led this detachment and became the first commander of Fort Stoddert, named after acting Secretary of War, Benjamin Stoddert.[54] He assumed temporary charge of affairs to facilitate the transition from military to civil control and to keep Governor Sargent unofficially informed of events. This meant that the inhabitants of the Tombigbee district would remain under military jurisdiction without any immediate prospect of obtaining a voice in conducting their own affairs.

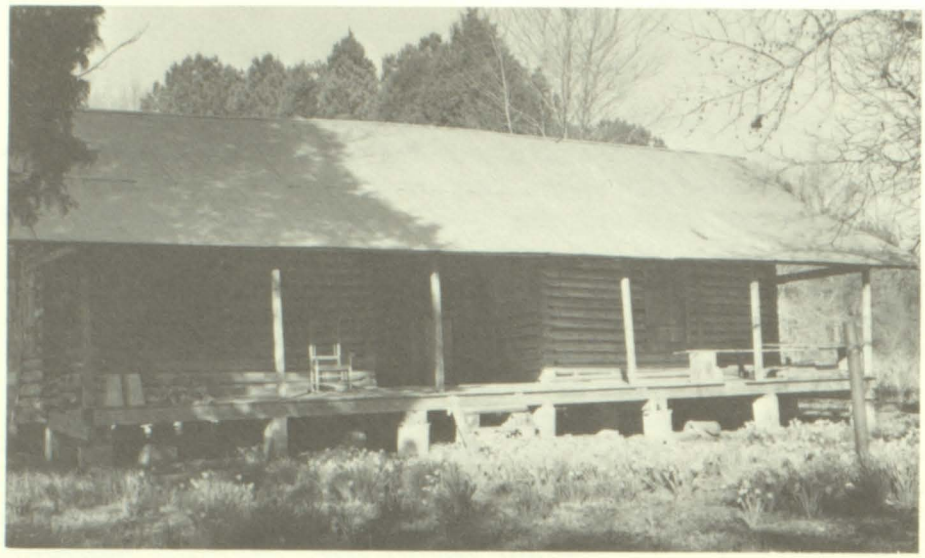
The Tombigbee-Tensaw Frontier.

The population in the Tombigbee-Tensaw area had continued to increase. Travel was aided ". . . by the establishment of a ferry by Hollinger, an Indian countryman, across the Tombigby, and another by Samuel Mims to convey people over the Alabama. The route lay across Nannahubba Island, and in times of high water passengers were ferried from one river to the other, the distance of ten miles."[55] Most of the incoming frontiersmen arrived by way of Indian trails. Those traveling from Georgia to the Tombigbee-Tensaw settlements by land would go west to a point just below the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, so as to keep in touch with the country drained by these, and then southwest, following the watershed between the streams flowing into the Alabama and those emptying into the Gulf.

These settlers were hardy, self-reliant, ignorant, uncouth, and ungovernable and they treated the Indians with contempt. Some took Indian wives; others brought their families with them. Almost all were busy with the personal battle for survival against an unfriendly environment.

Few people of extensive wealth moved into this region during the period of early settlement since only the man who needed to better his fortune had

53. Haynes, "Early Washington County," p. 187.
54. Pickett, *Alabama*, p. 461.
55. Ibid.



One of the oldest houses in Washington County is this four-room log house with a dogtrot in the center located near Bassett's Creek in Wagarville. It was built of hand-hewn timber. The sills underneath are extremely large, with one of them measuring 10 inches square and about 50 feet long. Some of the floor boards are as much as 20 inches wide. An interesting piece of "furniture" which sits on the front porch as it has for many years is a "cooling board." Actually three pieces of wood nailed together, the cooling board was used to hold dead bodies while they were being prepared for burial. The board is notched on each side to prevent it from falling off the wagon while in transit to and from funerals. This house was built in 1874 by Gibeon J. Sullivan and has been in the Sullivan family since then. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

an incentive to make the necessary sacrifice. Any who owned slaves usually had only a small number, and many who later became planters had no slaves at all to begin with.

The life of the settler demanded plenty of hard work. These frontiersmen were engaged in clearing forests for homes and farms, building fences, cow pens, and horse barns. Their first homes were log cabins that offered little in the way of comfort. They were usually constructed of two rooms built opposite each other and joined by a passageway.[56] Chimneys built of stones or clay-daubed sticks were put up at opposite ends of the structure where great open fireplaces served for both heating and cooking. A lean-to might be attached behind one or both of the rooms, and there was an attic above. The floors were made of puncheons—logs split in halves and positioned with the flat side upward. The chinks between the logs were filled with clay, the doors and shutters were of crude boards, and the shingles were hand-split.[57]

To sustain themselves and their families, the settlers raised cattle and hogs, corn, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, peas, turnips, and garden vegetables.[58] Cotton was raised in the Tombigbee-Tensaw region as early as 1772. The first cotton gin was constructed at McIntosh Bluff, in 1802, by John Hinson. By 1808, cotton had become the leading agricultural product of this area.

Later immigrants usually came from either the Carolinas or Georgia. Having been small farmers in the piedmont region, these settlers fit easily into the agricultural economy of the Tombigbee-Tensaw area and became the pioneer planters of the Southwest.

Not all of the settlers had come from southern states: Richard Brashears, who had received the keys to Fort St. Stephens when the Spanish withdrew in 1799, had formerly been an officer in the Illinois Regiment, and was especially proud of having served under General George Rogers Clark during the American Revolution. At least one New England family, the Pierce brothers, settled in this area as well. John Pierce, a school master, helped his brother William, a weaver, run a store. They established the first school, known as the Boatyard school. "There the high-blood descendants of Lachlan McGillivray, the Taits, Weatherfords and Durants, the aristocratic Linders, the wealthy Mims, and the children of many others, first learned to read. The pupils were strangely mixed in blood, and their color was every hue."[59]

In spite of the general descriptions of many early

56. Abernethy, *Formative Period*, p. 36.
57. Ibid., p. 37.
58. Doster, "Early Settlements," p. 85.
59. Pickett, *Alabama*, p. 469.

writers depicting these pioneers as soldiers of fortune, some of them were respected men of means. For example, James Fair was a former member of the Georgia State Assembly; John Johnson, one of the older settlers, came from Georgia and lived at McIntosh Bluff; Joseph Thompson, another Georgian, settled on the upper Tensaw; Samuel Mims, who by 1798 was among the wealthiest of the inhabitants, lived east of Boatyard Lake; and John McGrew, mentioned earlier, had long farmed Indian land and was known "to be wealthy and respectable in his private character but without much education."[60] Also John Callier had moved his large family and slaves to this country from Virginia. He lived on a plantation on the Tombigbee River about twenty miles north of McIntosh Bluff, a site approximately two miles upriver from the river bridge dividing Washington and Clarke Counties. This place is still called Callier Hill, but he called his residence New Canaan.[61]

But few of the settlers were wealthy. More often the newcomers, unable to buy land because of conflicting titles issued under the British, Spanish, and American domination, either purchased the uncertain claims of the earlier settlers or squatted on government land or Indian land.[62] Altogether, they were kept so busy trying to survive and carve a place for themselves in the wilderness that they had little time for concerning themselves with politics or formalities. They had to live without laws and the rites of matrimony. As a result, for years, the sexes had been in the habit of pairing off and living together with the mutual promise of regular marriage, when ministers or magistrates made their appearance in the settlements. Pickett tells of a frontier wedding:

> The house of Samuel Mims, a wealthy Indian countryman, was the most spacious in the country, and hither the young and the gay flocked to parties, and danced to the music furnished by the Creoles of Mobile and others, for the country abounded in fiddlers, of high and low degree. Daniel Johnson and Miss Elizabeth Linder had, for some time, loved each other. She was rich and he was poor, and, of course, the parents of the former objected to a *pairing*. On Christmas night, a large party was assembled at "Old Sam Mims," and the very forests resounded with music and merry peals of laughter. In the midst of the enjoyment, the lovers, in company with several young people, of both sexes, secretly left the house, entered some canoes, paddled down Lake Tensaw, into the Alabama, and arrived at Fort Stoddart, an hour before daylight. Captain Shaumberg, who had risen early to make his egg-nog, was implored to join the lovers in the bonds of matrimony. The proposition astounded the good-natured old German, who protested his ignorance of all such matters, and assured them that he was only a military commandant, having no authority whatever to make people man and wife. They entreated, telling him with truth, that the Federal Government had placed him there as a general protector and regulator of affairs, and that the case before him demanded his sanction and adjustment. After the egg-nog had circulated pretty freely, the commandant placed the lovers before him, and, in a stentorian voice, pronounced the following marital speech: "I, Captain Shaumberg, of the 2d regiment of the United States army, and commandant of Fort Stoddart, do hereby pronounce you man and wife. Go home! behave yourselves—multiply and replenish the Tensaw country!" The happy pair entered their canoes, rowed back to the Boat Yard, and were pronounced, by the whole settlement, "the *best* married people they had known in a long time."[63]

Understandably, schools, education, and religion were not commonplace among the Tombigbee people. Said one observer, "Neither youth or age has any instruction or any consolation here. They are born amidst the clouds of ignorance, and die without having the ear gladdened with the cheering light of revelation. Our schools are few and ill supported: and as to churches or houses of worship, or any means of communicating moral principles, to the mass of the people, they are as utterly unknown as among our Choctaw neighbors."[64] In 1803, Congress provided the 16th-section lands for schools, but the physical

60. Haynes, "Early Washington County," p. 190.

61. Pearson, "McIntosh Bluff," p. 251. His brother, James Caller, who lived near Fort Stoddert, was a colonel of militia, as was John, and the leading politician in the Tombigbee settlements. Mary Parham Caller, a daughter of James, married Gabriel Moore, who became governor of Alabama. These brothers spelled their names differently, James Caller and John Callier. Both were justices of the peace. See *Deed Book A*, Washington County Probate Court.

62. *ASP*, Vol. 1 and *Deed Book A*, Washington County Probate Court provide insight into the problem of obtaining land titles.

63. Pickett, *Alabama*, p. 464. The records of McIntosh Bluff for January, 1803, show the bans of matrimony for Daniel Johnson and Elizabeth Linder were published by John Johnston, J.P., and they were married the following month by John Callier, J.P. *Deed Book A*, p. 40, Washington County Probate Court.

64. Doster, "Early Settlements," p. 85.

peculiarities of the Tombigbee area rendered these practically worthless.[65] There were traveling preachers who came to Tombigbee on a few occasions, the most notable of these being Lorenzo Dow. In the spring of 1803, this celebrated Methodist preacher visited McIntosh Bluff and other settlements, arriving on horseback from New England via Georgia. Dow was favorably impressed with the region and bought twelve and three-quarters acres of land, situated on the west bank of the Tombigbee, from Sheriff Natt Christmas for thirty dollars.[66] Dow states in his Journal in May, 1803:

> The river Tombigbee, like the Nile, overflows once a year, is also a flood tide river only once in twenty-four hours; it is navigable for vessels, and will one day become the glory of the southern part of the United States, as the trade of Tennessee, Etc., will pass through it. The inhabitants are mostly English, but are like sheep without a shepherd. Whilst under Spanish government, it was a place of refuge for bad men; but of late, since it fell to us, seems to be in a hopeful way, and there is still room for great amendment. A collection was offered to me, but I did not feel free to accept it. . . .[67]

He returned to the settlements to fill his appointments in December, 1804, and a few years later paid another short visit, this time accompanied by his wife, Peggy. Descriptions of these two journeys are provided by Peter J. Hamilton in "Early Roads of Alabama," where he compares travel before and after the Federal Road was cut from Georgia to Washington County.

Organization of the County

On June 4, 1800, Governor Sargent issued a proclamation defining the limits of Washington County embracing the population upon the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers. Of all counties that were established in the Mississippi Territory, it was by far the most extensive. It covered an area more than four times the size of either of the other two counties in the Mississippi Territory. Governor Sargent, following the advice of Secretary Steele, designated McIntosh's Bluff as the county seat because it was centrally located.

The census of 1800 revealed that Washington County had an aggregate population of 1,250, including 494 Negro slaves and 334 white females, but excluding Indians. Although the males barely outnumbered the females, the women were consistently much younger than the men.

Governor Sargent had spent a year collecting information about suitable people to fill the county posts. He had seized every opportunity to acquire data from Federal officials, army officers, and others who were acquainted with the region. In addition, he had also been in correspondence with a few military officers, notably Captain Shaumburgh, who kept him informed of problems and possible candidates for office. Reports from these men had been so discouraging that Sargent once planned to visit the area himself but never followed through. He found little consolation in the fact that John Steele, his territorial secretary who had toured the area in early 1800, had drawn a bleak picture of it. With the exception of Steele, however, the gloomy reporters seem to have had suspicious motives in their cynicism, for each of them was anxious to receive a political appointment in the new county. For example, Wilson Carman, one of Sargent's most conscientious informers, who pessimistically reported that "there are very few [capable men] in this settlement," had earlier requested an "appointment in the civil line." Shaumburgh correctly summarized the difficulty when he warned that "men in whom capability and integrity are united are scarce. . . . I find very few indeed, who are not either a principal or accessory to some criminality. . . ."[68]

In deciding upon appointments, Sargent often found himself in the unenviable position of having to choose between a man who wrote "a handsome hand and pretty correct" but who was too "fond of strong

65. *ASP*, 1:243. Petitioners of Washington County in Mississippi Territory state "that the settlements in that country are generally confined to the good lands on the margin of the rivers, that, owing to that circumstance, section No. 16 which by law has been appropriated for the support of schools, seldom falls on vacant land. They pray that, in such cases, a section other than 16 may be located for the support of schools; and that, where a vacant section cannot be found in a township, a section may be located in an adjoining township in which there may be vacant land." This request was granted March 11, 1806.

66. Pearson, "McIntosh Bluff," p. 253; *Deed Book A*, Washington County Probate Court, p. 50. Lorenzo Dow paid Natt Christmas "$30 for a parcel of land in Washington County, Mississippi Territory on the West side of Tombigby River—Beginning at a stake on Nanna Hubba Bluff running thence up the River north thirteen Degrees West three chains Eighteen links to a Stake, thence South eighty degrees West forty chains to a stake, thence South thirteen Degrees East three chains and eighteen links to a stake, thence north eighty degrees East forty chains to the beginning, containing 12 & ¾ acres."

67. Ibid.

68. Haynes, "Early Washington County," p. 191.

liquor" and a person who was quite respectable and "honest" but who could not write and whose wife might possibly "assume to rule the office, and pronounce sentence."

In June, 1800, Sargent announced his patronage decisions. As justices of the county courts he named James Fair, John Johnson, John Chastang, John Callier, Joseph Thompson, and Flood McGrew. He selected John Pierce to be county coroner; David Mims, treasurer; Samuel McCarkle, prothonotary to the Court of Common Pleas, clerk to the Court of General Quarter Sessions, and county recorder; and James Fair, judge of probate. To the coveted post of sheriff, he appointed Wilson Carman as a reward for loyal services. The officers of the county militia were Adam Hollinger and Joseph Stiggins, captains; Flood McGrew and William Pierce, lieutenants; and Daniel Johnson and John Linder, ensigns.[69]

At an early meeting of the Court of General Quarter Sessions in 1800, the justices divided the county into the three townships of Jefferson, Shaumburgh and Steele and selected constables and overseers of the poor for each township.

The establishment of county government did not mean that local problems would automatically be solved nor did it bring an end to the neglect of the section by the territorial government. Indeed, the neglect increased. While the Natchez District had courts of law as early as 1799, it was not until June, 1800, that Sargent consented to allow one of the judges, Daniel Tilton, to depart for St. Stephens in order to give credibility to judicial proceedings there. However, Tilton failed to get beyond New Orleans, where he stopped to attend to personal business. Washington District was therefore not visited by a territorial judge until 1804, when Ephraim Kirby arrived to assume the duties.

These conditions did not concern all of the settlers then, anymore than political change in government concerns everyone today. In fact, many believed that they would have to pay burdensome taxes in order to support the county bureaucracy and some even threatened to move and live under the Spanish government.[70] Others objected to Sargent's appointments. Sheriff Carman tried to reassure Sargent that everything was actually in good shape, since most of the detractors were men who "never have been accustomed to regularity but have done and acted in some measure as they please, but they are now about to be brought to the test for past as well as present misconduct."[71]

While most of these early apprehensions about establishment of county government quickly vanished, new causes for grievances soon appeared. Agitation for more popular participation in local government occurred repeatedly. In May, 1800, Congress extended to the Mississippi Territory the second grade of territorial government which authorized the establishment of a two-house general assembly with qualified voters choosing the members of the lower house. Grudgingly, Governor Sargent, who had vigorously opposed the change, called for the election of representatives on the fourth Monday in July, 1800, and authorized the Tombigbee-Tensaw settlements to fill one of the nine seats in the first elected house.

The express rider who was carrying Sargent's proclamation to the eastern settlements suffered injury on his way to Washington County; therefore, Sheriff Carman did not receive notice of the election until the night preceding the fourth Monday of July, the 28th. Realizing that he could not possibly hold the election upon the appointed day, Carman, after consulting local officials, decided reluctantly to hold it on July 31st, but "unfortunately the advertisement that was sent to the upper Settlements was not made public from neglect of the Bearer. . . ." Once more, Carman postponed the election, this time until August 15th, on which date only seventy-two voters turned out at McIntosh Bluff to choose John McGrew over Joseph Thompson.[72] Sheriff Carman was not only confused as to whether he could legally alter the election date, but also uncertain whether the voting should be by ballot or verbal. He finally decided it would be best to take the ballot. Although he was pleased that the election was without incident, he was nevertheless chagrined about the small turnout, offering Sargent the explanation that the people had been very sick in some parts of the county.

Displeased with the introduction of a democratic general assembly, Sargent took advantage of the confusion in Washington County and of a discrepancy in the Adams County election to suggest to the legislature that it should avoid transacting any important business until each county was fully represented.

69. Ibid., p. 192. See Appendix, "Personal Tax Roll—Washington County Mississippi Territory."

70. Holmes, "Forgotten Settlers," p. 92. "As was true of other settlers who prospered under the benevolent paternalism of the Spanish government (Baley) Chaney asked permission to emigrate to Spanish Territory following the expansion of the United States into northern Alabama"; "Spanish Religious Policy in West Florida: Enlightened or Expedient?", *Journal of Church and State*, (Spring, 1973), pp. 259–269.

71. Haynes, "Early Washington County," p. 194.

72. Ibid., p. 195. John McGrew received 47 votes to 25 for Joseph Thompson.

After the lower house assembled, Sargent and the legislators questioned the legality of the Washington County vote and debated at length whether a new election should be held or the old one validated.

After Sargent had pleaded (many believed more out of obstinacy than sincerity) that he lacked the authority to declare the election legal, the house appealed to Congress. By that time, however, John McGrew had expressed his unwillingness to serve in the legislature. Consequently, the eastern section was totally unrepresented when the house nominated ten men, two of whom had to be from Washington County, for the upper house. From this list of ten the President would commission five, one of whom had to be from the eastern district, to compose the first territorial council. Upon making his recommendations for councilors, Sargent noticed an evident intention by his political opponents in the legislature to exclude men of sense and letters, for he found himself faced with having to suggest either John Callier or Flood McGrew as councilor for the Tombigbee District. He eventually decided to name McGrew as the lesser of two unqualified and unlettered men.[73]

By this time, Thomas Jefferson had become President of the United States. The people of the territory, becoming dissatisfied with the arbitrary measures of Governor Sargent, complained to the President to the extent that he appointed William C.C. Claiborne Governor of the Mississippi Territory. Sargent retired from office and never afterwards filled a public office. The new governor, who was descended from a respected Virginia family, had moved to Tennessee as a youth and was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of that state, a judge of the Supreme Court and a member of Congress. A man of unquestioned talents, well-spoken and honest, he could not fail to make a popular and useful officer in this rapidly growing frontier. The Territorial Secretary was Cato West, and the bench of the Superior Court was filled by Daniel Tilton, Peter B. Bruin and Seth Lewis.[74]

The first courts in Washington County were held in 1802 and 1803. The superior court convened at McIntosh Bluff in September, 1802, with the Honorable Seth Lewis, Chief Justice of the Mississippi Territory, presiding. On the *venire facias* were the following jurors: Ransom Harwell, William Rogers, Mathew Robinson, Tandy Walker, George Robbins, Thomas Carson, John Burney, Sampson Munger, William Vardiman, Nathan Blackwell, Francis Boykin, Isaac Ryan, William H. Hargrave, Richard Brashears, Daniel Johnson, John Hinson, Jesse Ross, John Johnson, James Fair, Joseph Campbell, Richard Hawkins, Benjamin King, Joseph Thompson, Moses Steadham, Joseph Stiggins, John Callier, John McGrew, John Brewer, Richard Lee, Benjamin Hoven, Samuel Mims, Michael Milton, William Wakely, Josiah Fletcher, and William Prince.[75]

The foreman of the first grand jury was John Callier. Nicholas Perkins, Esq., produced his commission, took the oath of office, and was admitted to the practice of Attorney General of the Court. Lemuel Henry, Robert Knox, and Leonard D. Shaw were admitted to practice.

One of the cases tried at this term of court was that of Mississippi Territory *v.* David Matthias. The jury found him guilty of stealing a barrel of flour and returned the following verdict: "Found guilty of stealing barrel of flour value set at $10.00. Ordered to receive 25 lashes on his bear back, pay the $10 for the barrel of flour and that he stand committed until the cost of suit be paid."

Other excerpts from court records at McIntosh Bluff in 1802 or earlier are as follows:

In 1802 John Johnston and Thomas Bassett, two of the justices assigned to keep the peace, placed Wm. Kimbrough and Jas. Denley under $200. bond to the Governor of the Mississippi Territory to insure the appearance of William Kimbrough at the next session of the Superior Court to prosecute and give evidence on behalf of the U.S. against Mordecai Baldwin on suspicion of murdering William Kimbrough, Jr.

18 September 1802. Nathan Christmas, John Callier and Jordan Morgan were bound to the Governor of Mississippi Territory in the sum of $2,000.00. The condition of this obligation was to allow Nathaniel Christmas to collect public taxes of Washington County. (Nathaniel Christmas was sheriff of Washington County. Succeeded in 1804 by Theodore Brightwell).

17 March 1799. Piamingo Hometak or the young whooping king, Principal Choctaw Chief of Hobuckintopa or the Indian Territory, ceded unto John McGrew a certain tract of land lying on the East side of the River Tombigby. Wit. John McClary, Richard Lee and D. Berry.

Mississippi Territory, Washington County. Elijah Powell, deputy sheriff, authorized by Wilson Carman, High Sheriff, sold land of a certain John Berry, who absconded from said county, after lawfully advertising same, to John Baker, a citizen of said county. Wit. George Robins and John Deese.[76]

73. Ibid., p. 196.
74. Pickett, *Alabama*, p. 463.
75. Pearson, "McIntosh Bluff," pp. 245–249.
76. Ibid.

Lineage of William Artie Powell* Elisha (or Elijah) Powell, known as "Eli", was born ca 1811 in Georgia, wife is Catherine born ca 1823 in Mississippi. Their children: I. Nancy Powell (no information)
II. William Mose Powell born ca 1840, in Alabama, and wife, Susan Preston, daughter of James and Celia Preston of New Jersey. She was born ca 1845 in Mississippi. William and Susan were married in Washington County September 1, 1863. William died ca 1903. They had five children:
A. Elizabeth Frances Powell married Ire Mott
B. Nancy Rebecca Powell (never married)
C. James E. "Jack" Powell married Sara Elizabeth Dees
D. William Artie Powell married Lacrecie Dees
E. Hiriam Mose Powell married Rosannah Delilah Dees
*D. William Artie Powell born July 17, 1871, died August 25, 1958 and buried in the Spring Bank Cemetery about three miles west of Chatom, Alabama, wife Lacrecie Dees born February, 1882, died 1953, daughter of Simeon Russell and Sara Ann Carpenter Dees. She is also buried in the Spring Bank Cemetery. They had two children:
A. Lillie Powell married Tim Copeland
B. William Hudson Powell married Maudie Harvison
There are several grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Artie and Lacrecie still living today.
Elisha Powell was one of the first Powells to come into Washington County, Alabama, and there are several transactions in the early deed book original A on file in the Courthouse in Chatom, Alabama. In October, 1801, Elisha Powell was deputy sheriff for Wilson Carmon Esq. High Sheriff of Ms. Terr. Wash. Co. William Mose Powell was in the Civil War, his rank was Pvt. Company A, 32nd Regiment Alabama. He served with the Wilson's Guards formed at St. Stephens, Alabama. He was captured at Resaca, Georgia, May 16, 1864, and developed typho-malarial fever, was received in hospital July 10, 1864, and returned to quarters July 16, 1864, and was discharged December 7, 1864.

The first county court was held at McIntosh Bluff in 1803 where John Callier, Cornelius Rain and John Johnson presided with great frontier dignity.[77] These justices had no code before them, and each decided cases according to the laws of his native state, so that the most amusing differences of opinion often prevailed. This situation was the case all over the territory, but the Justices from Georgia, holding the laws of South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia and the whole of New England in great contempt, contended that the practice in the state from which they came was alone correct.[78]

The Land Commission.

On July 12, 1803, President Thomas Jefferson appointed Ephraim Kirby of Connecticut and Robert Carter Nicholas of Kentucky, "Commissioners of the United States in Washington County in the Mississippi Territory, for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of persons claiming Lands in the said Territory East of Pearl River. . . ." These claims were in the Tombigbee and Tensaw settlements. The commission was necessary because of the land titles conferred earlier by the British, Spanish and the state of Georgia.[80] When Congress organized its acquisition as the Mississippi Territory in March 1798, it made no provisions for the recognition of private property claims or for the disposal of public lands. The land title question for individuals awaited a settlement of the claims of Georgia to the entire region between her border and the Mississippi River.[81]

Georgia ceded her claims and titles to the area to the United States on April 24, 1802. In return Georgia was to receive the initial one and one-quarter million dollars from the net proceeds of the land sales. Eager to receive the payment, Georgia stipulated that the sale of territorial lands begin within twelve months

77. Johnson and Rain, who were large landowners at McIntosh Bluff, were neighbors and were related by marriage. Daniel Rain, a descendant of Cornelius Rain, was appointed fifty years later as one of the commissioners to build a courthouse at new St. Stephens. B.C. Rain High School in Mobile is named for a member of this Rain family from Washington County. Time, however, has erased the Rain name from a large lake situated in the middle of the Rain tract. For many years called Neil Rain Lake, it is now called Hellcat Lake. (Land ownership maps in possession of T.B. Pearson, Leroy, AL.)

78. Pickett, *Alabama*, p. 475.

80. *ASP*, 1:593.

81. *ASP*, 1:202. The Georgia Mississippi Company received land between the Mississippi River and the Tombigbee River between the 31° and 32° latitudes from George Matthews, governor of Georgia, Feb. 13, 1795.

of the state's official act of cession. The United States government was, however, unable to meet this deadline because of the complexity of existing claims left by the three preceding governments.

Congress had never before coped with such a claims situation. The complexity of the claims is evidenced by the first entry in the Probate Court records of Washington County, Deed Book A, dated 1798: According to a description made in 1777, ". . . a plantation of 500 acres in West Florida on a point immediately above Black Rock on the River Tombecby about 112 miles above the town of Mobile . . . " was granted to Charles Walker on January 27, 1777. This land was willed to his nephew Joel Walker who sold it to Francis Coleman, Sr., in 1798, in Liberty County, state of Georgia. William Coleman and James Smith witnessed Joel Walker's signature before William Hardwick, Justice of the Peace for Jefferson County, Georgia, October 13, 1799.

Evidently, these transactions of property on the Tombigbee River took place after Spain relinquished her claim and before Georgia ceded her claim to the United States. The first entry recorded in Washington County, Mississippi Territory, is that of a deed from Daniel Johnston to Solomon Johnston, August 17, 1801.[82]

Congress passed an act on March 3, 1803, which confirmed the land ownership of settlers with British or Spanish grants who, as of October 27, 1795, had title to specific property. This act established four categories of claims that could be validated; those based upon British patents, upon Spanish warrants of survey, upon occupancy, and upon right of preemption. Claimants under the first three categories sought a "donation" by the Board on behalf of the United States. No payments were required except small fees for surveying and registration. A person receiving a right of preemption would, on the other hand, have to pay the United States two dollars an acre to obtain ownership of his claim. The right of preemption was designed for persons who had squatted on and improved by their labor lands that belonged to the public domain. It gave such individuals the first option to purchase their own improvements. Understandably, claimants more highly prized a donation than a preemption.[83] This act also provided for the survey and sale of public lands between the Pearl and Tombigbee rivers, wherever the Indian title had been extinguished.

Commissioners Kirby and Nicholas reached the Tombigbee settlements in January, 1804, and established the Land Board's office on the grounds of the United States military post, Fort Stoddert. Joseph Chambers, Indian factor at St. Stephens, was appointed registrar of the land office. The commissioners were to hear and decide on all matters respecting land claims in Washington County as fairly and equitably as possible.

Claimants had to register their claims prior to April 1, 1804, and provide a written description of the origin, extent, and location of each claim, a surveyor's plot, and supporting documentation. The commissioners were to consider this written evidence and to examine witnesses and other testimony to determine whether each registered claim met the standards required by the enabling legislation.[84]

Seventy-two claims were rejected either because of a shadowy title or because the claimant did not qualify under either the act of 1803 or the Georgia cession policy. Although the commissioners were widely censured for being guided by the letter and not by the spirit of the law, their decisions must have been reasonably objective. In 1807, a petition sent to Congress protested that their overzealous adherence to the law caused the subsequent deprivation of many poor families of their supposed lands. Yet in 1808, another petition protested that an excessively liberal policy had been pursued by the same commissioners.[85]

Kirby's Evaluation.

Shortly after his arrival, Commissioner Kirby wrote at length to President Jefferson in answer to questions about the little-known Tombigbee settlements. Fort Stoddert he found unhealthy, for the yellow fever season had begun about the first of June. In the inhabitants of Tombigbee he saw little to praise:

This section of the United States has long afforded an asylum to those who prefer voluntary exile to punishments ordained by law for heinous offenses. The present inhabitants (with few exceptions) are illiterate, wild and savage,

82. *Deed Book A*, Washington County Probate Court, pp. 3–8.

83. Alan V. Briceland, "Land, Law and Politics on the Tombigbee Frontier, 1804," *AR* (April, 1980), pp. 92–124, and Briceland, "Ephraim Kirby: Mr. Jefferson's Emissary on the Tombigbee-Mobile Frontier in 1804," *AR* (April, 1971), pp. 83–113; James F. Doster, "Land Titles and Public Land Sales in Early Alabama," *AR* (April, 1963), pp. 108–124, plus map.

84. Briceland, "Land, Law and Politics," p. 97.

85. Ibid., p. 94.

of depraved morals, unworthy of public confidence or private esteem; litigious, disunited, and knowing each other, universally distrustful of each other. The magistrates without dignity, respect, probity, influence or authority. The administration of justice, imbecile and corrupt. The militia, without discipline or competent officers.

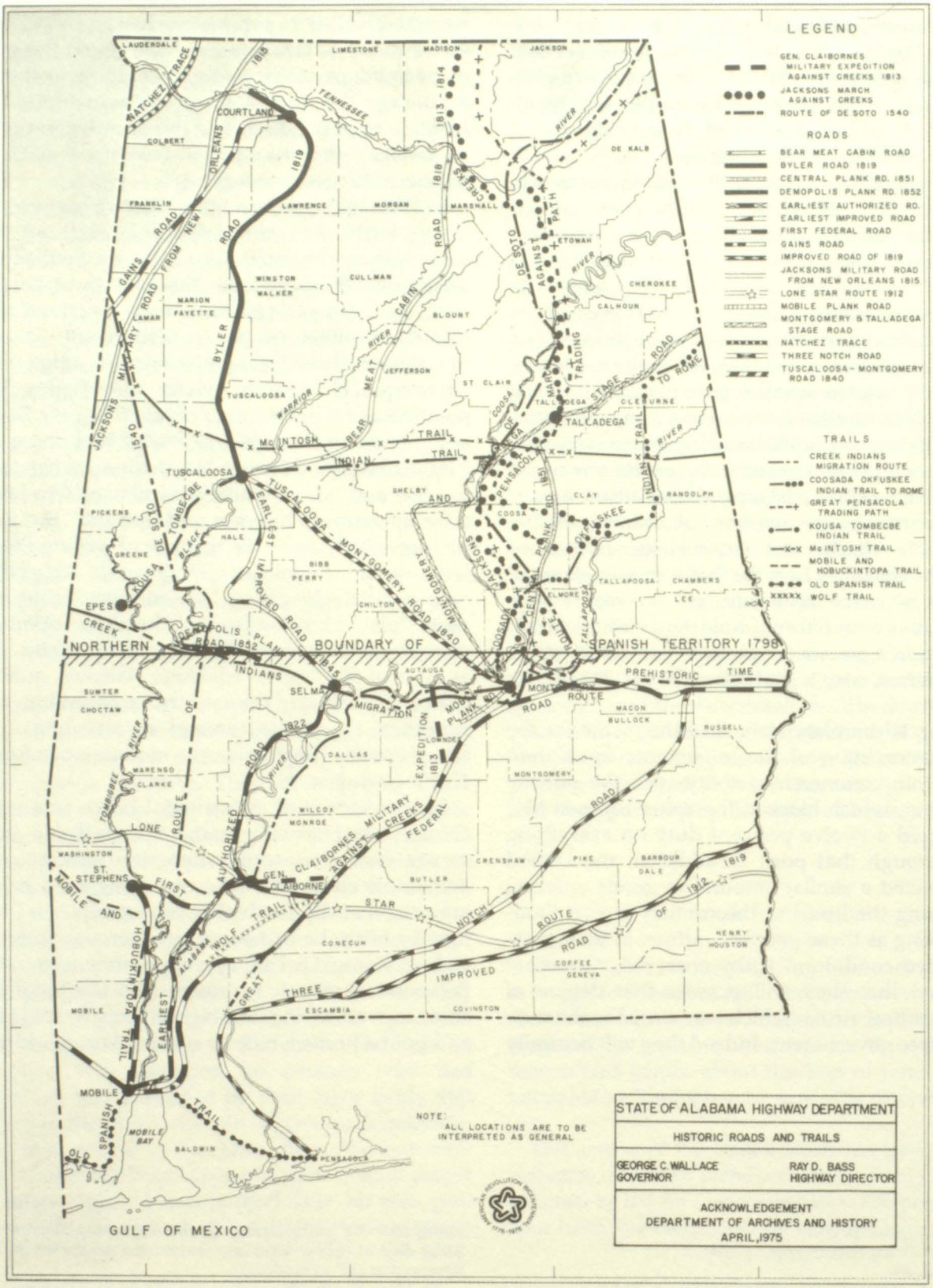
The most antient inhabitants of the country, are French people who resided in it previous to the peace of 1763, and have continued under several sucessions of government since that period. These with their descendants are few in number, and generally peaceable honest, well disposed citizens. The next most antient class is composed of emigrants from the Carolinas and Georgia, who were attained and proscribed for treasonable practices during the revolution. These not only hate the american government, but having long lived without restraint, committing many enormities against society are now hostile to all law and to every government. Another class who emigrated generally from the States last mentioned, at a later period, are almost universally fugitives from justice, and many of them felons of the first magnitude. The last and most meretorious class are also generally emigrants from the States already, since the organization of government here, and are mostly poor people who have come hither to avoid the demands of creditors, or to gain a precarious subsistence in a wilderness. (Kirby to Jefferson, May 1, 1804 (Carter, V. 322–323.)[86]

However, Kirby placed much of the blame for the distressing condition of the inhabitants upon their isolation from commercial activity with the outside world. Spain, which blocked the water route at Mobile, collected a twelve per cent duty on everything passing through that port. In addition, the United States collected a similar amount on goods entering or re-entering the limits of the country at Fort Stoddert. "So long as these people continue in their present insulated condition," Kirby observed, "it cannot be expected that they will possess that degree of moral or political virtue, which is essential to the existence of a free government. Indeed they will naturally become banditti, fugitives from justice and disturbers of the peace of our frontiers." He urged the government to adopt policies which would favor them and encourage the development of "industrious habits, increase of population, and the introduction of regular society," since the strategic importance of the Tombigbee settlements was great.[87]

In 1804, Jefferson appointed Kirby a judge to set up a new territorial court at Fort Stoddert, but the climate was too hazardous for him and he died in October, 1804.[88] Afterwards, the citizens at Fort Stoddert, signed a petition drawn up by John Callier, a colonel of militia, proposing a successor. The choice of Callier and the local petitioners for judge was Rodominique H. Gilmer, whom they highly recommended as "a grate judge of law," "a Law Carracter and a man of fine abilities," who had come out of Virginia, well recommended, with a license to practice law and who attended courts regularly, his character appearing "uniform and upright." But Rod (as he was called) made the mistake of writing President Jefferson of his reluctant willingness to accept the job, thus unwittingly giving himself away as an ignoramus. Callier's brother James, who also supported Gilmer, somewhat inconsistently spoke of him in 1809 as one of the "most frivolous, vicious, and abandoned characters in the country," accused him of legal malpractices, and threatened to reveal his alleged reprehensible "exploits in the mountainous forrest of North Carrolina."[89]

Kirby's successor as territorial judge was not Rod Gilmer but Harry Toulmin, a remarkable man of steady character, sound integrity, judicious mind, and ample education, who was recognized as a leading citizen of the Tombigbee community. An Englishman by birth, he had served one term as secretary of state in Kentucky. Failing reappointment by a turn of the political wheel, he sought the territorial judgeship, moved to the Tombigbee-Tensaw settlements, and built a home a mile or so from Fort Stoddert.[90]

86. Gray, *Alabama*, p. 26.
87. Doster, "Early Settlements," p. 88.
88. Ibid., p. 89.
89. Peter A. Brannon, "County-Seats Four," *Alabama Highways* (December, 1930); Ephraim Kirby, who had lost his fortune in a Virginia land venture before coming to Alabama, was the grandfather of Confederate General Edmund Kirby Smith. He was generally considered an able and conscientious public servant; indeed, President Jefferson, unaware of Kirby's death, wrote him later, offering him the governorship of the Mississippi Territory. Judge Kirby died of yellow fever and was buried nearby on the Military Reservation at Fort Stoddert.
90. Mary Welsh, "Reminiscences of Old St. Stephens, of More Than Sixty-Five Years Ago," *Transactions of the Alabama Historical Society, 1898–1899*, Vol. III. Edited by Thomas McAdory Owen, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 1899, p. 212–225. In 1821, Gilmer ended his career by attempting to ambush another lawyer, after which he killed himself in St. Stephens.



Early roads in Alabama. Courtesy of Alabama Department of Archives and History.

4

Judge Toulmin's Task

Judge Harry Toulmin, the newly appointed Territorial District Judge in the Tombigbee District of the Mississippi Territory came to Washington County in 1804. The district included mainly the settlements along the Alabama, Tombigbee, and Mobile rivers in the American Territory north of the 31° parallel. After becoming acquainted with the area around Fort Stoddert and McIntosh Bluff, he decided to move the county seat to a new location which he named Wakefield.[91] This new site was located in the Sunflower Bend neighborhood approximately eight miles north of McIntosh Bluff.[92]

Although Wakefield was the location of the Washington courthouse, it was never a large place. The log courthouse and jail, opposite each other on the road from St. Stephens to Mobile, were in sight of some residences, but the homes were generally far apart due to the scattered population. However, it was a well-frequented county seat and had quickly become Americanized. His first court was held in the fall of 1804 on the land of Richard Brashears. The town was established by the Act of February 1, 1805. This act made John Armstrong, George Brewer, Jr., James Denby, Sr., Edmund Craighton and Thomas Bassett trustees.[93] Toulmin was active in everything, but is chiefly remembered as compiler of the territorial laws in 1806, compiler of Alabama Laws in 1823, and for his fourteen-year tenure of office as federal judge.[94]

Toulmin's official duties as federal judge consisted of presiding over the territorial district court. He soon discovered that the chief federal civil official in a vast frontier wilderness confronted a myriad of unspecified responsibilities. He became at once local diplomat and reporter to Washington and Natchez, federal representative, postmaster, chief legal official, symbol of law and order and keeper of the peace. His biographer, Dunbar Rowland, says that he also ". . . preached and officiated at funerals and marriages, made Fourth of July orations, practiced medicine gratuitously, and in general was head of the settlements."[95]

As judge he was especially interested in developing order on the restless frontier and in helping to straighten out land claims in the Tombigbee-Tensaw area. He set himself against what he called "that baneful ascendancy which the most abandoned men,

91. See Appendix "Mississippi Territorial Register of Appointments Civil and Military, 1805–1817." On May 25, 1980, a special ceremony dedicating a historical marker honoring Judge Toulmin was held at Mt. Carmel Methodist Church, about three miles east of Millry, Alabama.

92. Pickett, *Alabama*, p. 481; named in memory of the Vicar of Wakefield, by Oliver Goldsmith (1730–1774), Anglo-Irish writer; *Genealogical Extracts From the Laws of Alabama, 1805–1822, Title 62 Towns—1805*, p. 249.

93. Pearson, "McIntosh Bluff," p. 254.

94. Brannon, "County-Seats Four," p. 5; M.B. Richardson, "Washington's Picturesque Person," *Montgomery Advertiser*, August 14, 1926: "George Brewer, Sr. had come from Georgia about 1800 and was soon one of the wealthiest men in the country. George, Jr., was his older son. Micajah, another son, became a large landowner in St. Stephens. A sister, Mary Brewer, married Walter Woodyard, while Anna became the wife of Levin Gayle, the brother of Governor John Gayle"; George S. Gaines, "Gaines Reminiscences," *AHQ* (Fall and Winter, 1964), p. 178, "Here in Wakefield also lived the Hinsons and Baldwins. About 10 miles up the river resided Young Gaines, the brother of George Strother Gaines. His neighbors were Major Frank Boykin, a Revolutionary officer, Thomas Bassett, the Bowlings and the Callers."

95. Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile*, p. 381.

have obtained among us,"[96] and began his many years of distinguished legal service to this territory.

The local American frontiersmen who pitted their wills against Toulmin's efforts to bring law and order have been called "half-horse, half-alligator" by some historians. Their wits and prowess with knife and gun made them leaders in the unsettled wilds of the Tombigbee-Tensaw region. Inevitably, government officials were resented when their rules and regulations were in conflict with frontier traditions.[97] Nonetheless, Toulmin's task of civilizing the territory was aided by the rapid influx of settlers in the early 1800s which brought in more and more respectable farm families.

A prime concern of these American pioneers was the federal land policy in the Mississippi Territory. The guiding government land policy had been established under the Land Ordinance of 1785 mentioned earlier. It was modified several times in subsequent years, but it always retained the basic principle that no land could be sold until it had been surveyed and divided into rectangular grids of six-mile square townships, made up on one-mile square sections, each comprising 640 acres. As clearcut as this system appears, a quagmire of complications surrounded the rights to land titles in the Tombigbee district. Eager settlers could not be prevented from moving onto vacant lands before the lengthy surveying process was complete, so a sizeable squatter population developed whose claims would have to be dealt with before awarding the legal title to that property.[98] Many land owners were both legal title holders and squatters, and the larger planters, who were also the most influential and respected, were often the most agressive squatters.[99]

Jefferson's Land Plan.

No other source of land for the expansion of the United States presented more legal difficulties than did the French-Spanish-British-American Mississippi Territory. The Indian lands within the territory were a tempting sight to the land-hungry settlers on their way to the Tombigbee region. In 1802, in a cynical campaign the Federal government increased the pressure on the Southern Indians to relinquish their lands. President Jefferson devoted much of his attention to the acquisition of Indian lands for several reasons: economic, military and diplomatic. When the Treaty of San Ildefonso returned the vast lands of Louisiana to France in 1802, Jefferson became convinced that a strong European empire would then arise beyond the Mississippi River. He believed the United States needed to gain full possession of the Mississippi Territory from the Indians as a bulwark against the French. The history of reluctant Indian land cessions convinced Jefferson that a speedier method of gaining their lands was needed.

Jefferson approved a plan that seemed appropriate only for a conniving small-town profiteer and not a President of the United States, in that it called for reactivating the old trading posts (or "factories"), luring the Indians into contracting enormous debts, then forcing the chiefs into ceding their peoples' lands in order to settle the accounts with honor. As it turned out, an even more expedient version of this devious method was already at hand. The venerable Panton, Leslie and Company, which had traded for years with the Indians, had on its books large debts run up by these same tribes.[100] In May, 1802, Jefferson learned that the Choctaws were about to cede lands to Panton, Leslie and Company in order to clear their debts. This presented the opportunity for the United States to obtain the land, paying the Indians money which they could send to Mobile to satisfy their original debt. This method, coupled with other pressures, gained for the United States in 1802, and again in 1805, large Choctaw cessions stretching from the Mobile River to the Pearl.[101]

The Federal Road.

In addition to anti-Spanish sentiments and the threat of Indian attacks, a principal topic of discussion among the frontiersmen was the need for a well-marked, safe passageway through the Creek terri-

96. Lucille Griffith, *Alabama: A Documentary History to 1900* (University, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1968), p. 53; Leland L. Lengel, "The Road to Fort Mims: Judge Harry Toulmin's Observations on the Creek War, 1811–1813" *AR* (January, 1976), pp. 16–36.

97. David Lightner, "Private Land Claims in Alabama," *AR* (July, 1967), pp. 187–204.

98. Gray, *Alabama*, p. 24.

99. Haynes, "Early Washington County," p. 198.

100. Panton, Leslie and Company, established in the 1770s monopolized trade with the Indians. Alexander McGillivray, leader of the Creek Confederation, was a "silent partner" and supplied Spanish guns to his people through this British firm. The American "factors" threatened their business.

101. Gray, *Alabama*, p. 26. See Appendix, Petition to the President and Congress by Inhabitants of Washington County, February 7, 1809, relating to preemption rights and navigation rights.

tory. The Americans wanted to cut a horse path from the Ocmulgee in Georgia to Fort Stoddert to facilitate immigration into the Mississippi Territory. The Creeks at first refused such a dangerous concession, but finally relented. Thus, the Old Federal Road was opened by the United States authorities from the Ocmulgee River in Georgia to Mims' Ferry for St. Stephens in the Mississippi Territory, following the path of the southern and southwestern Creek trails. This road was provided for under Article II of the Ocmulgee Cession of November 14, 1805, made by Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War, as United States Commissioner, with William McIntosh and other chiefs.[102]

Two years later territorial commissioners Judge Harry Toulmin, James Caller and Lemuel Henry extended it westwardly from St. Stephens to the capital at Natchez, at the same time opening a ferry across the Alabama above Little River and one across the Tombigbee above Fort St. Stephens.

Causeways were laid over the marshy spots in the new Federal Road. The route was marked with a triple blaze earning its alternate name of "Three Chopped Way." Although the United States claimed to want this route for a post road, it was used principally by horsemen and packhorses traveling to the interior. The settlers came into the Tombigbee country over this route and Indian trails, crossing the creeks and rivers by the means that their wits and nature supplied. Sometimes they swam the streams, or crossed them by means of felled logs, called "raccoon bridges"; but more often they forded them or crossed them on rafts improvised on the spot.

According to Reverend T.H. Ball, one of the oddest vehicles brought by the immigrants was the rolling hogshead. Goods were packed in a hogshead (barrel), trunnions or the equivalent put in the ends, and to them were attached shafts. Horses were generally hitched to this contraption, but in one instance, at least, it was an ox. It was in this manner that the Coates family, in 1800, and others later moved to Clarke and other southern counties.[103] Eventually an arm of the Federal Road was extended through Fort Stoddert to Baton Rouge. Thus the Federal Road connected the east with the settlements in the Alabama-Tombigbee basin and in the lower Mississippi. Josiah Blakeley wrote that by 1812 federal troops had expanded the path into a wagon road, and that he had seen many carriages from Savannah at Fort Stoddert.[104] However, as late as 1817, some South Carolina immigrants had to widen the way in places for their wagons.

This road became a major thoroughfare and conveyed thousands of American settlers to the frontier of the Mississippi Territory. Between October, 1811, and March, 1812, 233 vehicles and 3,726 persons passed through the Indian agency on the Flint River in Georgia enroute to the West, mostly, it is presumed, to the Tombigbee-Tensaw settlements. The Federal Road was opened by permission of the Creeks, but this road contributed so greatly to increasing the Tombigbee population that it aroused the anger and hostility of the Indians. The actual and inevitable results of the increasing American population were the capture of Mobile from the Spaniards, so as to open the way to the Gulf, and the great Creek War. This rough highway effectively opened this new land for settlement which eventually drove the Indians off their land.[105]

West Florida Controversy

Problems with the Spanish at Mobile flared again after the Louisiana Purchase because the right to navigate Spanish-controlled rivers to reach the sea was of immense importance to the Tombigbee-Tensaw settlements. In 1802, when Spain ceded the territory called Louisiana to France, there was an understanding that France would not sell the ceded lands to any other purchaser. In the wake of this agreement the brazen sale of the 1803 Louisiana Purchase to the United States created bitterness.[106] The Americans chose to assume the territory claimed by Spain south of the 31° parallel to be part of their new acquisition. This claim the Spanish government hotly denied. The outraged Spanish Territorial officials alternately closed and/or exorbitantly taxed passage of American ships

102. Pickett, *Alabama*, p. 479. "Old Rory" McIntosh, (mentioned earlier) a British officer in Georgia and East Florida was the father of Colonel William McIntosh. William was a half-breed Muscogee, of high character, whom the Upper Creeks killed for his friendship to the Georgians.

103. Ball, *Clarke County*, p. 370.

104. Merritt B. Pound, *Benjamin Hawkins: Indian Agent* (Athens, 1951), p. 210; See Appendix "1810 Census, Washington County, Mississippi Territory."

105. Hamilton, "Early Roads," *Transactions*, p. 49. "The road itself can now be traced only with difficulty, but it is the east boundary of Monroe County, and the original north line of Mobile County seems to have been the Fort Stoddert-Baton Rouge extension."

106. When the United States received the Louisiana Purchase from France, President Jefferson appointed William C.C. Claiborne (governor of Mississippi Territory) as the governor of that new province and then appointed Robert Williams of North Carolina in Claiborne's place as governor of the Mississippi Territory.

through the Mobile River, a river which Americans considered rightfully theirs.

Strained relations between the Spanish in Mobile and the Tombigbee-Tensaw settlers engaged Judge Harry Toulmin for almost a decade. He recognized the paramount importance of the Mobile gateway to the enonomic solvency of this entire area. Consequently, he favored annexation of West Florida to the United States through action by the federal government, either diplomatic or military. Toulmin steadfastly opposed the local filibuster efforts to capture Spanish territory and the intrigues which characterized this era.[107]

During the summer of 1806, Judge Toulmin was able to dissuade James Caller from a plan to surprise Spanish Mobile with an attack by local militia from the Tombigbee area. The remoteness of the Tombigbee settlements and the practice of choosing militia officers by election made it possible for James Caller and his friends to develop what amounted to a private army. Caller's Washington militia numbered 200 when this attack was planned.[108] The judge's moderation and that of other border figures, combined with a timely reserve by Spanish officials, averted a crisis at that time.

Activity against the Spanish possession was set aside temporarily because a greater peril threatened later that year. Aaron Burr, the former Vice-President of the United States, was approaching Natchez in the Mississippi Territory with plans to carve a new western empire from Spanish holdings on the Gulf. Toulmin was in Natchez when Burr was detained there for a grand jury investigation and, on February 3, when Burr vanished for parts unknown, Judge Toulmin immediately issued a warrant for his arrest.[109] The conduct of Judge Toulmin on the occasion of the arraignment at Natchez is an episode altogether unnoticed in current histories. "He was evidently in town on business, or else was attracted there by an intelligent interest in passing events. At any rate he evinces a promptness, decision and courage in behalf of the government, apparently quite necessary at the time."[110] Whatever comments or observations may be made on his actions in this episode it may be said of him that he was fearless and upright in the performance of his official duty at all times, and if he fell into error it grew out of mistaken judgment. Thus, Judge Toulmin was instrumental in securing Aaron Burr's arrest and removal from the Mississippi Territory and the Tombigbee District. For this he was strongly criticized by Burr supporters and others of the local Tombigbee citizenry who found Burr's gospel close to their own state of mind.[111]

Aaron Burr's story is particularly significant because his final arrest took place at McIntosh Bluff in Washington County. For those interested in an extraordinarily detailed account, read Pickett. Peter J. Hamilton tells us that after Burr disappeared from Natchez

> He made his way eastwardly, secreted by friends, and at last sought the house of Colonel Hinson, an admirer of his on the Tombigbee. Inquiring the road at the Wakefield tavern one night, where Colonel Nicholas Perkins and Thomas Malone were playing backgammon, he was recognized by Perkins from the description in the proclamation. Perkins, with Sheriff Brightwell, tracked him to Hinson's, but there he fascinated Mrs. Hinson and the sheriff, too, as he did every one. Hinson was away at the time. Perkins, from Nannahubba Bluff, paddled down to Fort Stoddert, and by sunrise induced Captain Gaines* to take the road with a file of mounted soldiers. They met Burr and a companion two miles from Hinson's, and made him prisoner without resistance at 9 a.m. on February 19, 1807.
>
> He was kept in honorable captivity at the fort for over two weeks. He played chess with the wife of the commandant, who was a daughter of Judge Toulmin, and became very friendly with the captain's brother, George S. Gaines, the Indian factor, who gratified his curiosity as to the Choctaw Indians and frontier life.
>
> About March 5 Burr was rowed up the Alabama River to Lake Tensaw Boatyard, where he was committed to a guard of nine men under Colonel Perkins, who conducted him on horseback overland by the trail through the Creeks and other Indians to Georgia, and thence to Richmond.
>
> Burr was tried before Chief Justice Marshall and acquitted of treason against the United States. His usefulness in America was broken, however, and he spent some time in Europe seeking to interest that more successful adventurer, Napoleon, in his plans; but all in vain. He later returned home and practiced law in New York with much of his old vim and success. He died in 1836 and was buried at Princeton at the feet of his father, Aaron Burr, and his grandfather, Jonathan Edwards, presidents of the college.

107. Harry T. Toulmin, "Judge Harry Toulmin, 1766 to 1823," (unpublished monograph taken primarily from Leland L. Lengel, "Keeper of the Peace, Harry Toulmin in the West Florida Controversy, 1805–1813" unpublished Master's thesis, Department of History, Duke University, 1962). Used by permission of Harry T. Toulmin, P.O. Box 787, Daphne, AL 36526 and Leland L. Lengel, McPherson College, McPherson, KS 67460.

108. Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile*, p. 486.

109. Toulmin, "Judge Harry Toulmin," p. 6.

110. Owen, *Transactions*, Vol. III, p. 168.

111. Pickett, *Alabama*, p. 488–502; for primary source material, read letters in Owen's, *Transactions*, Vol. III, pp. 167–177.

What Burr's plans were has been, ever since his time, a matter of debate. Probably he contemplated seizing Texas and Mexico and founding a great Southwestern Empire. When Texas achieved its independence, he exclaimed that he had merely been too soon.

It would seem that Burr almost alone among the Eastern leaders realized the future of the West. Jefferson had added that imperial domain to the United States in spite of constitutional questions which he failed to solve. New England was almost in revolution over the purchase of Louisiana. Burr, after the Hamilton duel had cut short his power in New York, seems to have devoted himself to dreams of Western expansion. He was practically the first to realize that the United States must grow at the expense of the Spaniards, whether it was to be towards Texas or West Florida. Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson, the men who were more than any other to frame the policy of the future, were his friends and followers. Burr's dream has gone on from fulfillment to fulfillment even unto our day.[112]

Soon, however, Spanish concern was aroused by an American troop buildup at New Orleans. During the winter of 1808–09, this buildup was really directed at the British, who had wantonly attacked the American ship *Chesapeake* the year before, but it was accompanied by rigid enforcement at New Orleans of an embargo to prevent the Spanish from purchasing American supplies along the Gulf Coast. In retaliation the Spanish seized the American sloop *Victoria* which happened to choose this time to sail into Mobile bound for St. Stephens with goods for the Indian trade. Besides other goods, the cargo of the *Victoria* included one hundred kegs of gunpowder and a supply of lead. The detention of the ship aroused bitter resentment among the Tombigbee settlers. When Judge Toulmin was informed of the incident in mid-February, 1809, he began personal negotiations with the Spanish at Mobile. By the end of the month, *Victoria* was permitted to proceed to St. Stephens with her civilian supplies. All her military cargo, however, was to be transshipped to New Orleans.[113] Thus, the Indians, unable to get lead and powder from the Americans, would have to turn to the Spanish.

Shortly afterward, in 1810, the "West Florida Convention" was established at Baton Rouge bringing about its separation from Spanish control. A similar group dedicated to the overthrow of the Spanish at Mobile developed near the Spanish-American boundary line (31° parallel). This group, known as the "Mobile Society," was led by James Caller and Joseph Kennedy. They both wanted to break the Spanish barrier to commerce and gather plunder for themselves. The Spanish authorities in Mobile soon discovered their plan as did Colonel Sparks, commander at Fort Stoddert, who informed Judge Toulmin. To forestall a filibuster threatened by the Mobile Society against Mobile, Toulmin convened a group of local citizens as a grand jury and informed them of the official displeasure of the territorial and federal governments about this plan. A few weeks later, September 25, 1810, Toulmin received confirmation of the government stand directly from President Madison who strongly supported the judge's position on the threatened filibuster:

> There can be no doubt of its unlawfulness, nor as to the duty of the executive to employ force, if necessary, to arrest it, and to make examples of the authors.

This straightforward pronouncement pleased Toulmin and he lost no time in spreading abroad the presidential viewpoint; he immediately forwarded a copy of Madison's declaration to every militia commander in the area.

President Madison's declaration and the existence of the grand jury temporarily curtailed the influence of the Mobile Society. The threatened filibuster might have been abandoned entirely had it not been for the arrival of Reuben Kemper from Baton Rouge. Kemper was a former Mississippi tavernkeeper. Long a foe of Spanish dominion in West Florida, he hated all things Spanish with a passion.[114] He brought from the West Florida Convention a message to the people of Mobile urging "common diliberation" on the course of future political events. His coming immediately spurred an upheaval among the West Floridians in the area east of Baton Rouge. As he made his way east, Kemper persuaded the settlers at the mouth of the Pascagoula River to declare themselves independent of Spanish rule. However, on arrival at Fort Stoddert he quickly became convinced that the citizens of Mobile possessed neither strategic position nor frame of mind to

112. Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile*, pp. 383–384; *Captain Peter Philip Schuyler had succeeded Shaumburgh at Fort Stoddert in 1804, and in 1807 was himself succeeded by Captain Edmund P. Gaines.

113. Toulmin, "Judge Harry Toulmin," p. 8.

114. Pickett, *Alabama*, pp. 484, 485, 507–509. The Kempers had been kidnapped by agents of the Spanish and they sought revenge. "Reuben and Samuel captured Kneeland, one of the kidnappers, and inflicted upon his naked back one hundred lashes, then one hundred more for their brother Nathan, who was absent, cut off his ears with a dull knife and permitted him to retire. These trophies of resentment were long preserved in spirits of wine, and hung up in one of the Kemper's parlor."

decide on the question of joining with Baton Rouge. Accordingly, he unhesitatingly abandoned his diplomatic role in favor of a direct military approach. Joseph Kennedy, never one to pass opportunity by, offered his services, and those of his militia, for the capture of the Spanish fort at Mobile. Kemper as quickly accepted the offer. They were soon joined by James Caller. Their plans were to proceed against Mobile and hoist a flag of independence there on November 25.

Aware of the peril which Kemper, Kennedy, Caller and the Mobile Society posed to the area, Toulmin himself traveled to Mobile on a sort of personal reconnaissance. There he found, as he later reported to President Madison, "a uniform impression . . . that a possession of the country by the American Government would be universally acceptable," and he went on to urge that the central government act quickly before the storm brewed by Kemper and the Mobile Society broke into open violence.

Unfortunately neither the American advocates of peaceful annexation, led by the judge, nor the federal government could react in time to forestall violence. On November 21, Toulmin heard from Kennedy. The filibuster leader informed him that the Pascagoula settlement, so stirred by Kemper's earlier visit, had now risen in arms; a party of over a hundred men had proceeded to attack a temporary fort which the Spanish occupied at the mouth of the Pascagoula River. This information coincided with reports already received by Toulmin that an American, Baldwin County Quarter-Sessions Court Justice William Hargreaves, was leading such an expedition. It was clear now that Hargreaves had committed the first real violation of the federal prohibition against military expeditions.

November 25, 1810, the day fixed by Kemper for the campaign against Mobile, found Harry Toulmin in a desperately lonely situation. The militia, supposedly guardians of the peace, had watched most of their officers desert to the filibuster ranks. Reuben Kemper was highly optimistic in spite of "judge Toulman's Villianous exertions." In a last desperate attempt to forestall the mission, Toulmin sent two couriers to the filibuster camp with a restraining appeal. They were promptly arrested by Kennedy and were released only through the quick action of Colonel Sparks at Fort Stoddert.

The Mobile expedition of the "Republic of West Florida" began its southward trek under the guiding genius of Reuben Kemper. His was still a small force numbering perhaps sixty or seventy men. Only its bellicose leaders, plus the looming threat of a thousand volunteers from Baton Rouge, served to make the group in any way a threatening force. The party moved down the eastern shore of the Mobile River terrorizing Spanish settlers and creating a state of confusion. With a maximum of sound and fury they pitched camp on McCurtin's Bluff opposite Mobile. There Kemper proposed to cut off any Spanish reinforcements from Pensacola while waiting for his own reinforcement from Baton Rouge. In the meantime, his Tombigbee recruits passed the time by burning effigies of Toulmin and fortifying their patriotism with a barrel of whiskey thoughtfully provided by Kennedy.

A shooting started a brawl within the filibuster camp, the incident so severely injuring one member, a Dr. Pollard, that he had to be returned to Fort Stoddert for treatment. Here Toulmin arrested him. Based on information obtained from Pollard, Toulmin ordered the arrest of all the leaders of the filibuster. Believing their law was *the* law, Kemper, Kennedy and Caller returned boldly to Fort Stoddert shortly thereafter; but by December 9 all had been arrested.

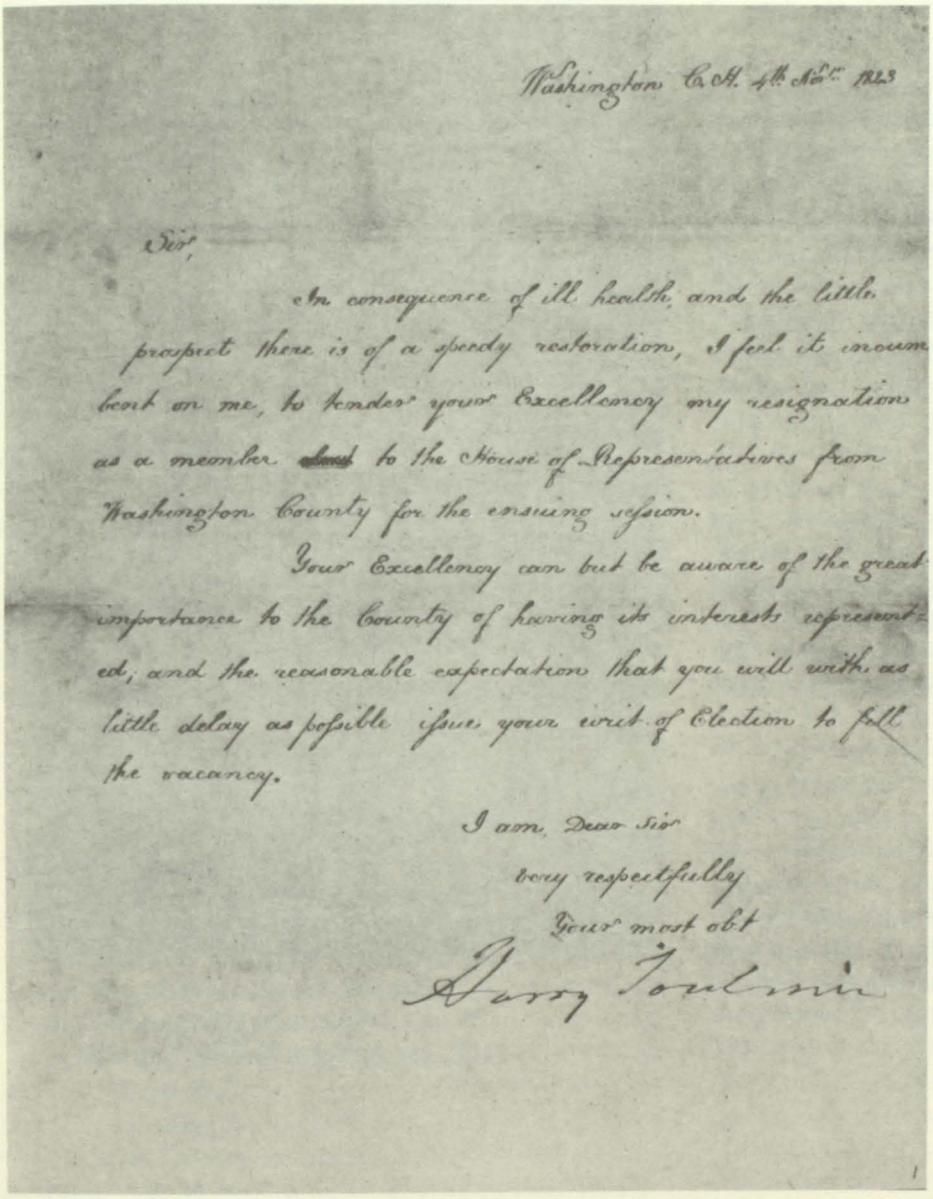
The following night, a Spanish force from Mobile fell upon the filibuster camp and "killed four . . . [took] ten or twelve prisoners, and wounded and dispersed the rest." Almost simultaneously the Pascagoula expedition, formerly led by William Hargreaves, met an ignominious end when the men started fighting among themselves "concerning the propriety of plunder, which some condemmed." Eight of the Pascagoula men died in this sudden outburst within their ranks. The Spanish followed up on their advantage and captured Hargreaves and a number of other survivors of this brawl.

Judge Toulmin completed his investigation of the Kemper filibuster incident and his examination of its leaders. All were indicted and held for an upcoming petty jury trial. Free on bail, James Caller, Joseph Kennedy, and Reuben Kemper sought recrimination against the judge. Caller denounced him before assembled militiamen as "a Spanish intriguer and a traitor to the United States." Even as he spoke, Kennedy circulated among the militiamen for their signature a petition to the United States Congress asking that Toulmin be removed immediately from his judicial bench. Kemper, during January of 1811, spent several days at various points in the Tombigbee area holding what Toulmin termed "high courts of impeachment against the judge who had the presumption to doubt the authority of the plenipotentiary of the Floridian republic." Kemper soon abandoned the Tombigbee area for Baton Rouge, ignoring his status under bail and his upcoming trial for violation of the Military Expeditions Act.

Trials of the other leaders took place in an electri-

cally tense atmosphere, heightened by the fact that the defendants were armed when they entered the courtroom. Supporters of the filibuster faction attempted to create confusion or, as Toulmin saw it, "to provoke me and produce a riot," but the court held order and an opportunity for a personal attack on the judge went unrealized. Nonetheless, as Toulmin had expected, the defendants were acquitted by the local jury. Indeed, later in the year, Caller and Kennedy were both elected to the territorial legislature.

In their new legislative offices Caller and Kennedy continued their campaign of vilification against the judge. Through their influence they were instrumental in securing a presentment against him from a grand jury impaneled by a Baldwin County inferior court.[115] This was forwarded to the territorial House of Representatives for consideration. There a committee chaired by none other than Joseph Kennedy, and also numbering James Caller among its members, considered the grand jury presentment. In due course, on November 20, 1811, it was forwarded by the territorial House of Representatives to the United



Washington C.H. 4th Nov. 1823

Sir,

In consequence of ill health, and the little prospect there is of a speedy restoration, I feel it incumbent on me, to tender your Excellency my resignation as a member ~~elect~~ to the House of Representatives from Washington County for the ensuing session.

Your Excellency can but be aware of the great importance to the County of having its interests represented, and the reasonable expectation that you will with as little delay as possible issue your writ of Election to fill the vacancy.

I am, Dear Sir
very respectfully
Your most obt
Harry Toulmin

After a lifetime of public service, Judge Harry Toulmin submitted his resignation as a member of the Alabama House of Representatives from Washington County, just a few months before he died. Courtesy of Alabama Department of Archives and History.

115. David Holmes of Virginia succeeded Governor Williams in 1809, and on December 21 of that year he signed an act carving out of the southern part of Washington County, the county of Baldwin, named for the Georgia signer of the U.S. Constitution.

States Congress for further investigation and disposition.

Toulmin wished his name cleared mainly for the record and he welcomed an impartial investigation. On the other hand, he feared continued difficulties even if he was vindicated. As he awaited the outcome of the congressional investigation he became weary and depressed. With his moral strength and determination waning he reached the low ebb of a career which was always dependent on his personal resolution.

The Congressional committee's report was rendered and read in the Congress, completely clearing Judge Toulmin:

> The charges contained in the presentment . . . have not been supported by the evidence; and from the best information your committee have been able to obtain on the subject, it appears that the official conduct of Judge Toulmin has been characterized by a vigilant attention to the duties of his station, and an inflexible zeal for the preservation of the public peace and tranquility of the country over which his judicial authority extends; [the committee] therefore recommend . . . that it is unnecessary to take any further proceedings on the presentment of the grand jury of Baldwin County, in the Mississippi Territory, against Judge Toulmin.[116]

Ironically, as early as 1810, President Madison had issued a new statement of policy regarding American claims to West Florida, deeming it "right and requisite that possession should be taken of the said (West Florida) territory in the name and behalf of the United States." But despite this proclamation, resolution of the West Florida controversy, as it pertained to Mobile, was not finally resolved until the War of 1812. At that time, President Madison approved a Senate resolution authorizing American military forces to occupy all territory in West Florida east to the Perdido. The capture of Mobile was done without bloodshed and the Spanish garrison at Fort Charlotte surrendered to General James Wilkinson on April 15, 1813. Judge Toulmin was able to have the Spanish land records at Mobile transferred to American custody, including some records which had been taken by Spanish authorities to Pensacola.

After the Mississippi Territory was divided in 1817, creating the Alabama Territory, Judge Toulmin became a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1819, which framed the first constitution of the state of Alabama. He had served as territorial judge admirably for more than a decade and wanted to continue his term after statehood, but President James Monroe appointed Charles Tait as first federal judge in Alabama. So, Toulmin wrote the *Digest of the Laws of the State of Alabama*, published in 1823, instead. He died in 1824 in Washington County.

Gene Schell and Theodore B. Pearson, members of Washington County Historical Society, at dedication of historical marker honoring Judge Harry Toulmin. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

116. Toulmin, "Judge Harry Toulmin," pp. 6–14.

5

The Indian Factory at St. Stephens

The early history of St. Stephens has been told in previous chapters. With its takeover by the Americans from the Spanish in 1799, St. Stephens quickly became the largest town in the Tombigbee district. It was the crossroads in the Mississippi Territory for settlers looking for new lands and for trade with the Indians.

The French, British, and Spanish colonists in the early 18th century had developed a trade relationship with the Indians which became absolutely essential to the maintenance of their good will. Thus, as early as the 1790s, the United States government began to consider some definite plans for the control of the Indian trade. President Washington repeatedly asked Congress to formulate a policy for supplying the trade needs of the Indians for the purpose of winning their friendship and overcoming the influence of the British and Spanish traders. In 1795, Congress voted an appropriation of $50,000 to establish trading posts to be managed by the War Department but under the direct supervision of the President. Two such posts, or factories, as they were rightfully called, were established in the southern regions; one at Coleraine on the St. Mary's River in Georgia and the other at Tellico Block House, one hundred miles south of Knoxville, in the Southwest Territory.[117]

In 1796, Congress appropriated $150,000 for the extension of the factory system and imposed regulations governing the factory business. This system was considered an experiment, hence further construction was delayed until 1802, when President Jefferson's plan for obtaining Indian lands called for reactivating the factories. Four new posts were begun, one of which was started at Fort St. Stephens for the Choctaw Indians.

Governor W.C.C. Claiborne, under the direction of Henry Dearborn of the War Department, selected this site on the Tombigbee and appointed Joseph Chambers the Indian factor for the trading house. Construction on the factory buildings began in the spring of 1803. In describing the factory buildings, Pickett says, "The parsonage of the old Spanish church was used as a skin house, and the old blockhouse served the purpose of the government store." Gaines, writing his recollections in later years, described the factory buildings as follows: "The old Spanish fort St. Stephens, was located immediately on the bluff of the river; one of the blockhouses was in a good state of preservation and was occupied as the store. There was an extensive frame warehouse, a room in which was used as the land office, and a frame dwelling which had been the officers quarters, all enclosed on three sides with pickets and a ditch, the river forming the defenses on the fourth. The frame dwelling was occupied as a residence by the United States Factor."[118]

Great hopes must have been held for the success of the factory. To this end much merchandise was sent to the factory during the first two years of its operation. Between May 4, 1803, and October 6, 1805, goods estimated at a total value of $40,000 were sent to the factory.

As soon as he moved into his quarters, Chambers

117. Fr. Aloysius Plaisance, OSB, Ph.D., "The Choctaw Trading House, 1803–1822," *AHQ* (1954), 16:393–423. Material for this chapter is abstracted from Fr. Plaisance's work, unless otherwise noted; permission granted by Fr. Plaisance, St. Bernard Abbey, St. Bernard, AL 35138.

118. George S. Gaines, "Reminiscences of Early Times in the Mississippi Territory," *AHQ*, (Fall and Winter, 1964), 26:141.

began to trade with the Indians. He worked well with both the Indians and the government officials of the Mississippi Territory. In a letter to him, Governor Claiborne praised his ability to manage the factory: ". . . I doubt not, but that institution will flourish under your judicious management." Besides being the government factor, Chambers was also the Register of Land Claims and a member of the Board of Commissioners for settling land claims. It was fairly common for a factor to have other duties or appointments other than the factory business. Pickett characterizes Chambers as a "man of well-cultivated mind, and of business capacity."[119]

Because of his many duties, Chambers in 1804 wrote his friend, George S. Gaines, then working for a retail establishment in Gallatin, Tennessee, asking him to come to St. Stephens to help him manage the factory. Chambers planned to turn the agency over to Gaines as soon as he learned the business. Gaines readily accepted the proposal and arranged to leave for St. Stephens in March, 1805. He traveled by the slow routes of the Cumberland and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. While enroute he met Colonel Silas Dinsmore, the United States Agent of the Choctaws, at Natchez, Mississippi. Colonel Dinsmore was on his way to New Orleans to purchase supplies for a treaty, which was to be held at St. Stephens with the Choctaw Indians, in early summer. They traveled together to New Orleans, where they spent several days while Colonel Dinsmore made purchases for the treaty. They booked passage on a small Spanish schooner to transport these purchases to St. Stephens, by way of Mobile to Fort Stoddert. From Fort Stoddert they traveled overland by horseback to St. Stephens. The day after Gaines arrived, Chambers put him in charge of the trading house because he himself was so busy with other duties.[120]

The Choctaws met at St. Stephens in June, 1805, according to plan. General Robertson, United States Commissioner from Nashville, and Colonel Dinsmore were in charge of holding the treaty. The purpose of the treaty was to purchase the Indian claim in order to connect the Tombigbee settlements with the Natchez settlements. "A very large number of Indians attended at the time appointed; and the ample provision made for their accommodation rendered their encampment lively and gay with dances, ball plays, 'hide the bullet' and other games of chance."[121]

Officers of the two companies of United States infantry stationed at St. Stephens, Indian chiefs and their captains, were invited every day by the Treaty Commissioners to dine with them in the factor's house while the negotiations were proceeding. Gaines observed, "Although the Indians seemed disposed to oblige their 'Father,' the President of the United States, they did not feel authorized to *sell*, but expressed a willingness to *talk* this matter over in the fall at Mount Dexter, near the present town of Macon, Mississippi." Gaines wrote about his impressions of the Indians

> I saw much of the Indians during their stay at St. Stephens, which caused both surprise and admiration; they were not such savages as I had imagined. As I have mentioned before, Col. Dinsmore made arrangements for the chiefs and their "right hand men", or captains, to dine every day with the Commissioners, officers of the army, and others. The table accommodated forty or fifty persons, half of whom were Indians. The bountiful supplies brought from New Orleans, and cooks furnished by the officers of the army, enabled the Colonel to offer a good dinner each day, with an abundance of wine, which the Indians greatly relished, participating freely in the wit and humor it brought forth. I remember an incident connected with one of those strange and pleasant festivities, which I will relate. A young lieutenant who sat by me became a little troublesome to the old chief, Mingo-Homa-stubbee, by asking a great many questions. It was so arranged that an interpreter sat by each chief for the convenience of conversation. "The Lieutenant asked the old man 'who was considered the greatest warrior among them?' . . . The Chief answered, 'I *was* considered the greatest warrior, but found it was not the case when returning from a visit we paid President Washington at Philadelphia.' 'How did you make the discovery?' enquired the Lieutenant. 'The President sent us in a ship to New Orleans,' said the Chief, 'and when we were at sea, entirely out of sight of land, a storm came upon us. The waves were so high they seemed almost to kiss the clouds, and the ship rolled about among them until I thought that we would never again see the beautiful hills and valleys, forests and streams of our beloved country; and our bones would lie scattered on the bottom of the strange waters instead of resting peacefully with our departed relations. All this alarmed me—I found that I had not the firmness in danger and the utter fearlessness of death of a great warrior, and concluded to go down in the cabin to see how my friend Puck-shennubbee was affected by this (to our party) new and strange danger. And what do you think he was doing?' The description of the storm

119. Pickett, *Alabama*, p. 465.
120. Gaines, "Reminiscences," p. 140.
121. Ibid.

attracted the attention of every one at the table. The Lieutenant eagerly asked, 'What was he doing?' 'Why,' said the old Chief, with a very grave face but a humorous twinkle of the eyes, 'Why, he was making love to an old Squaw we took along to cook for us, and he seemed to be as unconcerned about the danger as if he was at home in his own cabin sitting by the fire, and listening to the songs of the winds among the trees!' The roars of laughter that followed this denouement drowned Mingo-Puck-shennubbee's indignant denial of it. The Lieutenant did not attempt any further conversation.[122]

The Indians met in the fall according to appointment and the commissioners were successful in the purchase of land to connect the Tombigbee and Natchez settlements. Soon after the ratification of the treaty at Mount Dexter, in 1806, the eastern and northern boundary line of the cession was run by Colonel Dinsmore.

Chambers resigned his appointment in 1806 and returned to his home in North Carolina. He felt he had accomplished his mission in establishing the Choctaw trading house and settling land claims in the Tombigbee settlement. Gaines was appointed his successor with Thomas Malone as his assistant.

One of the financial problems facing the newly established factory was the payment of duties to the Spanish authorities on all goods passing through Mobile. Governor Claiborne formally protested the payment of these duties to the Spanish governor, but to no avail. Chambers, and later Gaines, paid duties on all furs and pelts exported and on all goods and merchandise brought to the factory by way of Mobile. These duties created a heavy financial drain on the factory as may be confirmed by the following translation of the Spanish receipt for payment made by Chambers to the Spanish:

> Received of Mr. Joseph Chambers, Commissioner of the River Tombigbee, one hundred and eighty two dollars, sixty two and a half cents for duties on entrance and clearance of peltries bound from this port to the port of New Orleans now on board the Spanish Schooner Cicila, Joseph Manra Master. For his Security I give this at Mobile this thirteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and four.
>
> Michael Aclara

From the account sheets it is evident that Chambers paid the Spanish customs at Mobile both for the merchandise he received and the furs and pelts he exported. Household goods, cloth, farm tools, guns, ammunition, etc., were kept on hand to barter for the Indians' furs and pelts.

The balance sheet of July 1, 1806, shows how the business had increased. Stock on hand amounted to over $26,000. One of the most distressing items was the large debts owed to the factory by the Indians. In 1806 these totaled $4,000, but gradually they increased to equal one-third of the total assets of the factory.

Under the management of Gaines, the factory's business prospered even though the Spaniards at Mobile continued to extract heavy duties on all imports and exports. Gaines gives an account of the business at this time.

> The business of the trading house increased its popularity—brought hunters from all parts of the nation. Hunters of the Creek settlement at the falls of the Black Warrior came frequently to trade; and I had occasional visits from Creeks residing beyond the Alabama River. All appeared to be well pleased with our trade. My instructions from the Superintendent of Indian Trade made it my duty to be careful not to sell the Indians a damaged article of goods without pointing out the damage and reducing the price to what I considered its actual value; when blankets, shawls or cotton and linen goods appeared to me to be lighter or more flimsey and less durable than they purported to be, to point out the defect and reduce the price also.[123]

It is evident that slaves, spoken of as "his Negro man" or "my Negro man," were used in occasional jobs at the factory. A check through the factory's Day Book reveals such payments. The payment for service was fifteen dollars per month, this of course going to the owner of the slave. One of the slaves so used was Gaines' own man, named Jacob, for whom Gaines charged the factory the regular fifteen dollars per month. The assistant factor, Thomas Malone, also owned a slave who worked for the factory.

The type of work done by the slaves is shown by a notation in the Day Book of the year 1809, dated March 31: "Paid Thomas Malone for 3 months service rendered the Trading House by his Negro man Dave in splitting rails, making fences around the public buildings, handling skins, etc. at $15 per month."

Besides the previously mentioned handymen, an interpreter and a skinsman were employed. During

122. Ibid., p. 142.

123. Ibid., pp. 147–148.

the summer the furs and hides received from the Indians were checked periodically and beaten by the skinsman to keep out the worms. In the fall they were packed in bales and shipped to Philadelphia by way of Mobile and New Orleans. An agent, Joseph Saul, was located at New Orleans to accept the furs and pelts, and then arrange for their shipment to Philadelphia.

Trading with the Indians was done mostly on a bartering basis. An Indian would come in needing some powder and flints, or perhaps clothing and cooking utensils. On January 10, 1809, Gaines recorded a barter with an Indian who had a canoe which he wanted to trade. For the canoe he received two yards of strouds, worth $3.50.[124] Another small trade was made by an Indian who brought in four deer skins for which Gaines gave him one and one-half pounds of powder and eight flints. The value of the four deer skins, whose weight amounted to eight and one-quarter pounds, was entered as $1.63.

Other trades were larger than these mentioned and might be similar to one made on August 4, 1808, where deer, coon, and fox skins and beeswax were brought by an Indian. He received a varied assortment of goods in return:

Bartered with Indians—		
1 yd. Swanskin		$1.00
1 oz. vermillion		.25
1 3 point Blanket		4.00
⅔ doz. flints	.18 ¾	.12 ½
2 2 ½ point Blankets	3.50	7.00
3 butcher knives	.25	.75
2 black silk hkfs.	1.50	3.00
18 lb. lead	.18 ¾	3.37 ½
12 ⅝ yds. muslin	.50	6.31 ¼
		$25.81
Received in payment:		
42 deer skins	111lb.20	$22.20
7 coon skins	.12 ½	.87 ½
4 foxes skins	.25	1.00
5 lbs. beeswax	.18 ¾	.93 ¾
		$25.01
1 dressed deer skin		.80
		$25.81

Records indicate that deer skins were the predominant articles of trade. The Superintendent of Trade became concerned over the large number of deer skins taken in by the southern factories because there was an oversupply with no market for them. Therefore, the factories were instructed not to take any more deer skins, but to care for what they had on hand by frequent inspections for worms. Such an order naturally depressed business for these factories, and the balance sheets for the period from December 31, 1807, to June 30, 1811, reflected a loss sustained by the factory. This was due primarily to the drop in the deer skin market and secondarily to the great number of Indian debts.

Ever since the beginning of the establishment in 1803, friction had existed between the Spanish and American officials over the twelve per cent duty charged at Mobile. This friction reached a high point in the spring of 1809, when the Spanish refused to allow a shipment of lead and powder intended for the factory to pass Mobile.[125] This refusal was a trick on the part of the Spanish to force the Indians to come to them for their supplies of lead and powder since the Americans would no longer be able to supply them. Consequently, Gaines was instructed to search out new supply routes which avoided Mobile, such as the one overland from Natchez or by portage from the Tennessee River to the Tombigbee.

The overland route from Natchez to St. Stephens was too expensive, so the goods continued to be sent to New Orleans and then via Mobile to the factory. The Spanish continued to forbid lead and powder to be sent through Mobile. The other route available for supplying the factory was via the Ohio River to Smithland, a point near the mouths of the Cumberland and the Tennessee Rivers, up the Tennessee to Colbert's Ferry, and then overland to the Tombigbee River, where the goods would be sent by boat down to St. Stephens.

Gaines' account of his journey to the Tennessee River to meet the goods sent there by way of the Ohio reveals the difficulties of this overland route:

> In October 1810, I received instructions from the Secretary of War to proceed to the Chickasaw Nation and endeavor to obtain permission of the Indians to open a wagon road from Colbert's Ferry to Cotton Gin Port, on the Tombigbee, and make arrangements to transport the goods thence to St. Stephens. I set out immediately, in obedience to my instructions; had an interview with the leading chiefs of the Chickasaws, who objected to opening the wagon road, but promised me facilities and safety for the transportation of the goods for the Chocktaw Trading House, on packhorses, at a very moderable expense.
>
> I continued my journey to Smithland, at the mouth of

124. "Stroud" was a coarse woolen cloth formerly used in trade with North American Indians.

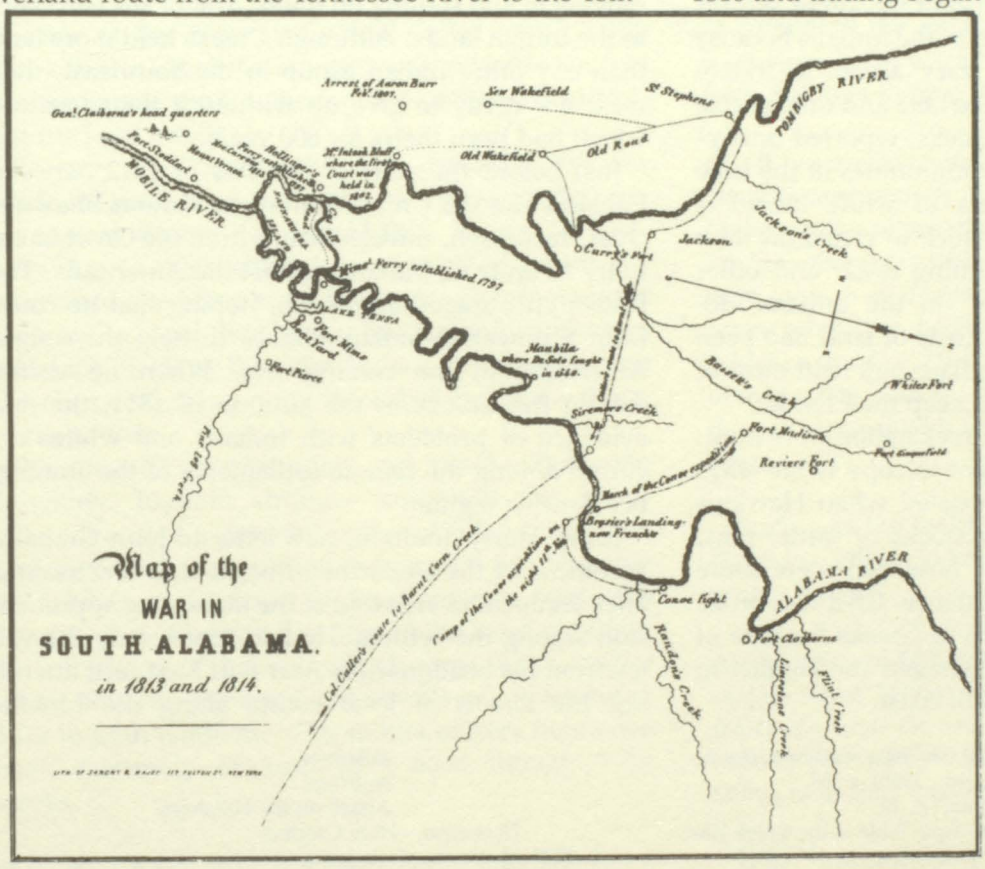
125. The *Victoria* mentioned in an earlier chapter.

the Cumberland, where I found the supplies in the charge of Wood Brothers, with the exception of lead, which I was instructed to purchase. Hearing that a boatload of lead had been sunk in the Ohio, below Fort Massac, I proceeded to the place, and aided by the commanding officer at Massac, I purchased the quantity required, brought it up in a public barge to Smithland, engaged a careful bargeman and crew, with a good barge to transport the goods from there, and with the lead I had purchased, to Colbert's Ferry on the Tennessee. I then returned on horseback to Colbert's Ferry, made arrangements for receiving and 'packing' the goods to Maj. Pitchlyn, at the mouth of the Octibbeha, below Cotton Gin Port. I proceeded to Maj. Pitchlyn's and with his aid, arranged for transporting the goods down the Tombigbee to St. Stephens. It is a little remarkable that all my orders were carried out with precision and promptness, and the goods received at St. Stephens in good order without the loss of an article.[126]

Some authors have overemphasized the use of this route in supplying the factory at St. Stephens, for the overland route from the Tennessee River to the Tombigbee was never used to any great extent. The distance was some eighty miles and this was a long journey for goods to be carried on the backs of horses and mules. Also, since the Indians would not permit a road to be built, Gaines had to rely upon the old, ordinary foot path and pack horse. Transportation of heavy goods by this means was slow and expensive.

The factory buildings at St. Stephens began to show signs of decay, and repairs became necessary. Even though moving the factory to another place was being considered, Gaines had a new building constructed. This time it was made of brick, and Gaines moved into his new quarters in 1812.[127]

It was not until after the Creek War was over that a final decision was made to move the factory from St. Stephens to a point further up the Tombigbee, "for the purpose of placing it further from the white settlements, and nearer to the Choctaw nation—a position at or near old Fort Confederation on the Tombigbee has been fixed." The factory was moved to its new site at Fort Confederation during the winter of 1815–1816 and trading began there in the spring of 1816.



Map of the war in south Alabama in 1813 and 1814. Lithograph from Sarony & Major, New York. Courtesy of Alabama Department of Archives and History.

126. Gaines, "Reminiscences," p. 149.

127. Ibid., p. 154.

6

The Creek War

Before describing the battles of the Creek War, it will be helpful to review the reasons for its outbreak. The Federal Road with its constant stream of settlers was a major source of irritation to the Indians because it allowed settlers relatively easy access to Indian lands.[128] Benjamin Hawkins, the able and unexcitable American agent among the Creeks, reported unhappily that leaders among the communities of the tribe complained of large numbers of white intruders "building fish traps, driving stock to range on their lands, hunting with dogs, cutting cedar and other timber, and cultivating fields" in the Indians' domain.[129] Even though several areas of land had been ceded to the United States, Indians still held most of Alabama and they intended to keep their lands.

Moreover, the tribes of the Creek nation were hunters. Upper Creeks did not want to copy white ways and become farmers. They resisted when Hawkins urged them to increase their stocks of cattle, pigs, and chickens. Lower Creeks, however, were more adaptable to the American influence. Civil war broke out between these two groups of Creeks because of this. British and Spanish encouraged the conflict in their struggle to control the Gulf coast.

However, the most important cause of the Creek war was the land hunger of white Americans. By moving in and settling on them, Americans laid claim to the Indian lands. Although Creeks held more land than any other Indian group in the Southeast, they were not ready to give up without a fight territory which had been theirs for 600 years.[130]

Just before the start of the War of 1812 between England and the United States, the famous Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, traveled south from the Great Lakes to try to unite all Indians against the Americans. The British encouraged Tecumseh, hoping that he could form a powerful Indian alliance to help them fight Americans in the coming war. When he visited among the Creeks in the autumn of 1811, the first evidence of problems with Indians and whites occurred among the remote settlements of the Tombigbee-Tensaw region.

Judge Harry Toulmin, in a letter to John Graham, an official of the Department of State, a few months after Tecumseh's visit told of the increasing apprehension among the settlers. He had traveled up the valley from his headquarters near Fort Stoddert, attending the circuit of local courts along the Mobile,

128. Virginia Van der Veer Hamilton, *The Story of Alabama* (Montgomery, AL: Viewpoint Publications, Inc., 1980), p. 95.

129. Lengel, "The Road to Fort Mims," p. 20.

130. Hamilton, *Alabama*, pp. 95–96, Time Table of the Creek War

1811—Tecumseh's Visit

1813—July—Burnt Corn

August—Fort Mims

Killing of the Kimbell and James families

September—Fort Sinquefield

October—Pushmataha joins the Americans

November—Canoe Fight

Tallusseehatchee

Talladega

Autossee

Attack on the Hillabees

December—Holy Ground

1814—January—Emuckfau

Enitachopco

Calebee

March—Horseshoe Bend

August—Treaty of Fort Jackson

November and December—Last Red Sticks crushed in Florida

Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. "I find," he reported,

that a considerable consternation pervades the upper settlements,—particularly in the forks of the Tombigbee and Alabama; of an immediate attack upon them by the Creek Indians,—founded, as it is said on information communicated from a person in the Creek nation.[131]

Colonel James Caller, the territorial militia leader, received an alarming report from Benjamin J. Bedell who wrote

Mr. Carnes from up Bassetts Creek gave information that on this morning there were several Indians armed seen near Micajah Benge's fence whom when discovered ran off and concealed themselves in canebreak, which, has put the adjacent inhabitants in a general State of alarm, some have quit their residence and other upon the verge of Breaking up. Likewise there has been a family killed in the nation & cart Burnt. Therefore, Whereas you are commandant in this County, the people look for instruction.[132]

In view of this request, Colonel Caller set up a spy corps in the Creek nation to cut off possible sources of weapons to the Creeks and as a prelude to mustering the local militia.

Rumors that the Creeks were preparing for war made the settlers on the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers uneasy during the year of 1812. Fearful for their lives due to their isolated position, they repeatedly petitioned the Mississippi Territorial government for an army to repel the Creeks. But Toulmin supported Hawkins' feeling that the Indian disturbance was merely a civil war among the tribes and not a threat to the settlers.

As a regular correspondent and friend of Benjamin Hawkins, Toulmin strongly supported the agent, who advocated a peaceful policy of tribal retribution and governmental noninterference.[133] At the same time, bitter memories of his long personal feud with James Caller, who had first spread the word of potential attack, may have inspired some extra malice when Toulmin reported the events of midsummer 1812 to John Graham: "Our militia officers here have been extremely anxious, as I have thought," he wrote,

or at least have so acted as if they were anxious to bring on an Indian war,—and the provocations which they have given will I fear, miserably thwart the efforts of Col. Hawkins, and . . . render successful the attempts of the Spaniards to enlist the Creek nation in their service.

A party of rangers have been sent out by Col. Callier, without any occasion,—& whose avowed design is to murder Indians . . . a party of Indians were wantonly & without provocation fired upon by others,—and some peaceable Choctaws were almost beaten to death in Washington County. Such things will excite jealousies if not resentments & vengeance, and the Indians will be induced by these to listen to the overtures of the Spaniards.

There is the utmost call . . . for a vigorous state of preparation, under the guidance not of fanatics, but of men of intelligence, moderation, and courage. . . .[134]

Toulmin, in a few words, had drawn a marked indictment of policy which existed not only in the Mississippi Territory but throughout the whole of the frontier in the nineteenth century.

However, other territorial officials did not agree with Hawkins' and Toulmin's efforts to maintain peace. Caller believed he was performing his duties as colonel of the militia. General F.L. Claiborne fully supported Caller's activities. Claiborne wrote to Caller from Soldiers Retreat, June 23, 1812,

. . . It is scarcely necessary to say to you that should the attack become serious, that I am in readiness to march . . . to the support of my fellow citizens in your quarter, & that my best endeavors shall be used to bring with me, a sufficient force to render security to our Frontier settlers. The recent conduct of the Creeks is not so astonishing, when it is known that Col. Hawkins (our agent) is a principal chief of that nation. Can the government know this fact? and if they do not, would it not be advisable they should be informed of it?

Such was the feeling of Claiborne about Benjamin Hawkins' efforts to keep peace among the Creeks. He writes further

A declaration of War by the United States is daily expected against Great Briton. Governor Holmes has received instructions from Government to furnish Gen'l Wilkinson (who is ordered to Orleans) with such porportion of our Militia as he may require,—

Later that same day, he wrote another letter to Col. Caller,

131. Lengel, "The Road to Fort Mims," p. 19.

132. Caller Papers, 1795–1813, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Maps and Manuscripts Division. Letter from Benjamin J. Bedell of Pine Level (Jackson) to James Caller, June 3, 1812.

133. Lengel, "The Road to Fort Mims," p. 22.

134. Ibid.

. . . Nothing further said about a requisition from Wilkinson on the Militia of the Territory. War appears more certain. . . . Nothing like preparations for war with us—the Militia entirely unarmed & no probability of obtaining any from the General Government as I can learn. However it is proper to hope for the best. Should we have war necessity will compel the Government to give us arms.[135]

The settlers were even more concerned for their safety when they heard of the declaration of war between the United States and England. In addition to the Indian threat, the Spanish at Pensacola and Mobile were potential British allies and furnished a continuing foil for American ambitions on the Gulf coast. Toulmin himself, with long experience in the minor diplomatic intrigues that plagued both American and Spanish officials in the Tombigbee Valley, recognized the explosive possibilities. He reported rumors that Spaniards were rebuilding the old British fort at Pensacola, the local seat of Spanish government. Eight hundred Spanish regulars would arrive shortly, the rumor ran, and officials in Pensacola had already applied to the Creek nation for "a number not less than Four thousand" Indian allies.[136]

The nervous tension increased yet more as Hawkins in the late spring of 1813 wrote to inform Toulmin that there was no alternative to civil war among the Creek factions. He and his family moved to safer ground in Georgia, as he saw no hope for a peaceful settlement between white settlers and Creeks.[137]

General James Wilkinson joined with Claiborne and other professional military men in criticizing Hawkins. Writing to Toulmin in late June to advocate increases in the territorial militia, Wilkinson noted sardonically that "colonel Hawkins is profoundly silent," and went on to observe that "I fear Hawkins' government will be found too feeble to bind a herd of savages, unless the arm of the Union is interposed." The roads through the Creek lands, he continued, lay deserted; the friendly chiefs stood in fear of their lives; the situation was indeed serious.[138]

Toulmin's hopes for peace were further weakened by reports of an attack on his mail carrier, British requisitions for ammunition from the Spanish government in Pensacola, and Samuel Manac's information that the chief of the Creek nation openly stated "their object was to make war on the American people.[139]

George S. Gaines at the Choctaw factory in St. Stephens heard similar reports. He had been told of the plans of the Creeks to go on the warpath by Mishlatubba, Chief of the Choctaw. He realized the seriousness of this information when Oceocheemotla, a Creek chief, visited the trading house at St. Stephens and asked for twice as much credit as he had in years past. Also, Tandy Walker "who had lived many years in the Creek nation as a public blacksmith, resided in the neighborhood of St. Stephens," told Gaines of the Creeks' plan to "join the British in the war about to commence."[140] Gaines believed it was expedient for the Americans to obtain as many allies as possible for "there were no troops in St. Stephens and but few men—not more than six or seven all told."[141] He made plans to retain the friendship of the Choctaws and to seek military aid from them against the Creeks.

In the latter part of July, 1813, General Claiborne was ordered by General Thomas Flournoy, Commander of the Seventh Military District, to march his whole command to Fort Stoddert. On reaching the fort, General Claiborne sought accurate information about the threatened attack. Caller had written to Claiborne on July 20, 1813, of his plan to attack the

135. Caller Papers, letters from General F.L. Claiborne to Colonel James Caller, June 23, 1812. General Ferdinand Leigh Claiborne, brother of the ex-governor of the Mississippi Territory, former Indian fighter, member of the territorial legislature, active in arresting Aaron Burr, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers on March 8, 1813. He was ordered by General Wilkinson to take command of the post at Baton Rouge. Here he received his orders from General Flournoy.

136. Lengel, "The Road to Fort Mims," p. 21.

137. Caller Papers, letters from Big Warrior and Abr. Cornels, Tuckabacha, April 18, 1813, regarding Little Warrior's banishment from the tribe. ". . . it is the opinion of the chiefs that he will endeavour to do all the mischief he possibly can as he is now outlawed in his own Country and word out in all directions to take or kill him.—the Settlements in the fork of Bigby and the Alabama are desired to take care for fear he may indeavour to commit some depredation there as it is a weak part. . . . you must not think from any conduct of the little Warrior that the Chiefs are any foes of the whites." Letter certified by Thomas Malone, St. Stephens, April 28, 1813.

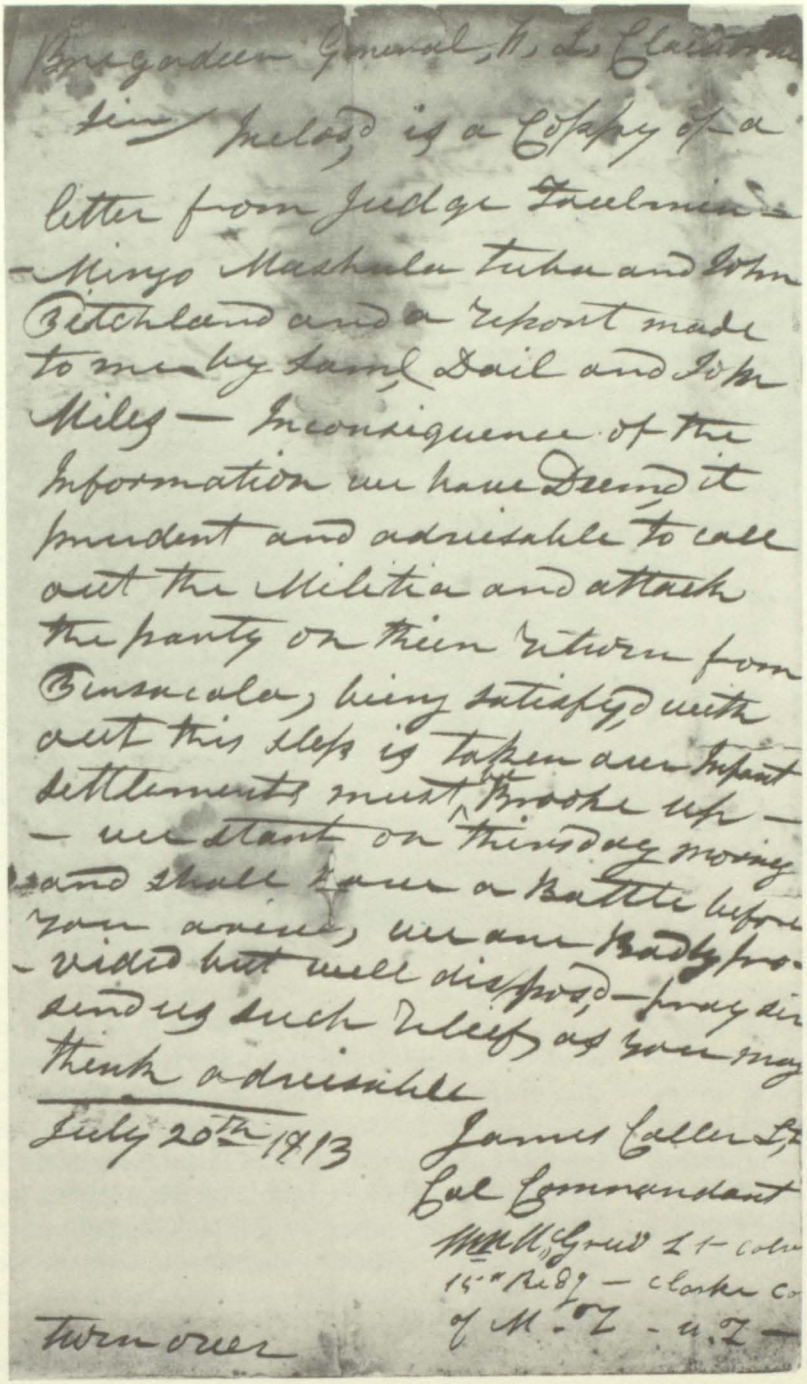
138. Lengel, "The Road to Fort Mims," p. 24.

139. Manac, a well-known and highly respected mixed-breed lived in the area.

140. H.S. Halbert and T.H. Ball, *The Creek War of 1813 & 1814*, 1895, ed., Frank L. Owsley, Jr. reprint ed. (University, Alabama: University of Alabama Press, 1969), p. 101–104. Tandy Walker was awarded a vote of thanks and a sum of money by the legislature of Tennessee for rescuing a white woman from Creeks who had captured her and taken her to Tuscaloosa. "Her name was Crawley. Her home was in a new settlement near the mouth of the Tennessee river. During the absence of her husband, a party of Creek Indians rushed to her house and while they stopped to murder two of her children who were playing in the yard, she concealed her two youngest in a potato cellar under the floor. The Indians broke open the door and dragged her out with the intention of killing her, but concluded to take her to their town. They compelled her to cook for them on the march, but offered no other violence."

141. Pickett, *Alabama*, p. 526.

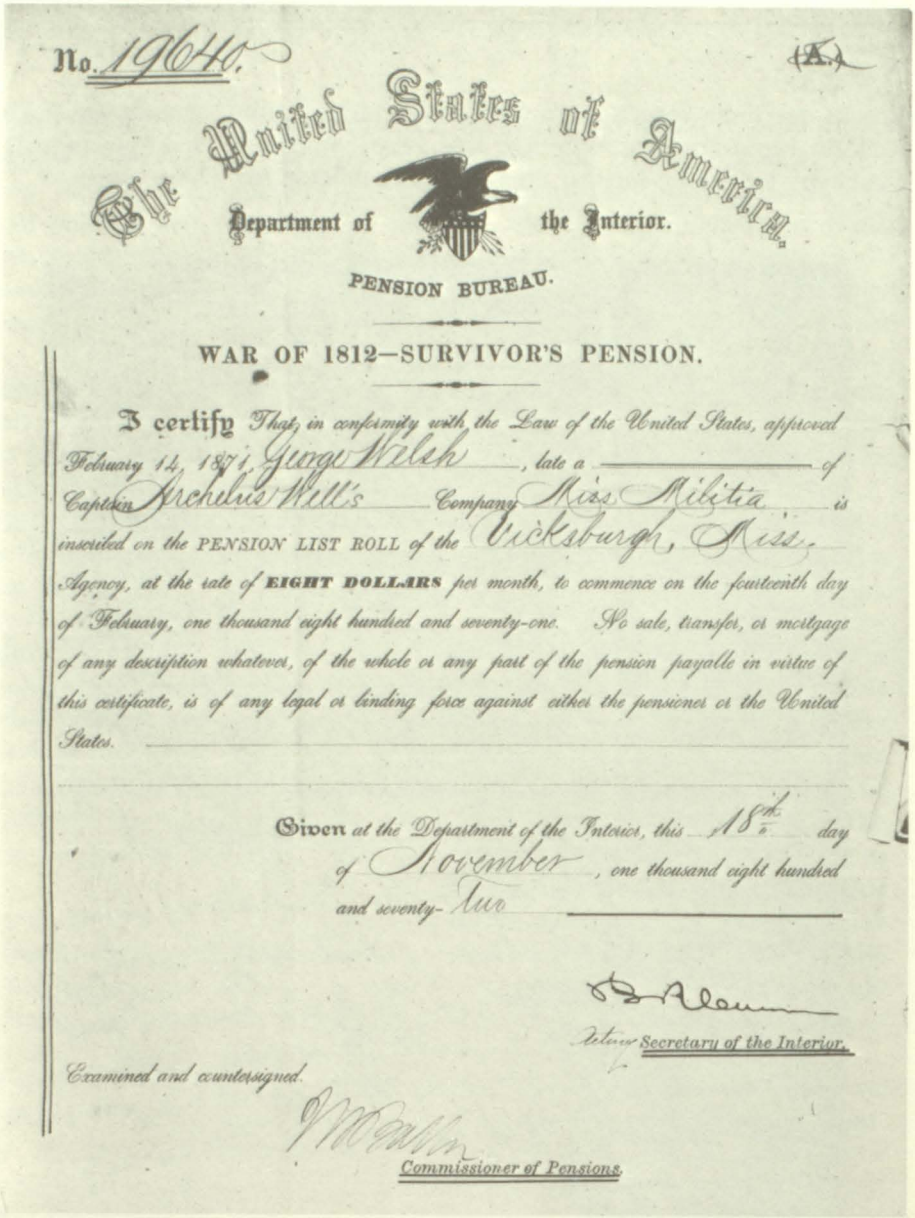
Creeks on their return from Pensacola, stating his reasons for doing so. Whether this letter reached Claiborne before he left for Fort Stoddert is hard to determine.[142] The attack planned by Caller resulted in the ignominous battle of Burnt Corn. Thus the Creek War began.[143]



Colonel James Caller has been blamed by many historians for the embarrassment of the Americans at the Battle of Burnt Corn. His letter to General Claiborne explains why he believed an attack was necessary. Courtesy of Alabama Department of Archives and History.

142. Caller Papers, letter to General F.L. Claiborne at Baton Rouge from James Caller, July 20, 1813.

143. Because this is a "county" history, events told here relate to Washington County. Baldwin and Clarke counties were formed from the original Washington County in 1809, where many of the battles took place. Few writers of American history have mentioned the Creek War as being an integral part of the War of 1812. Frank L. Owsley, Jr., professor at Auburn University, integrates the story of the war against the Creeks into the broader conflict with Great Britain in *Struggle for the Gulf Borderlands* (University of Florida Press, 1980). For a more complete account read Pickett, *Alabama*, pp. 510–611; Halbert and Ball, *Creek War*; and, Virginia Hamilton, *The Story of Alabama*, p. 90–105.



No. 19640. (A.)

The United States of America.

Department of the Interior.

PENSION BUREAU.

WAR OF 1812—SURVIVOR'S PENSION.

I certify That, in conformity with the Laws of the United States, approved February 14, 1871, George Welsh, late a _____ of Captain Archelus Wells's Company Miss. Militia is inscribed on the PENSION LIST ROLL of the Vicksburgh, Miss. Agency, at the rate of EIGHT DOLLARS per month, to commence on the fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. No sale, transfer, or mortgage of any description whatever, of the whole or any part of the pension payable in virtue of this certificate, is of any legal or binding force against either the pensioner or the United States.

Given at the Department of the Interior, this 18th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

[signature]
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

Examined and countersigned.

[signature]
Commissioner of Pensions.

George Welsh, veteran of the War of 1812, was also a Deputy Sheriff of Washington County. Courtesy of Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Judge Toulmin provided General Claiborne with a written opinion of the critical condition of the country in general. In the forks of the rivers mostly on the Clarke County side, a chain of rude forts had hastily been constructed. They were filled to overflowing with settlers and their slaves. On the west bank of the Tombigbee, forts were located at McGrew's Shoals and Rankin's Fort. Fort Republic was built in the St. Stephens settlement by General Claiborne's Mississippians.[144]

Washington County militia was led by Colonel James Caller. While there were no lives lost on the west side of the Tombigbee River due to the friendship of the Choctaws, many men from St. Stephens fought in the battles. Two of the companies under Colonel Caller at the Battle of Burnt Corn were from St. Stephens. One was commanded by Captain Bailey Heard, and the other by Captain Benjamin Smoot and Lieutenant Patrick May. Also, Captain David Cartwright commanded another company from Washington County.[145]

After the massacre at Fort Mims, other warriors led

144. Peter J. Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile*, p. 420; William H. Jenkins, "Alabama Forts, 1700–1838," *AR* (July, 1959), p. 163–170. Fort Republic is not mentioned by Pickett or Halbert and Ball.

145. Pickett, *Alabama*, p. 522–525; Mrs. Dunbar Rowland, comp., *Mississippi Territory in the War of 1812* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1968.) Rolls of Mississippi commands in the War of 1812 reprinted from Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society Centenary Series, Vol. IV. Bailey Heard listed on p. 188 as Captain, 6th Regiment, 1814–1815, Mississippi Militia; extensive alphabetical listings, including servants; see appendix for partial list of men from Washington County who served in war of 1812; also, Smith's Alabama mounted volunteers, Harris Co., Washington County, AL, Creek War, 1836–37.

by Francis, the prophet, attacked settlers in the fork of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. These attacks, following so closely the fall of Fort Mims, filled the whole population of the eastern section of the Mississippi Territory with the greatest panic imaginable, and everyone went into some kind of defensive work. Fort Hawn, at Gullett's Bluff, contained nearly four hundred people, including sixty men under Captain James Powell of the Eighth Regiment of Mississippi militia. At Mount Vernon there were two forts literally packed with refugees. Rankin's Fort contained over five hundred persons, of whom only eighty-seven were capable of bearing arms because of the sickness which prevailed everywhere in these filthy stockades.[146] Fort Charlotte in Mobile was also receiving families. This is where Judge Toulmin and a number of his neighbors sought protection.

Perhaps greater fear existed at St. Stephens than at any other place. Claiborne was continually harassed by distressing messages, but he was unable to do more because of the smallness of his army and the restrictions put on him by his commander-in-chief.[147]

When news of Fort Mims reached George S. Gaines at St. Stephens, he sent a message through the Choctaws and Cherokees to Nashville to ask General Andrew Jackson to invade the Creek country with his brigade of mounted volunteers. The general required little urging and sent word to "get out" the friendly Choctaws. While all was doubt and uncertainty as to the position which the Choctaws would assume, at this critical point Pushmataha, the most influential chief of that nation, rode to St. Stephens and offered to enlist several companies of his warriors in the American cause. Claiborne won the heart of the Choctaw chief by giving him a full suit of United States brigadier regimentals.[148]

At first General Flournoy refused the assistance of the Choctaws as allies, but was finally persuaded to accept them. He then "sent a messenger authorizing Gaines to go into the Choctaw nation to raise troops. The people gave a shout and all hearts were made glad. Everyone had feared that the Choctaws would join the Creeks, and now . . . it was believed they would actually assist the Americans."[149] At Flournoy's request Gaines, accompanied by Flood McGrew, attended the council called by Pushmataha near Quitman, Mississippi, where this great Chief was able to convince his tribes of the necessity of joining with the Americans. At the end of the meeting the Choctaw warriors all shouted their approval of joining with the Americans by slapping their breasts and shouting. To say the least, Gaines was pleased with the outcome.

Benjamin Hatch, a prominent citizen of St. Stephens, wrote to Mr. W. Whitfield in Carolina telling him "I will now pass over the war in other parts of our country and give you a sketch of what has taken place in our neighborhood." He wrote about the Battle of Holy Ground, a turning point in the war:

> . . . The fight lasted 20 minutes when the Devils run in every direction crying out that they were undone. Amongst the slain was one of their great Prophets (who when he saw the whites approaching near there told them to stand, that they would not receive any injury that when they arrived to a certain spot the Great Spirit would open the Earth and swallow the white army up.) William Wetherford who has been very active at the head of the Indians and who commanded at the attack on Mimms Fort was there and made his escape. Tho they killed but few Indians the Battle was one of Great service. . . . I need not tell you what Genl Jackson has done with the Indians as you get the news sooner than we do as the mail comes here from Tennessee but once a month.[150]

This letter expresses the general feeling that Andrew Jackson was winning against the Creeks and that the strength of the Creek confederacy was beginning to crumble under his onslaught. After the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, site of the final defeat of the Creeks, a treaty of peace was signed on August 9, 1814, at Fort Jackson. The great Creek War, which had threatened the very existence of the Americans on the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, thus resulted in opening up to them the woods and prairies of the most fertile part of the future state of Alabama.[151]

146. Halbert and Ball, *Creek War*, p. 114. "They call this location Fort Carney, Six miles south from Jackson, at Gullett's Bluff, was Fort Carney, on the line of travel to Mount Vernon. This fort was built by Joseph Carney, who settled on the river in 1809. Still further west, in Washington county, was Rankin's Fort, quite a large stockade, and the most western one of the River Group."

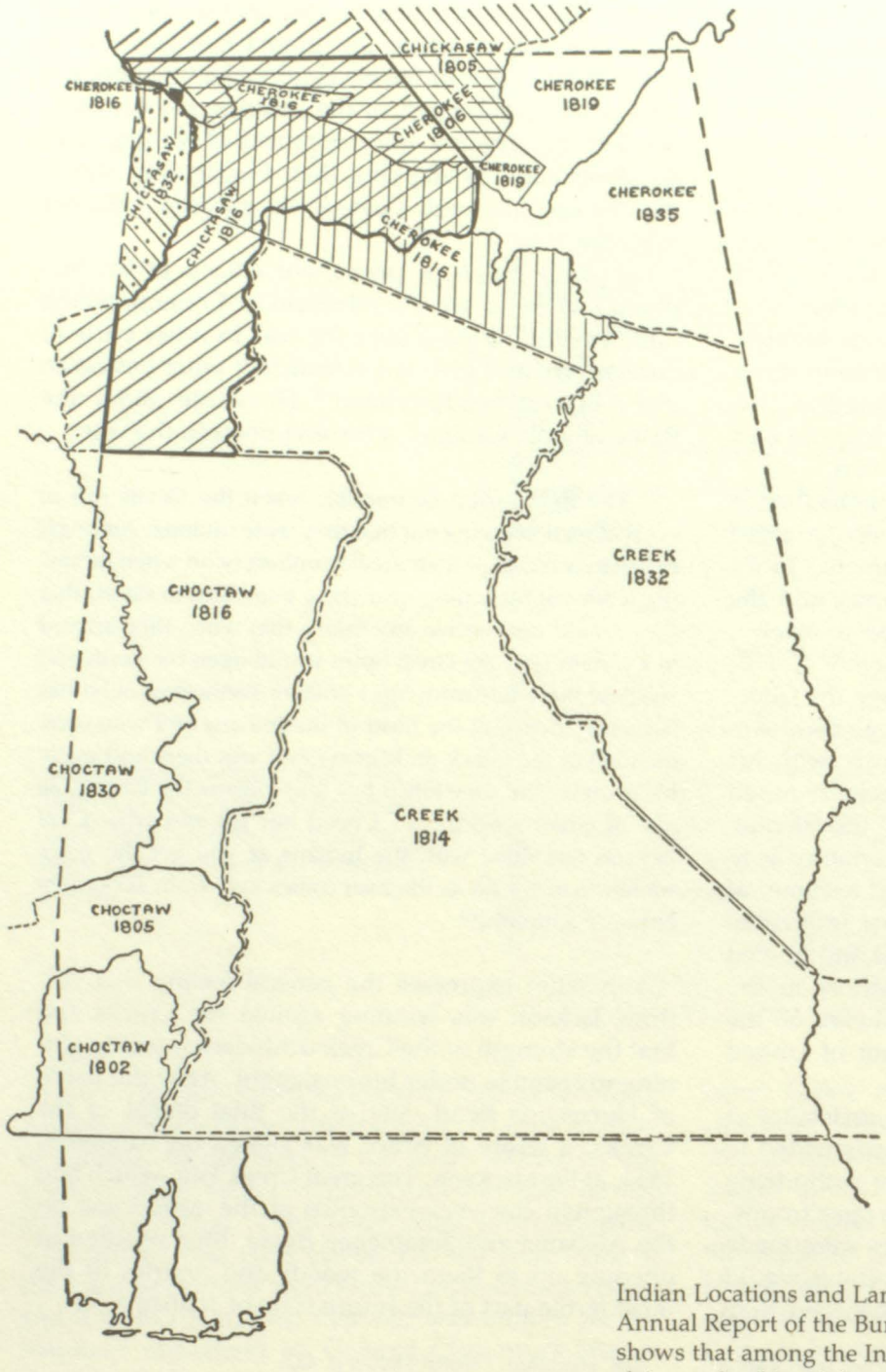
147. Halbert and Ball, *Creek War*, p. xxv, ed., notes: "General Thomas Flurnoy, was an extremely inept leader. During his control of the district, he managed to enrage the citizens of Louisiana and disrupt any plans for an adequate offensive against the Indians from the Mississippi Territory. He was apparently unable to get along with anyone."

148. Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile*, p. 422.

149. Pickett, *Alabama*, p. 549; Muster roll of the Choctaw Tribe of Indians that served on a campaign to Pensacola by order and under the command of Major General Jackson in 1814–1815, in Appendix.

150. H.S. Halbert Papers, #170, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Maps and Manuscripts Division. Letter to Mr. W. Whitfield in Carolina from Benjamin Hatch, M.T., St. Stephens, January 2, 1814, copy of a letter in possession of Hon. Beverly Matthews, J., Columbus, MS.

151. Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile*, p. 424. Fort Jackson was formerly known as Fort Toulouse built by the French near Wetumpka.



Indian Locations and Land Cessions according to the 18th Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology. This map shows that among the Indians there were conflicting claims to land in Alabama. It also shows when the United States government acquired Indian lands. Courtesy of Alabama Department of Archives and History.

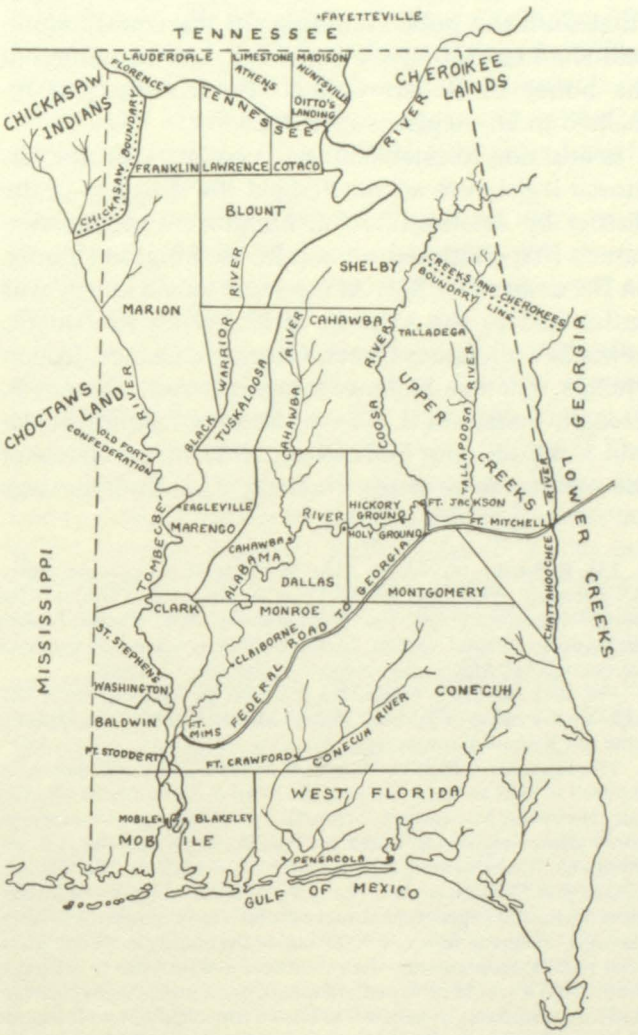
7

Old St. Stephens, The Territorial Capital

Old St. Stephens, once the crossroads of the Mississippi Territory, lives now only through often-told tales and faded records in family trunks or scrapbooks. Spanish outpost, Indian agency, county seat and territorial capital, St. Stephens has a history unparalleled in Alabama.

Much has been written about the curse put upon St. Stephens by a traveling preacher. Whether it was Lorenzo Dow or some other itinerant preacher has long been debated. In its prosperous days, St. Stephens boasted a theater, several taverns, hotels and other places of entertainment.[152] As was true of most frontier towns of that era, circuit riders were not always welcome and met with little success in spreading their message of repentance and salvation. Such was the case when one preacher told the townspeople that "the bats and owls will inhabit the city and make it their home and pestilence will soon drive the inhabitants from the city," because of their sinful ways. The preacher was tarred and feathered and set

152. Brantley, *Three Capitals*, pp. 6–42. Material for this chapter abstracted from Brantley unless otherwise noted; Peter J. Hamilton, "St. Stephens, Fort and Town." *Transactions of the Alabama Historical Society*, 1898–99, Vol. III., ed., Thomas McAdory Owen, (Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 1899), pp. 231–232. "The town boasted a market, a public square, and two or more hotels, perhaps a theatre . . . but no church. High street ran east and west along a ridge below the fort, and parallel to it were Front and Madison towards the river, and later Jackson and Monroe on the other side. At right angles with High were Chambers, Orange, Spring and Lime streets, and one which became the road to Mobile. At the northwest intersection of High and Lime was to be the famous Tombeckbee Bank. . . .On High near its western end stood the land office."



Map of Alabama, 1818, according to John Melish. Courtesy of Alabama Department of Archives and History.

adrift on a raft in the Tombigbee. What happened to him is anyone's guess, but his prophecy eventually came to pass.[153]

The town of St. Stephens developed around the Spanish fort. Franklin, Rodney and Carrollton[154] were three small towns settled near the fort in 1807 by Americans who did not wish to live in what was then a Spanish town.[155] These three towns were eventually incorporated into the town of St. Stephens. County lines were changed and in 1809, Wakefield, the county seat, became part of Baldwin County. The county seat of Washington County was moved to Franklin.

With the incorporation of the town of St. Stephens in 1811, county government activities appear to have taken place there. However, it was not until December 23, 1815, that an act was passed "to fix the permanent Seat of Justice and to levy a tax to build a courthouse and jail in Washington County;" and, "that until the public buildings of the county aforesaid shall be completed the court shall be holden at the house of Robert Caller." The county seat remained in St. Stephens until 1825.[156]

In addition to establishing the county seat, the territorial legislature acknowledged the progress of the district by establishing Washington Academy, Alabama's first chartered school, in Washington County, on December 17, 1811. At the same time a lottery was authorized to the amount of $5,000 for its benefit. Lewis Sewall, James Caller, George S. Gaines, Joseph Phillips, Thomas Malone, Joseph Carson, Thomas B. Creagh, Benjamin S. Smoot, Reuben Saffold, Benjamin J. Biddill, and John Dean, all leading citizens of the county, were made trustees. The academy was located in St. Stephens and must have become known as St. Stephens' Academy, for the Assembly appropriated $500 to St. Stephens' Academy in 1816. There is no record of any Academy by that name having been chartered in or before the year 1816. The first teacher was D.H. Mayhew of Massachusetts. His most famous pupil was Mingo, son of Pushmataha. Others who taught there through the 1820s were Charles L.S. Jones, William J. Alston and Mr. and Mrs. James Duncan.[157]

Lemuel Henry, who had been appointed receiver, wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury about the St. Stephens Land Office, in 1811, that "the public buildings at St. Stephen are in such a state of decay as to make the public records unsafe," and inquired if "by the President's proclamation establishing the land office at St. Stephens, we are confined to the walls of that place. . . ." If not, Henry advised that he would move the land office to a building on a lot he had purchased in the town of St. Stephens.[158] He and other officials of the land office provided an important service in settling claims. The first receiver of the land office was Thomas W. Maury in 1806. He was succeeded by Henry, then William Crawford, John H. Owen and Elijah H. Gordy. The registers were J. B. Hazard and James Magoffin. They took Andrew Ellicott's line and from it, with the aid of Josiah Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and Seth Pease and Thomas Freeman, Surveyors General of the Mississippi Territory, settled the title to all the lands in south Alabama.[159]

People had bought this land by putting down only one-fourth of the cost as required by the Land Law of 1800, promising to pay the balance to the federal gov-

153. Richard J. Stockham, "The Misunderstood Lorenzo Dow," *AR* (January, 1963), pp. 20–34; Peter A. Brannon, "Through the Years," *Montgomery Advertiser* (September 6, 1931); Miriam Brewer Richardson, "Proud Old St. Stephens Withers Beneath Curse of Lorenzo Dow," *Montgomery Advertiser* (February 2, 1930).

154. Ibid. An act to establish a town on the lands of Josias Bullock, by the name of Rodney. Passed March 25, 1811, Carrollton is now in Choctaw County.

155. Historians, Pickett, Hamilton, Moore, Owen and Ball, have referred to 1807 as being the year the town of St. Stephens was laid out. However, Mississippi Territorial and Washington County records always refer to this area as "Fort St. Stephens" not just "St. Stephens." Documentation furnished by Gene Schell, Chatom, AL; *Genealogical Extracts*, p. 249. The town authorized by Act of Mississippi Territorial Legislature January 8, 1807, did not specify a name, but said "Whereas sundry inhabitants of the county of Washington, near Fort St. Stephens, by their petition have set forth to the legislature, that it would be expedient and of great utility to themselves, and the inhabitants in general, to have a town laid out on the lands of Edwin Lewis, on the Tombeckbee river, near Fort St. Stephens. Be it enacted . . . that John Baker, James Morgan, and John F. M'Grew, be appointed commissioners, and they are hereby authorized to lay out a town (the streets of which shall not be less than one hundred feet wide) on the lands of the said Edwin Lewis. . . ."

156. National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of Alabama, *Early Courthouses* (Mobile: Jordan Printing Co., 1966); Harry Toulmin, *Digest of the Laws of the State of Alabama* (Cahawba: Ginn & Curtis, 1823), p. 776, "Incorporation Act," and, p. 108, "Courthouse Act."

157. Mary Welsh, "Reminiscences," *Transactions, 1898–99*, Vol. III, pp. 213–214; and, Toulmin, *Digest*, pp. 540–541.

158. Gaines said the land office was moved into the brick building he constructed in 1812. Evidently they are referring to the same one.

159. L.D. Miller, *History of Alabama*, 1901, p. 60, says "The first U.S. survey of lands in this State was made in the first Choctaw cession in S.W. Alabama, of which St. Stephens was at that time the principal point of interest. Hence it was used as the starting point, and a line running north and south through it, was made a base or meridian. From St. Stephens, the survey in Southwest Alabama prodeeced in all directions as tracts were ceded by the Indians." Marilyn Davis Hahn, *Old St. Stephens Land Office Records and Military Records and Military Warrants American State Papers, Vol. I* (Mobile, AL: Old South Printing and Publishing Company, 1982). It is available from Mrs. Hahn at 3220 Country Club Rd., Apt. 3, Birmingham, AL 35213.

ernment over three years. The smallest amount one person could buy was 160 acres. But when the bottom dropped out of the cotton market, few could meet their payments. Many of them packed up their families and moved further west to Mississippi or Texas. By 1820 Alabamians owed the federal government $11 million, more than half of the national land debt.

In 1820 and 1821 Congress passed new laws to deal with this problem. The Land Law of 1820 required future buyers to pay the entire amount in cash but lowered the minimums to $1.25 an acre and 80 acres. Those already in debt were aided by the Relief Act of 1821 which permitted them to keep part of their land and return the rest to the government or buy it all on the installment plan at reduced rates.[160] Records from the land office in St. Stephens show that many people took advantage of the 1821 Relief Act.[161]

After the Creek wars were over, the Treaty of Fort Jackson was signed requiring the Creeks to cede to the United States all their lands west of the Coosa River. The Americans had already appropriated Mobile from Spain. These acquisitions of new territory were followed by a tremendous influx of settlers to the Tennessee Valley, along the Mississippi River, and now not only in the lower basin of the Tombigbee, but also along the Alabama, the Cahaba, and Sipsey, and the Warrior.[162]

The tremendous increase in population emphasized more than ever before the question of division of the Mississippi Territory. This controversial matter was of long standing. It had developed naturally and steadily because there had never been any binding common interest or feeling of kinship between settlers on the Mississippi River and those on the Tombigbee-Alabama. In the beginning it was the settlers in the eastern section of the Territory who demanded separation, but in the end the situation was reversed with the Mississippi River men demanding division of the Territory.

The first determined effort to divide the Mississippi Territory was made by the Tombigbee settlers in 1803. Lawyer Nicholas Perkins must have written the petition to Congress for his name heads the list of signers. They "prayed a division of the Territory and that a Separate Government be established within the now District of Washington, independent of that of the Mississippi Territory." Along with other reasons given for wanting division the petition stated: "That part of the Territory on the Mississippi and the settlements on the Mobile, Tombeckbee and Alabama Rivers are composed of people different in their manners and customs, different in their interests, and nature appears never to have designed the two countries to be under the same government."

Nothing came of the 1803 petition, but the desire of the Tombigbee-Alabama folk for separation from the Mississippi River settlements did not die out. It revealed itself again in a convention held at the Court of Washington County on November 11, 1809. There a petition was signed by the Delegates of the People of the several settlements of the district east of the Pearl River in the Mississippi Territory including John Johnston, John Callier, Francis Stringer, William McGrew, and William D. Felps. This document is one of the most impassioned and picturesque in the history of the Republic. It lists their grievances, asks for relief and ends:

We do not ask for your relief:—for we know it will be granted. We confide in it,—we anticipate it,—we rejoice in its consequences, and even now we are thankful for it.[163]

This petition, eloquent as it was, did not produce any immediate results. Therefore, another convention was held on December 26, 1809, with almost the same delegates present, but this time Joseph P. Kennedy served as clerk of the convention. Now new and specific demands for government of their section of the territory were set forth in detail. It was proposed that the eastern section be called "The Mobile Territory of the United States." If division could not be had on the terms set out, then, the petition concluded, "We declare as the Representatives of the People that we do not want a division but be made a State with the rest of the Territory."

160. Hamilton, *Alabama*, p. 117.

161. Public Land Records, St. Stephens, Alabama Archives and History, Civil Records Division. Men attempted to regain their land under acts of 1828 and 1830. Ones who had moved away gave local citizens power-of-attorney "to obtain any certificate of Forfeited Land Stock to which the undersigned may be entitled." Reuben Chamberlain and Andrew Dexter acted in this capacity many times. A United States land certificate could be transferred simply by assigning it to another party and having the transaction witnessed by a notary public, usually on the back of it. Nathan Whiting's certificate No. 2300, for example, was transferred four times.

162. A treaty with the Chickasaw Indians opened up this section to the Americans; Ben and Jean Strickland, comps., "Tax Roll of Washington County, Mississippi Territory, 1803–1816," (1980). "Baldwin County (AL) and Wayne County (MS) were created in 1809 from Washington County, M.T. Greene County (MS) and Marion County (MS) were created in 1811. Clarke County (AL) was created in 1812, and Monroe County (AL) was created in 1815. Thus Washington County became the "Mother" county of many counties in southeastern Mississippi and southwestern Alabama." This book, useful for genealogical research, is available from the Stricklands, 72 Simpson Lane, Milton, FL 35270.

163. Carter, *Territorial Papers*, Vol. 6, pp. 26–30.

Debate continued on this issue and several proposals were made as to where the dividing line should be, but no agreement was reached among the inhabitants of either the eastern or western regions.

A census was taken of the Mississippi Territory in 1816 which revealed a population of free inhabitants in excess of 45,000 and over 30,000 slaves. When the totals were known, the Legislature of the Mississippi Territory petitioned Congress for a law authorizing a convention to form a constitution for its admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

Inhabitants on the western side of the Mississippi Territory had the last word. They filed a petition on February 14, 1817, with Congress, opposing admission of the whole territory as one state. They wanted the Territory divided and both sections admitted as states as soon as possible. This is what eventually took place. Congress passed the Enabling Act on March 1, 1817. On August 15, 1817, the Convention at the Town of Washington, in the State of Mississippi, adopted a Constitution for the people in the western part of the Mississippi Territory. On December 19, 1817, Mississippi became one of the states of the United States by joint resolution of Congress. At the same time the Alabama Territory, with St. Stephens as its seat of government, became a separate territory. The long controversy was over. At last the Tombigbee-Alabama people were free from the Mississippi River domination.

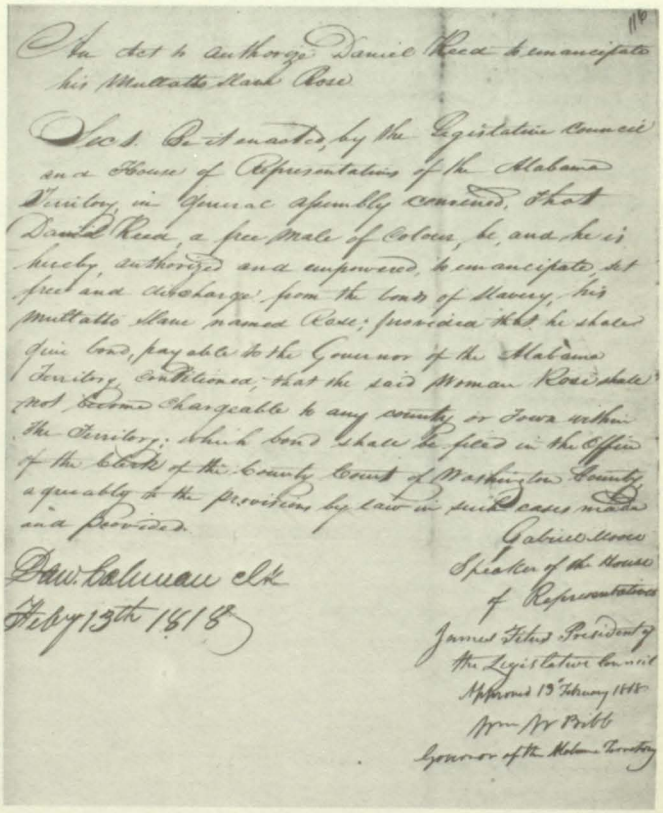
The act of Congress creating the Alabama Territory gave the governor power to convoke as a legislature for the territory those members of the Mississippi Territory Assembly from that part of the territory now Alabama, as Representatives and Councillors. Because this arrangement provided only three Councillors—Joseph Carson, of Washington County, Robert Beatty, Esq., and James Titus, of Madison County—the Congress further provided for the Alabama Assembly to nominate six persons to the President of the United States. The President would select three of the six nominees to serve as Councillors, thereby increasing the number of Councillors to six.

The council convened for the first time, however, with only one member present, James Titus, of Madison. Robert Beatty, Esq., also Councillor from Madison, resigned his office, and Joseph Carson, Councillor from Washington County, died. But Titus was equal to the occasion. He elected himself President of the Council, appointed Curtis Hooks secretary, and John Pearson doorkeeper. Thus organized, Titus conducted the proceedings of the Council with studied formality. He called the Council to order, answered the roll call, voted on bills, moved for adjournment, voted on his motion, and declared the council adjourned.

William Wyatt Bibb was appointed Governor of the Alabama Territory. Governor Bibb appointed Henry Hitchcock Secretary of the Territory. During the Governor's absence from the seat of government the Secretary exercised, in routine matters, the powers and duties of the Executive.[164]

As directed by Congress, Governor Bibb called the Territorial Legislature at St. Stephens, the seat of government, on January 19, 1818. At this first session of the Alabama General Assembly twelve Representatives were present, representing seven counties.

Daniel and Rose Reed owned property south of Tibbie on Highway 17 (near Dees Truck Stop) where they built a home and reared eight children. Daniel supported his family by buying and selling cattle. He died in 1844. Rose was listed in 1870 U.S. Census as being ninety-five years of age. Document from Journal of the House of Representatives of the Alabama Territory at the First Session of the First General Assembly in the Forty-Second Year of American Independence. Courtesy of Alabama Department of Archives and History.



An Act to authorize Daniel Reed to emancipate his Mulatto Mark Rose

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Alabama Territory in General assembly convened, That Daniel Reed a free Male of Colour, be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, to emancipate, set free and discharge, from the bonds of Slavery, his mulatto slave named Rose; provided that he shall give bond, payable to the Governor of the Alabama Territory, conditioned, that the said Woman Rose shall not become chargeable to any county or town within the Territory; which bond shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Washington County agreeably to the provisions by law in such cases made and provided.

Gabriel Moore
Speaker of the House of Representatives

Dan'l Coleman Clk
Feby 13th 1818

James Titus President of the Legislative Council
Approved 19 February 1818
Wm Wy Bibb
Governor of the Alabama Territory

164. Marie Bankhead Owen, *The Story of Alabama*, Vol. I (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1949), p. 165.

They were A.S. Lipscomb and John F. Everitt, Washington County; Gabriel Moore, Hugh McVay, John W. Walker and Clement C. Clay, Madison County; John McGrew and Neil Smith, Clarke County; Henry B. Slade, Baldwin County; Alvan Robishow, Mobile County; Sam Dale, Monroe County; and Phillip Fitzpatrick, Montgomery County. The House elected Gabriel Moore of Madison, speaker of the house, and chose Isaac Nicholson as clerk, Samuel Smith, sergeant at arms, and Matthew Lasoy, doorkeeper.

Governor Bibb did not appear in person before the Assembly but delivered his message in writing by way of his private secretary, Joseph Noble, Esq. In joint session the Assembly nominated George Phillips, Joseph Howard, Matthew Wilson, Joseph P. Kennedy, John Gayle, and Reuben Saffold, from whose number the President of the United States was to choose the three new Councillors. In another joint session the Assembly elected John Crowell as Alabama's first delegate to Congress.

Most of the time the Assembly was occupied with the business of creating new counties, establishing boundaries and writing laws concerning bridges, ferries, and roads, but time was found to reincorporate St. Stephens' Academy with leading citizens as trustees.[165] The St. Stephens Steamboat Company was chartered.[166] The need for banking facilities was urgent, so the Assembly chartered the Tombeckbe Bank with a capital of $500,000.[167]

At that time divorces were not granted by the courts but by legislative enactment. One of the first acts of the Assembly was to grant divorces to Elizabeth Bennett from her husband, James Bennett, and Lucretia Dearmond from James Dearmond. Also, this session saw Alabama's first manumission of slaves: "Three free males of color were authorized during this session to free their slaves: John C. Divin, his Negro slave, Robin, alias Robert Long; Daniel Reed to emancipate his mulatto, Rose; Honore Colin to manumit his female slave, Rozetta."[168]

A law providing for taking the census of the Alabama Territory was enacted.[169] This census was needed to guide the Assembly in writing a law apportioning representatives in the Assembly and it was important in furnishing proof that Alabama had sufficient population to qualify for statehood since the federal law required a minimum population of 60,000 free inhabitants.

The Assembly enacted a law authorizing Clement C. Clay, Samuel Taylor, Samuel Dale, James Titus, and William L. Adams as Commissioners "to examine and report to the Governor the most eligible site for the Seat of Territorial Government." This law, by which the Assembly itself named the members of the Commission to select a capital, was by far the most important business of the session. These pioneer assemblymen seemed to realize instinctively that the location of the capital would carry the trend of the state's political life along with it. As a result two factions which may be roughly classified as the Alabama-Cahaba River basin group and the Warrior-Tombigbee River system group contended for the capital location. The powerful Tennessee Valley section leaned toward an alliance with the Warrior-Tombigbee faction because of a kinship among its peoples and better natural conditions for communication and transportation. Its political power was sought by both sides because the Valley never voted as a solid bloc.

On February 14, 1818, the first session of the first Assembly adjourned. It had been in session twenty-six days in the Douglass Hotel, which was kept by Thomas H. Douglass. The Assembly appropriated $208, a rate of $8 per day, to pay him for "house rent and furniture, furnished the General Assembly at the present Session." It is fair to assume that the House and the Council each had a separate room which would make each legislative chamber cost the Territory $4 per day. The stationery used by the Assembly during the session cost $52.37 ½.

During the interim between the adjournment of

165. Acts 1st Session—Ala. Ter., p. 22 (Feb. 7, 1818). Silas Dinsmore, Samuel Smith, George Buchanan, Benjamin S. Smoot, Lemuel J. Allston, Davis H. Mayhew, Dr. Wilson, and Abner S. Lipscomb were the trustees. They were authorized by the Assembly to raise a fund for the Academy by a lottery. The drawing was held in the spring of 1819. Horatio Dade won $5,000. The trustees failed to pay him and he sued Buchanan, Smoot, and Wilson as managers of the St. Stephens Academy Lottery.

166. Acts 1st Session—Ala. Ter., p. 50. James Pickens, David Files, Silas Dinsmore, Henry Bright, Benjamin S. Smoot, and Daniel B. Ripley were the incorporators. They asked the Assembly to grant them the exclusive privilege of navigating the Alabama and Tombeckbe rivers by steam. The Assemby refused.

167. Acts 1st Session—Ala. Ter., p. 62. Superintendents of subscription were David Files, James A. Torbet, Dennison Darling, Thomas I. Strong, Israel Pickens, James G. Lyon, Jack F. Ross, William Crawford, Abner Smith Lipscomb, William D. Gaines, Thomas Crowell, and George Buchanan.

168. M.B. Owen, *The Story of Alabama*, p. 166.

169. Carter, *Territorial Papers*, p. 462. The Territorial Census taken in 1818 showed the population of Washington County as follows:

White males over 21 yrs.	529
White males under 21 years.	660
White females over 12 yrs.	239
White females under 12 yrs.	619
Total of whites	2,147
Free people of color	12
Total of slaves	1,405
Total of inhabitants	3,564

the first session of the Assembly and the convening of the second session which met in St. Stephens on November 2, 1818, the politically powerful men of the territory had been steadily and quietly at work. Their main objective was to direct the location of the seat of government. The major contending forces were led respectively by C.C. Clay, of Huntsville, Chairman of the Commission, and Governor Bibb, a south Alabama man living on his large plantation in Autauga County. Clay's commission, after viewing several sites, selected Tuscaloosa as the place for the capital and so reported to the governor as the law required them to do. But Governor Bibb had other plans for the location of Alabama's capital. The governor, single-handedly, on his own authority, and without the collaboration of the commissioners named by the Assembly, selected the site where he wanted to locate the seat of government. Then, through his influence and connections in Washington, he had the land chosen by him for the site of the capital set aside for a free grant to Alabama for public use and excepted from public sale until after the Alabama Assembly acted on the matter. What Governor Bibb was doing and how he did it was not disclosed until the governor delivered his message to the November session of the Territorial Assembly.

The second and last session of the Alabama Territorial Legislature met at St. Stephens November 2–21, 1818. John W. Walker, of Madison County, succeeded Gabriel Moore as Speaker of the House, but James Titus held over as President of the Council.[170] The first act related to the apportionment of representatives among the several counties in the Territory according to the returns of the late census. Several laws affecting the courts were passed, including the establishment of seats of justice in the several counties named in the act.

This session of the Territorial Legislature also authorized several divorces, the first being that of Mary P. Moore from her husband, Gabriel Moore, who later became governor of the state. Mrs. Moore asked that her name be changed to Mary P. Caller. The second divorce granted was that of Mary Fuller from her husband, William Fuller. Other divorces granted were Gray Syms from his wife, Catharine Syms, and John Barron from his wife, Carissa Barron. Two other divorces were granted in which children of each couple were declared legitimate, the divorced couples being William Henry and Amelia Bradley and John F. Everitt and Sarah Ann O. Everitt.[171]

Prior to the organization of the territory, because of great distance between the seats of justice, plus the difficulties of travel, many families were raised by parents who were not legally married. To protect the children of such unions the Territorial Assembly passed a very liberal law providing that "All marriages which were solemnized, without license, in any County of this Territory, before the organization of the same, are hereby made legitimate to all legal intents and purposes."[172] The parties affected by this new law were released from all penalties to which they might be liable by such illegal marriage.

Changes in county boundary lines were specified in several instances and auction and other sales were regulated. Licenses were authorized and a tax fixed. Also a penalty was fixed for the violation of the law by hawkers and peddlers.

An act passed by the Assembly provided punishment for persons guilty of exhibiting false samples of cotton purported to be in the bale offered for sale. The act required that the owner of every bale of cotton should have his name written in full upon it. It forbade the ginner to practice any fraud in the packing or baling of cotton by placing good cotton on the outside of the bale. Such fraud was subject to indictment and fine, including imprisonment at the discretion of the court for, but not exceeding, thirty days.[173]

As soon as the Assembly was organized, Bibb was advised that they were ready to receive any communications he might wish to make. The governor sent word to the Assembly that he would make his communication in writing at noon. Promptly at 12 o'clock Tuesday, November 8, 1818, Mr. Lyons, the governor's private secretary, delivered to the Speaker a written communication addressed to both Houses. In this message Governor Bibb for the first time revealed his method and reasons for locating the capital at the junction of the Cahaba and Alabama Rivers.[174] There was discussion and controversy regarding the location of the new capital. Since the census had proven that the north and northwest Alabama counties contained the greatest number of people in the Territory and could therefore control the Assembly, the Alabama-Cahaba River section citizens demanded that the apportionment law provide that no county could have more than a fixed number of representatives.

170. There is no known printed copy of the Journal of the 2nd Session of the Legislative Council and the manuscript has never been found. See Appendix, Roster of the Legislative Council of the Alabama Territory.

171. Owen, *The Story of Alabama*, p. 167.

172. Ibid.

173. Ibid., p. 168.

174. Brantley, *Three Capitals*, pp. 33–34; complete text of Bibb's message.

Eventually by compromising on this issue, South Alabama got the capital and North Alabama got its apportionment law based on population.

The capital having been located and the apportionment dispute settled, the assembly soon passed an act providing for the temporary and permanent seats of government:

> . . . the temporary Seat of Government shall be and remain at Huntsville, until suitable buildings and accommodations can be provided in the town of Cahawba.

The passage of the act which provided for a state house at Cahaba and a temporary capital at Huntsville was the final curtain for St. Stephens.[175] The small hopes which the loyal group at St. Stephens had of holding the seat of government at the place vanished. They saw their dreams of a metropolis moving from the Tombigbee to the banks of the Alabama.

On the last day of the session, November 21, 1818, the Assembly provided for the payment of the expenses of a convention" . . . in case a convention should be authorized by Act of Congress to meet and form a Constitution and State Government before the next meeting of the Legislature."

Quarters for the second and final session of the Alabama Territory Assembly were not rented from the same landlord who had provided them for the February session; therefore there were two different capitols at St. Stephens. The cost of the quarters rented from Lemuel and William Alston for the November session was $228 for "house rent, fuel and furniture during the present session." The stationery used by both houses during the session cost $46.12 ½. Government was not very costly in pioneer days. Thus ended the second session of the Territorial Assembly. The archives were packed for removal to the temporary seat of government at Huntsville. The democratic process, which had put aside St. Stephens for Huntsville and Cahaba, had prevailed.

Even after the state capital was moved, old St. Stephens continued to receive important visitors for a few years. According to legend, General Marquis de Lafayette passed through when he visited Alabama in 1825 at the invitation of Governor Israel Pickens. He was entertained by George F. Sallé, an attorney married to the former Julia Brewer. The Sallés, of French descent, owned a plantation on the Tombigbee.[176]

The Howe family, also according to legend, participated in festivities honoring General Lafayette. Ben and Cornelia Howe were the grandchildren of Major Howe who had fought in the Revolutionary War with General Washington and so had become friends with Lafayette. They were invited to Cahaba for the occasion by Governor Pickens who had been their neighbor in St. Stephens. Lafayette was so delighted to see the grandchildren of his former army friend that he asked Ben to be his personal courier during his tour through Alabama and danced with Cornelia at the ball given in his honor.[177]

Another visitor, General John Coffee, Surveyor General for the State of Alabama, spent several days in the area arranging for supplies and visiting friends. He kept a journal of his travels and expenses while running the Alabama-Mississippi state line in 1820 which describes a typical day: "This day started from St. Stephens to meet Major Freeman and his surveyor (Daugharty) at the corner of Washington County. I am very unwell—severe disentary—stopped at the pine barren fork of Cintabogue and dined on our own provisions; got some milk, Major Freeman paid bill—went this day to Shaws where we lay all night—distant 25 miles today." Such was the life of a surveyor![178]

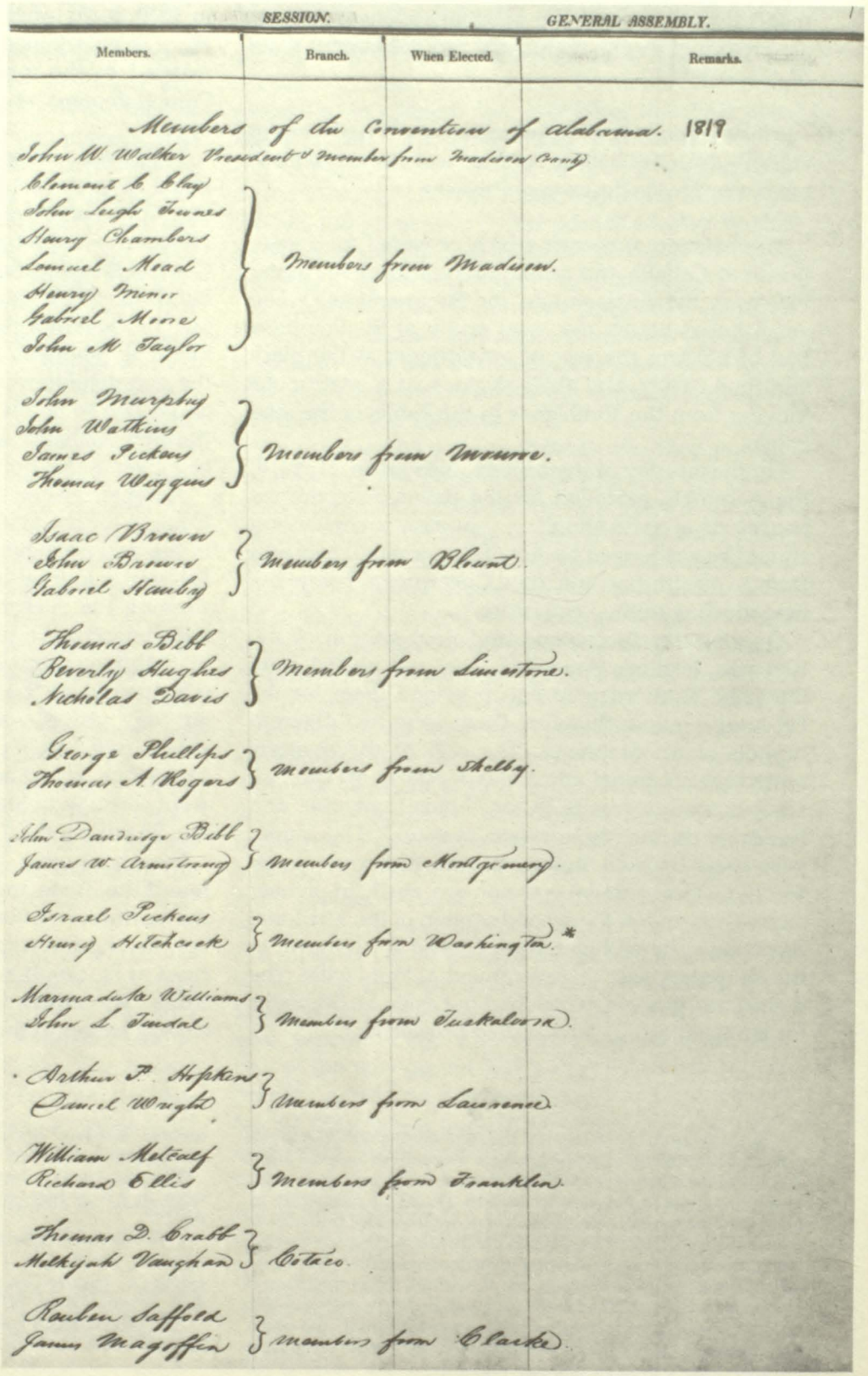
French refugees, on their way up the Tombigbee to found the "Vine and Olive Colony," visited briefly in the territorial capital in June, 1818. These Bonapartists, fleeing to escape the wrath of the Bourbons, arrived at St. Stephens on a United States government barge. The rapids in the river made it necessary to change barges at this head of sloop navigation on the

175. Aside from the strength of the contending political factions, a practical argument for abandoning St. Stephens as a capital might well have been the fever of a severe and malignant type which visited the place in the summer of 1818. Dr. P.H. Lewis writes an interesting account of why these fevers occurred and describes in details their symptoms. He blames the disease on increased population, the sluggish river, plowing up of decayed matter which gave off poisonous gases and "again, we should not forget that there is a principle well established in the progress of society, that as wealth accumulates, so luxury creeps into the favored domicil, and under the imperious sway of sensual enjoyment, the wealthy inmate is tortured with a protean disease, unknown to the tenant of the humble mansion." *Lewis's Medical History of Alabama*, 1846, p. 695–696, quoted in Brantley, *Three Capitals*.

176. Mr. Pearson owns a marble top table used by the Sallés when they were hosts to Lafayette. The Sallé homesite is in Leroy, AL.

177. Works Projects Administration, Federal Writers Project of Alabama, Washington County File, Alabama Department of Archives and History Collection. Materials collected by Mary G. Harwell, hereafter cited, *WPA*.

178. John Coffee Papers, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Maps and Manuscripts Division.



SESSION. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Members.	Branch.	When Elected.	Remarks.

Members of the Convention of Alabama. 1819

John W Walker President & member from Madison County

Clement C Clay
John Leigh Jones
Henry Chambers
Samuel Mead
Henry Minor
Gabriel Moore
John M Taylor
} Members from Madison.

John Murphy
John Watkins
James Pickens
Thomas Wiggins
} Members from Monroe.

Isaac Brown
John Brown
Gabriel Hamby
} Members from Blount.

Thomas Bibb
Beverly Hughes
Nicholas Davis
} Members from Limestone.

George Phillips
Thomas A Rogers
} Members from Shelby.

John Dandridge Bibb
James W Armstrong
} Member from Montgomery.

Israel Pickens
Henry Hitchcock
} Members from Washington.*

Marmaduke Williams
John L Tindal
} Members from Tuskaloosa.

Arthur F. Hopkins
Daniel Wright
} Members from Lawrence.

William Metcalf
Richard Ellis
} Members from Franklin.

Thomas D. Crabb
Melkijah Vaughan
} Cotaco.

Reuben Saffold
James Magriffin
} Members from Clarke.

Israel Pickens, who later became Governor, and Henry Hitchcock represented Washington County in the 1819 Convention of Alabama at Huntsville. Courtesy of Alabama Department of Archives and History.

river before continuing the trip to their new home at the confluence of the Warrior and Tombigbee rivers.[179]

Of the men who made the laws of Alabama when it was a territory many figured in the state's later history. Gabriel Moore, John Gayle, Hugh McVay and Clement C. Clay were elected to the position of governor of the state. Henry Chambers was elected to the United States Senate but died before taking his seat. Reuben Saffold became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. Sam Dale, already famous as an Indian fighter in the category of Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett, served in the Alabama Legislature. There is a Dale County in both Alabama and Mississippi named in his honor. John W. Walker of Madison County was selected to preside over the Alabama Constitutional Convention which met in Huntsville in 1819 and, with William Rufus King, was elected United States Senator by the first Alabama legislature. Walker resigned during his first term in the Senate in December, 1822, because of failing health and died from tuberculosis shortly after.[180]

Phillips Fitzpatrick, a planter from that part of Montgomery County that is now Elmore, was the older brother of Benjamin Fitzpatrick, who was afterwards Governor of the State. William Winston of Madison County was the father of Alabama's first native-born governor, John Anthony Winston. Abner Smith Lipscomb became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama. Other members of the Territorial Legislature were men of local importance.[181]

Among the leading citizens of St. Stephens who became active politically at the state level were Israel Pickens and Henry Hitchcock who represented Washington County in the Constitutional Convention in 1819. Israel Pickens later became Governor of the state for two terms. He had been a lawyer and a member of Congress in North Carolina before moving to St. Stephens in 1817 where he was appointed register of the land office. Henry Hitchcock, Secretary of the Alabama Territory, became the first Attorney General of Alabama, then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama and in 1826, he was appointed Federal District Judge, an office which he filled with honor and credit until his death. One of the few markers found in old St. Stephens is the tall marble shaft which marks the grave of Judge William Crawford's youngest daughter, Mrs. Caroline Browne, wife of Samuel Thompson Browne of Virginia.[182]

Ptolemy T. Harris and Jack Ferrell Ross were state legislators. Harris had come to St. Stephens in 1819; from 1826 to 1830 he represented the county in the legislature. In 1832 he was elected to the circuit court bench, and in 1841 he was appointed general assignee in bankruptcy by Judge Crawford.[183] Ross, on the other hand, had served with General Jackson in the Creek wars and then moved to St. Stephens where he became a successful merchant and the first State Treasurer.

Other residents and businessmen were Reuben Chamberlain and Dennison Darling who kept the landing by the river. Benjamin McLaughlin and Thomas P. Belancy were tailors.[184] John Glidden, a blacksmith from England, introduced cow bells to the territory. John Richardson was a ginright who came from Georgia and bought land near St. Stephens. He was a planter on a large scale and fought against the Indians as did most of the early settlers.[185] Colonel

179. M.B. Owen, *The Story of Alabama*, p. 16. There is an interesting description of St. Stephens in Parmentier's (one of the Bonapartists) letter of July 14, and an article in the *National Intelligencer* of September 9, 1817.

"The town of St. Stephens, at the head of ship navigation on the Tombigbee, is advancing with a rapidity beyond that of any place, perhaps, in the Western country. It is built on very uneven ground, and much time and expense will be necessary to level it. It is situated half a mile from the river, and has an area laid out containing 1320 acres. The lots are 45 feet wide and 90 feet deep. They sold on the first settlement of the town at 200 dollars each. The present proprietors continue to sell at the same price, excepting certain situations, for which it is said 2,000 dollars might be procured if they were for sale. There are already fifty houses, twenty of which are stores. New buildings are erected every day, and there is want of workmen to build them. A hod-man gets two dollars per day wages. An academy has been erected on the most elevated part of the town, it is directed by professors of acknowledged merit, and has already eighty scholars, several of whom are from New Orleans. The annual amount of merchandise brought and vended at this place, is not less than 500,000 dollars and is still increasing."

180. Malcolm C. McMillan, *The Land Called Alabama* (Austin, Texas: Steck-Vaughn Company, 1975), p. 114.

181. M. Owen, *The Story of Alabama*, p. 169. "In 1839, he moved to Texas where he became Secretary of State and introduced the resolution in the Texas Convention of 1845, accepting the terms of annexation of Texas proposed by the Federal Government. He was later appointed to the Supreme Court of Texas, which position he held until his death in 1857."

182. Welsh, "Reminiscences," p. 218.

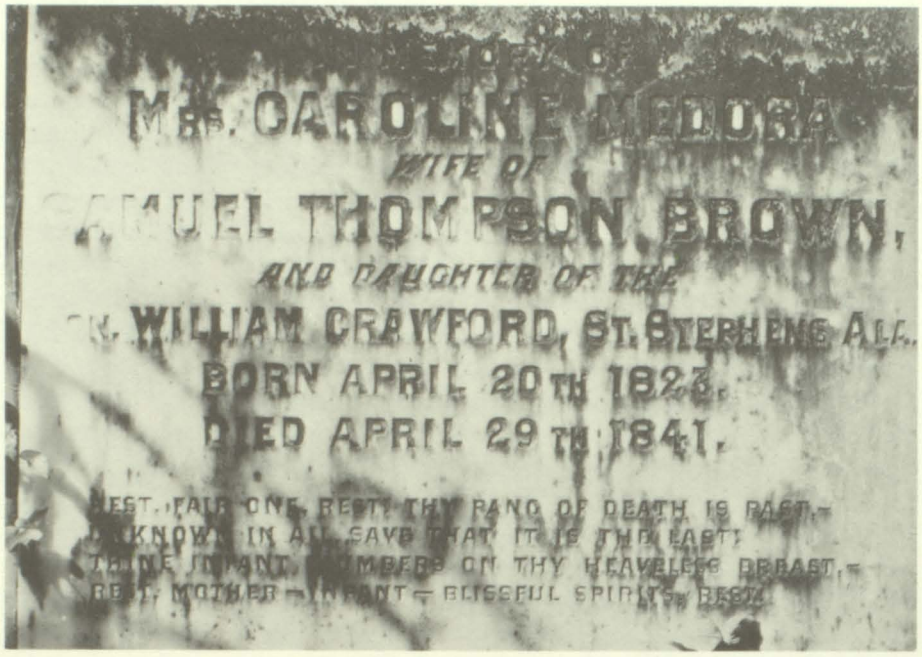
183. W. Brewer, *Alabama: Her History, Resources, War Record and Public Men from 1540 to 1872*. Republished by Photo Lithography Willo Publishing Company of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 1961, p. 576. "Judge Harris was tall and portly in appearance, but rather awkward. In conversation he was blunt and candid, and there is a story extant that in proposing to a lady once he began by asking her if she could make up her mind to be the mother of his children. The blushing damsel made a confused and hasty exit from the room."

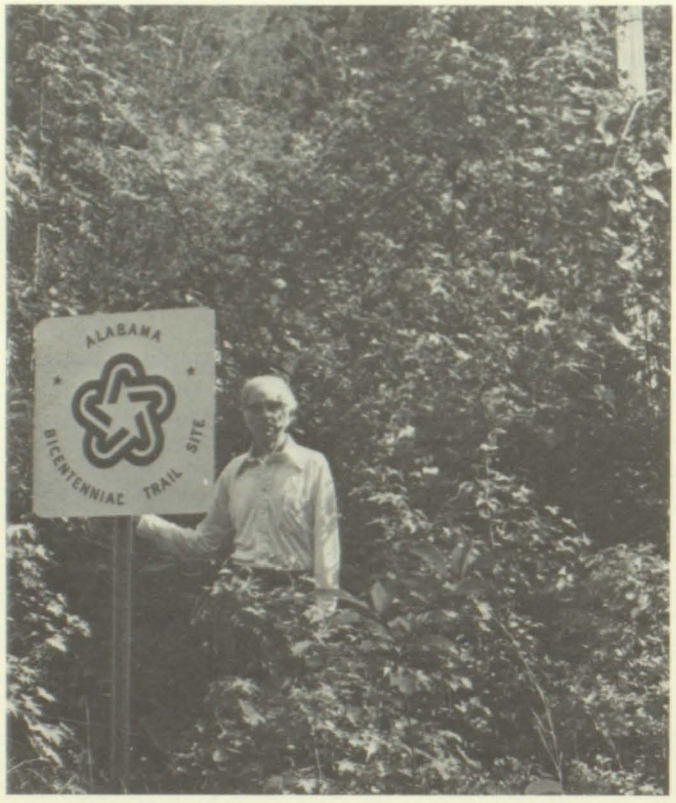
184. Welsh, "Reminiscences," p. 223.

185. Richardson, "Washington's Picturesque Personalities." "John Richardson left a large family and many of Washington's present-day citizens are descended from him. His namesake son, John Richardson, Jr., married Orre Roberts, a descendant of Cornelius Sullivan, and their descendants reside at the Richardson community on the Richardson Road which connects Chatom with the Mobile highway."

Crawford Monument at old St. Stephens. Judge William Crawford was one of the receivers of the Federal Land Office at St. Stephens. All that remains of Judge Crawford's family is the tall marble monument to his youngest daughter, Mrs. Caroline Brown, located on a hill in what was at one time their garden. Courtesy of Mr. Theodore B. Pearson, Leroy, AL.

Epitaph





Mr. Pearson was instrumental in getting the Crawford monument and old St. Stephens on the Bicentennial Trail in 1976.

Ptolemy Tinsley Harris

Mary McGrew Harris

Among the prominent characters of this county was Ptolemy T. Harris. He was a native of Georgia, and a relative of Hon. S.W. Harris of Coosa. He came to St. Stephens in 1819, where he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1821. From 1826–1830 he represented the county in the legislature. In 1832 he was elected to the circuit court bench, an office he held for eight successive years. In 1841, he was appointed general assignee in bankruptcy by Judge Crawford and resigned his judicial office. In 1848, he moved to Louisiana where he died some years after. He married Mary McGrew, a daughter of Colonel William McGrew of Washington County.

Joseph Carson, who served under General F.L. Claiborne, brought his family from Mississippi. The present community of Carson is named for him. John F. Sassamon, a silversmith, came from Rowan County, North Carolina, and plied his trade several years in St. Stephens before moving to Mobile. Another silversmith from North Carolina did not find the town as hospitable: George Washington Ruth wrote to his family in 1820, "St. Stephens is a rough frontier town with streets full of hogs wallowing in mudholes, barrooms, drunkards lying in and out of doors, scarlet women, bloody fights, shootings and killings, gambling games going on day and night. To a man of refined sensibilities it can not be stood, so I am going to Huntsville, Ala."[186]

There were several physicians who practiced in and around St. Stephens: Dr. George W. Woodyard, Dr. John Meeker, Dr. Thomas Dean, Dr. Samuel S. Houston, Dr. Middleton Dougherty and Dr. Joseph A. Huber. Dr. Huber is described as "a wiry little Frenchman who always rode in a gallop, walked with a quick nervous step and diagnosed his cases with astonishing rapidity but skillfully. . . . He never fastened his horse, but would gallop up to the gate, spring off and order any servant or child that might be in sight, to hold the bridle and let him graze; and woe to the one who disobeyed, for he carried a keen riding whip and used it without fear or favor."[187] The last physician in old St. Stephens was Dr. James G. Hawkins.

No church building existed in the town and no provisions were made for regular religious services of any kind. On rare occasions a minister made an appointment to preach, but always in a school or private residence. Two of these traveling preachers were Reverend Linson, a Methodist, and Reverend William Shoemaker, a Baptist.

Thomas Eastin, publisher of *The Halcyon and Tombeckbe Advertiser*, established this newspaper in St. Stephens in 1815. He had been a Division Quartermaster under General Jackson and had found an old, damaged press and some type at the Mt. Vernon cantonment. It had probably been used to print *The Centinel*, the first newspaper of the eastern section of the Mississippi Territory, established at Fort Stoddert in 1811.[188] George Fisher, who came from Georgia in 1812, had the contract to carry the mail between St. Stephens and Mobile until 1817. Prominent among the merchants was John Bours Hazard who came from Connecticut to work for "the Messrs. Snow. Afterwards he began merchandising, brought his three sisters south . . . two of whom married the Messrs. Snow."[189] Another firm of merchants, whose building was later used as a boarding school, was composed of Elias Coolidge and Henry Bright.[190] Silas Dinsmore, one of the most active and public-spirited citizens of St. Stephens, was unsuccessful in business, and also failed in politics because of his wit. He lost his job in the Collector's office because when his superiors in Washington wrote and inquired, "How far does the Tombigbee run up the Country?," Dinsmore replied, "It doesn't run up, it runs down."[191]

James Caller, of whom we have heard much, and James Magoffin represented Washington County in the Legislature of the Mississippi Territory. Magoffin was Register of the Land Office at St. Stephens for more than thirty years. He was peculiar in many ways. He never married, "always wore his hair in a queue and kept his hat on at all times indoors or out; very few even of his most intimate friends ever saw him without it."[192] George Lister was the sheriff and George Welsh, a former member of a company of Mississippi Volunteers under Captain Archibald Wells in the Creek wars, was the deputy sheriff. Hagar, a free Negro woman, lived on a high hill back of the business streets. Alabama's first poet, Captain Lewis Sewall, lived in St. Stephens for a while before moving to Mobile.[193]

Walter W. Woodyard, who was born in Prince William County, Virginia, in 1778, came to Washington County in 1803 as a surveyor. He kept a diary from 1803 until 1847, recording details of life on the frontier. He surveyed the lands of George Brewer, pioneer settler and large landowner of that district, and several years later married his employer's daughter, Mary Brewer. At the death of George Brewer in 1821, he came into possession of a large tract of land with a ten-mile waterfront on the Tombigbee River. Soon after, he became a director in the Tombeckbee Bank in St. Stephens. He appears to have been a businessman of marked ability and old records show that he was the executor of the estates of many wealthy and

186. Atticus Mullin, "The Passing Throng," *Montgomery Advertiser*, February 2, 1951.

187. Welsh, "Reminiscences," p. 218.

188. Rhoda Coleman Ellison, *History and Bibliography of Alabama Newspapers in the 19th Century* (1954), p. 157. "In 1820 Thomas Eastin had to be out of town on business from October 16, to February 12, 1821. Joseph DeJeane took over as editor but when Eastin returned he found DeJeane had discontinued the paper weeks earlier and absconded, leaving debts. Later Eastin moved the Press to Greensboro to found *The Greensboro Halcyon*."

189. Welsh, "Reminiscences," p. 219.

190. Ibid., p. 217.

191. Brantley, *Three Capitals*, p. 40.

192. Welsh, "Reminiscences," p. 220.

193. Ibid., p. 224.

influential men in the territory. No detail was too trivial to escape his attention. He supervised hog killings, superintended the cutting and loading of wood on steamboats for Mobile, attended musters at St. Stephens, traded with the Indians, and in one sentence in his diary he speaks of salting meat and then going to a directors' meeting at the Tombeckbee Bank. He was the father of ten children and left many descendants in Alabama when he died in 1847, one of the wealthiest men in that part of the country.[194]

With Alabama approaching statehood, many changes were taking place, especially in St. Stephens. Benjamin Hatch wrote to Mr. W. Whitfield in North Carolina from Jackson, June 29, 1818, encouraging him to move south to take advantage of the economic growth. He wrote

> The state of our society is now such as I believe you would be pleased with, at least you would be reconciled with seeing the rapid strides it makes toward a high state of improvement. The country has undergone an almost entire change in its inhabitants, changing the worst of men for a better class. Those men that were first rate and possessing influence a few years past have run away or live now in obscurity. . . . St. Stephens has from 16 to 20 stores of merchandise some of which would vie with best in Newbern or Raleigh, N.C. I suppose it has about 500 houses, amongst them are many elegant dwellings and other houses. It has one printing office (so has Mobile), a Bank which will go into operation on the first August next; and Academy in high repute, a steamboat called 'The Alabama of St. Stephens' of large size, which is now receiving her machinery, all other parts being complete. She has been built at St. Stephens and has cost $50,000. She is intended to ply between the towns of St. Stephens, Ft. Claiborne and Mobile and Blakely. There is also one in building at Blakely which is intended to ascend the Bigby several hundred miles above St. Stephens. . . . A town, at the mouth of the Cahaba, on a large plan will be sold in lots on the first of October next, intended for the seat of Gov't for our Territory and a sale of considerable land around that place will take place about the same time.[195]

This letter pinpoints many of the reasons for the decline of St. Stephens. Shallow-draft, paddle-wheel steamboats carried pilots further upriver making St. Stephens no longer the head of navigation on the Tombigbee. Mobile no longer belonged to Spain and was open for seaport trade. The territorial capital, soon to be the state capital, was being moved to Cahaba. The Indian trading post had moved upriver. A yellow fever epidemic killed many people and others moved southward to Mobile.

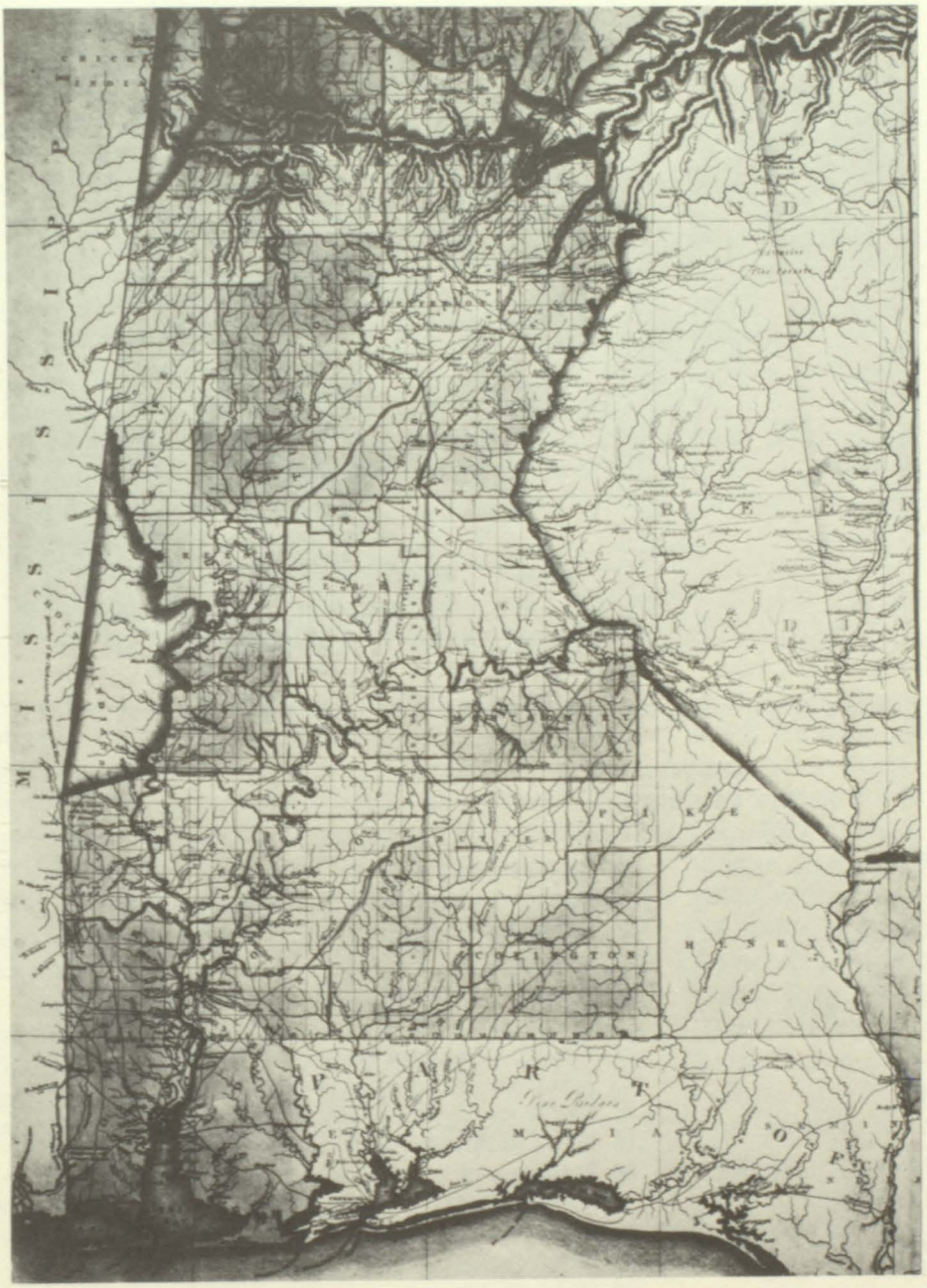
The preacher's curse had come true.

St. Stephens Centennial Celebration, May 6, 1899. The *Minnie Lee* is shown unloading participants in the festivities of the 100th anniversary of American occupation of Fort St. Stephens. U.S. Revenue Cutter *Wynona* is in the background. Courtesy of Alabama Department of Archives and History.

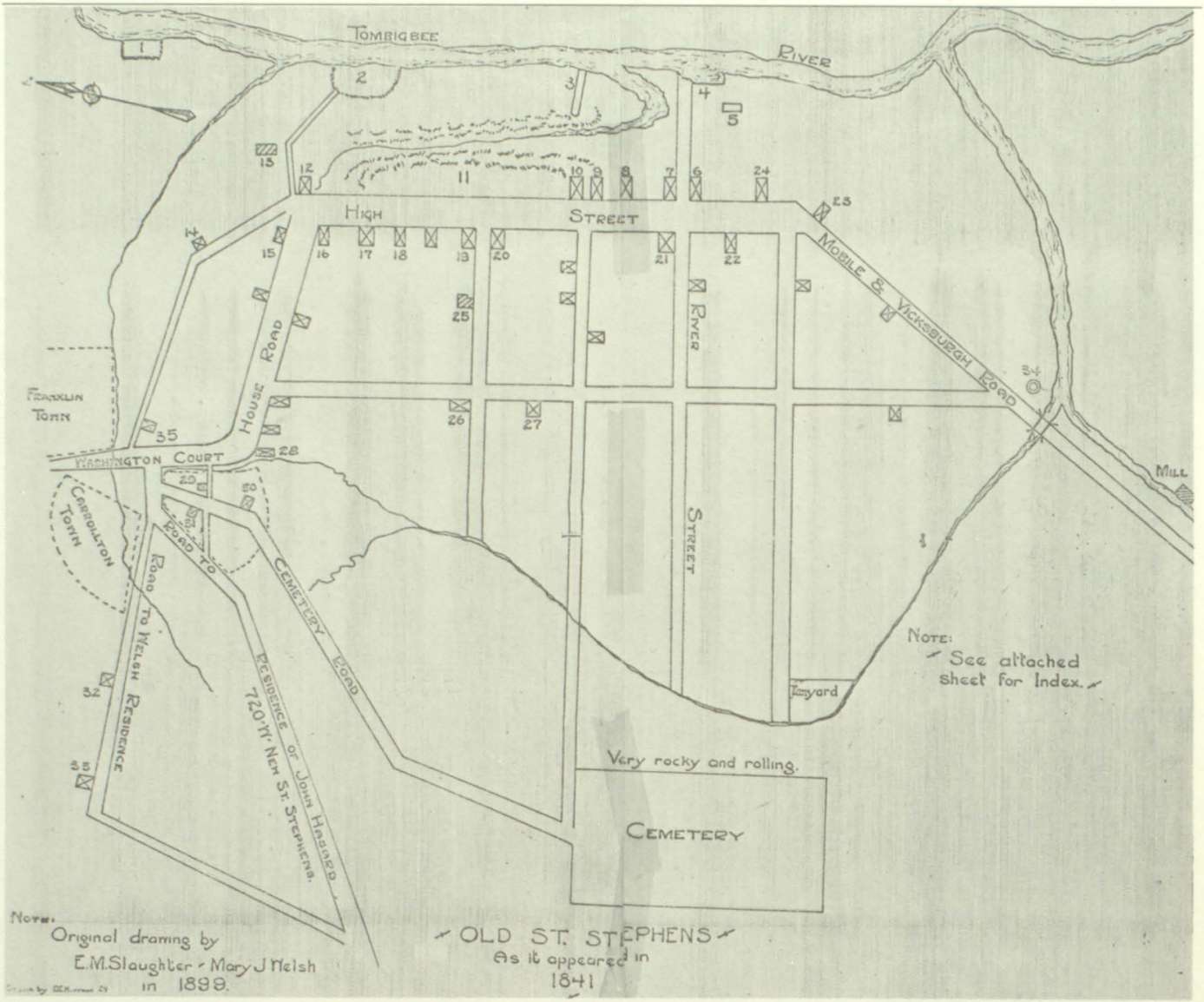
194. Richardson, "Proud Old St. Stephens." "The ancient diary contains the names of many individuals and families prominent in that distant day, among whom are George S. Gaines, factor at St. Stephens, Ann Gaines, Sarah Gaines, presumably his daughters, George Brewer, rich land-and slaveowner; George Brewer, Jr., Micajah Brewer, a Beau Brummel of old St. Stephens; John Bates, Hiram Mounger and his wife, Ann Mounger, Levin Gayle, brother of John Gayle, afterwards seventh Governor of Alabama, who married beautiful Anna Brewer, daughter of George Brewer, Sr., Daniel Coleman, who married Sarah Brewer, Cornels, mixed-breed Indian who lived in the forks of the rivers, Francis S. Bassett, William Brewer, Gellia Brewer, John Brewer, B.B. Brewer, Robert Bowling and his wife, Barbara Bowling, William Bowling, Eli Bowling, Stirling Boykin, Francis Lawson, William McConnell, R.P. Carney, John Phillips, John Harris, Isaac Barr, Cornelius Sullivan, John W. Pitman and Isaac Baker. All names which have played a part in the history of Washington County and the Southwest, many of whose descendants now reside in Alabama."

195. Halbert Papers, #170, Alabama Archives and History, Manuscript Division.

The Alabama Historical Commission set aside federal funds for preservation of St. Stephens in 1971. No agreement for purchase of property could be reached with the owners, however. Mr. Theodore Pearson points to what is left of the site. Of Alabama's five capital sites, St. Stephens is the only one in any danger of being lost to the people of Alabama. Courtesy of Mr. Theodore Pearson, Leroy, AL.



Map engraved by H.S. Tanner in 1823. Plate 15 from his New American Atlas, 1825–1833. "This map shows Decatur County, Alabama, created in 1822, abolished 1824. Mobile County has a boundary of 31°30′ and Bassett's Creek. Township lines are shown and many rivers and creeks are named. The extensive lands still held by Indians are shown." Courtesy of Birmingham Public Library.



Map of Old St. Stephens and List of Residences as it appeared in 1841. Courtesy of Mr. Theodore Pearson, Leroy, AL.

INDEX TO MAP OF
THE CITY OF OLD ST. STEPHENS
AS IT APPEARED IN 1841

1. Fort Republic
2. Spanish Fort
3. Earth Breastworks
4. Steamboat Landing and Ferry
5. Ferryman's House
6. Bank Building
7. Government Building
8. Store-House
9. Store-House
10. Store-House
11. High Hill, Supposed Government Building on Top
12. Land Officer's Residence of - McGoffin
13. Residence and Private Grave Yard of Malone
14. Suicide's Grave
15. Jone's School Building
16. Store, Bright & Coal
17. Unknown
18. Unknown
19. Gordy Hotel
20. Residence and Store of Major Chamberlain
21. Unknown
22. Unknown
23. Market
24. Unknown
25. Residence of David Brantley
26. Residence of Governor Pickett
27. Residence of Aunt Hager, a free negro
28. Welsh Residence
29. Residence of Wm. Crawford
30. Residence of C. Brown
31. Monument of C. Brown
32. Welsh Graves
33. Welsh Residence
34. Sulphur Well
35. Hayse Grave

8

Antebellum Period

The County Seat

With the decline of old St. Stephens, the county seat was moved in 1825 to Washington Courthouse, in the northern part of the county, about six miles northeast of the town of Millry. No sign of this site remains.

In about 1842, as the population of the county grew, the courthouse was moved to a more central location in the town of Barryton. When Choctaw County was created from part of Washington, this town was within its boundaries.[196]

The county seat was moved for the seventh time, in 1848, to a location at "new" St. Stephens, a town established for the purpose of being the county seat of justice. The courthouse was "to be located at a place known as the Hazard Old Field," and "Levin J. Wilson, Walter Woodyard, James K. Blount, James B. Slade and Daniel Rain were appointed Commissioners."[197] There it remained until 1907, when it was moved to the eighth and present location, Chatom, in the center of the county. The many legislative acts dealing with the location of the county seat emphasize its importance to the citizens of Washington County.

The courthouse at new St. Stephens was completed in 1854. The upper floor was used for meetings by the Masonic Lodge of New St. Stephens which had its beginnings in old St. Stephens. In 1821, Israel Pickens and Benjamin S. Smoot represented St. Stephens Masonic Lodge at a meeting of nine lodges in Cahaba, and at this meeting the Grand Lodge of Alabama was formed. Other members of the St. Stephens Lodge #9 were Silas Dinsmore, Reuben Chamberlain, Thomas Malone, D.L. Russell, J.F. Ross, Josiah Downing, John McLaughlin, Thomas Eastin, N.J. Cunningham, James G. Lyons, Wm. H. Forster, Daniel Coleman, Henry Snow, Paul Deane, John Womack, Samuel John, A.B. Smoot, John Archer, William D. Gaines, William Frazer, James F. Roberts, James K. Blount, Ptolemy T. Harris, Samuel Danley, Francis S. Lyon, Micajah Brewer and John F. McGrew.[198]

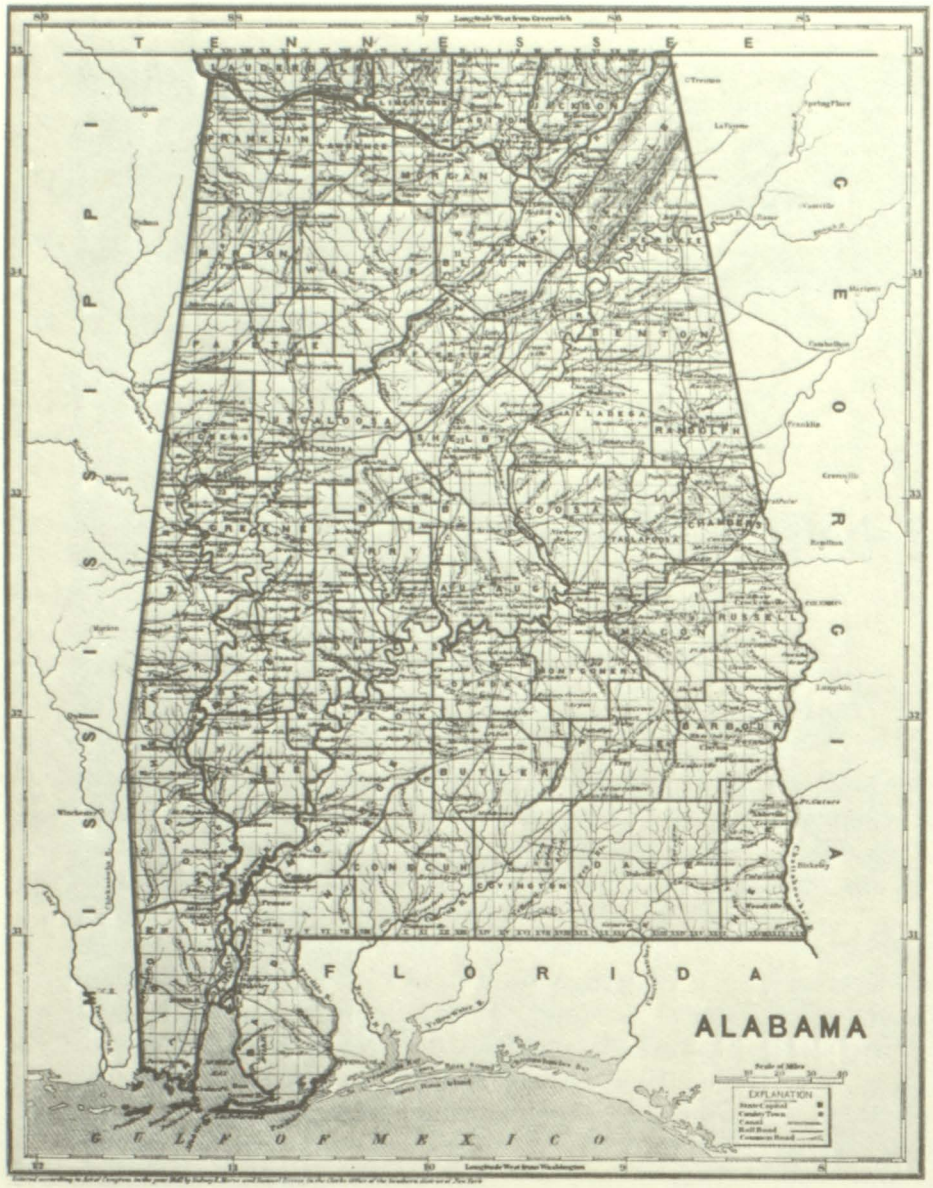
Masonic Lodge #9 had ceased to exist in 1834, but with the birth of new St. Stephens, a group of Masonic Brethren petitioned the Grand Lodge of Alabama for a charter to form a new lodge. Permission was granted for St. Stephens Lodge #81 in December, 1854. Officers were James White, James K. Blount, James G. Hawkins, Thomas S. Parker, F.W. Baker and E.H. Gordy. Other charter members were T.P. Ashe, W.A. Bailey, T.H. Bailey, R.L. Bowling, F.W. Brunson, John W. Carpenter, J.W. Faith, F.C. Koen, Daniel Rain, Benton C. Rain, J.A. Richardson and Walter Woodyard.[199] Lodge #81 bought the courthouse from the County Commission when the county seat was moved to Chatom. It is still used as a Masonic meeting place.

196. Colonial Dames, *Early Courthouses*, p. 74.

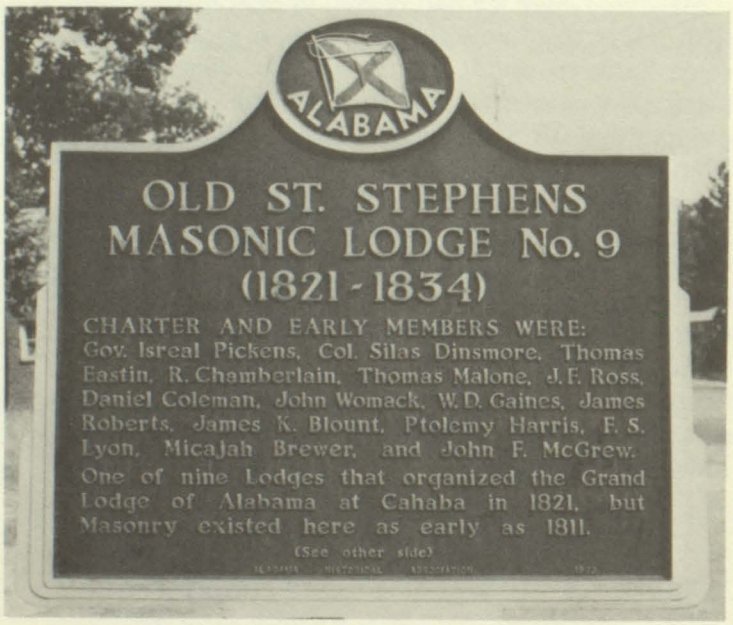
197. Alabama Legislative Acts regarding location of county seat: 1825, 81; 1839, 146; 1840, 68; 1849, 377; 1853, 153; 1859, 590; 1868, 123; 1878, 265.

198. Information provided by Theodore B. Pearson, Leroy, AL.

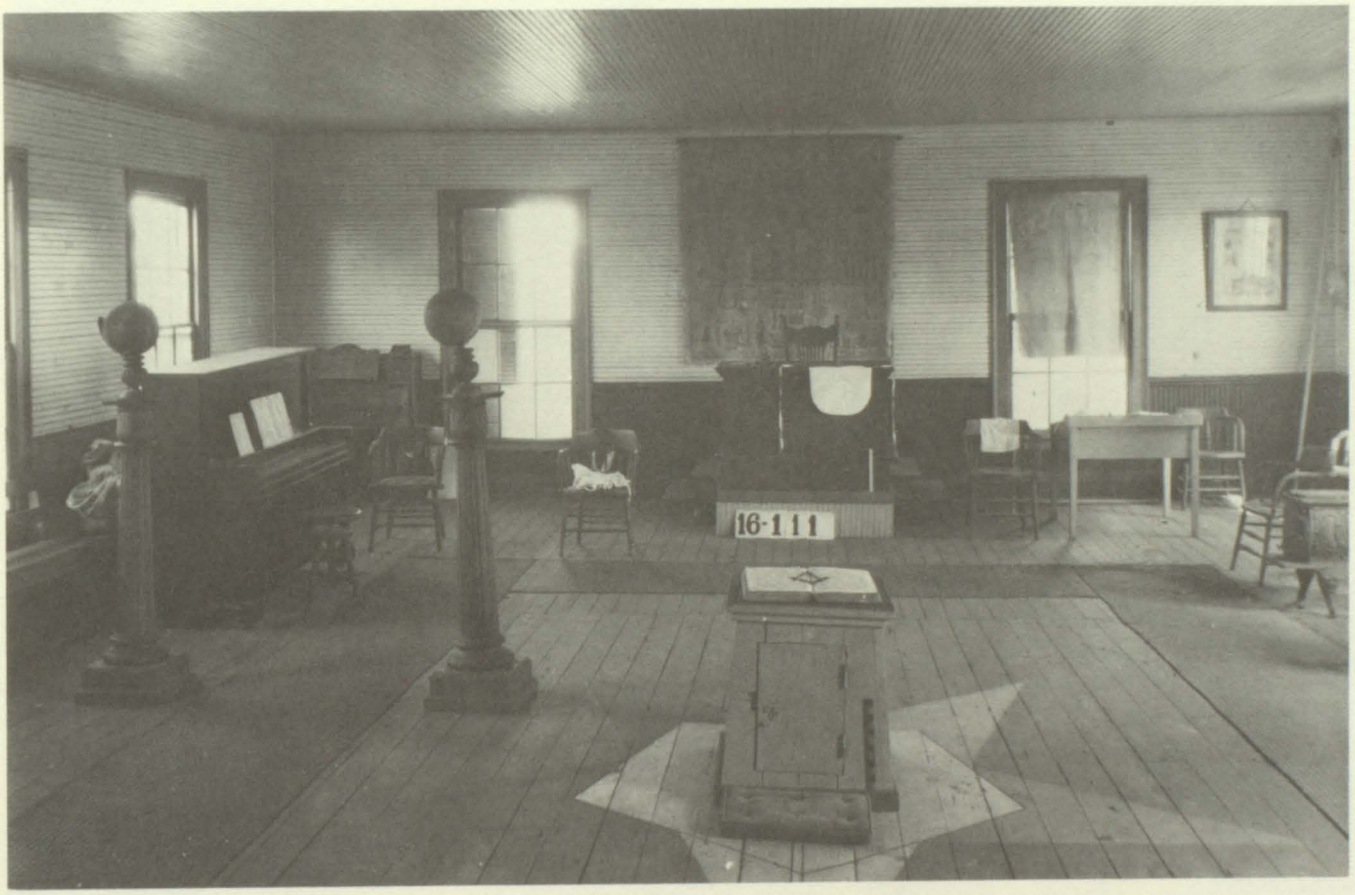
199. C.V. McLain, Jr., ed., "Masonic History of St. Stephens," *Masonic Monthly* (May, 1974).



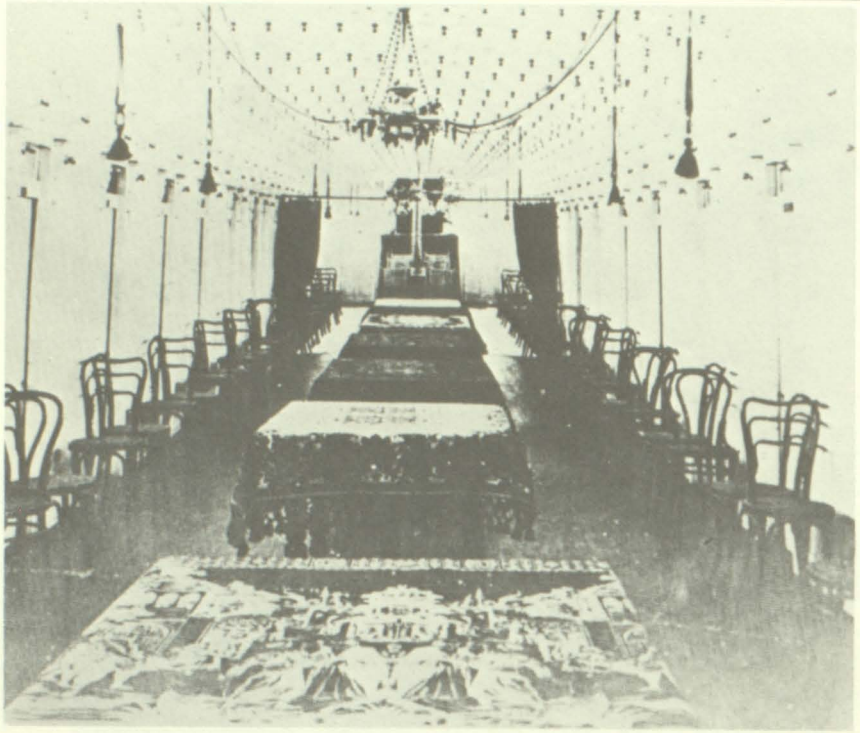
Map shows counties in Alabama in the 1830s, after Indians were moved west but before Choctaw County was formed from Washington and Sumter. Courtesy of Alabama Department of Archives and History.



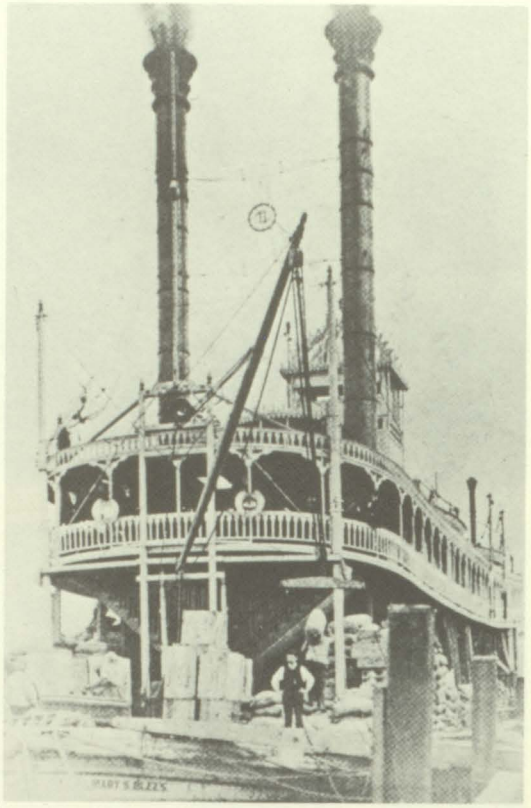
Historical markers located in front of old courthouse in new St. Stephens. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.



The courthouse at new St. Stephens was completed in 1854. After the county seat was moved to Chatom in 1907, the St. Stephens Masonic Lodge No. 81 purchased the courthouse from the County Commission. It is still used for Masonic meetings. These pictures were taken March 13, 1934, by W.N. Manning as part of the Historic American Buildings Survey. Courtesy of The Library of Congress.



Cabin of river packet *James T. Staples.* Riverboats plied the waters of Tombigbee docking at St. Stephens and other points along the river through the turn of the century. Notice the elaborate furnishings. Courtesy of *The South Alabamian.*



Tombigbee river packet *Mary S. Blees* is shown loading at the docks in Mobile in the early 1900s. Steam is being raised on the boilers in preparation for departure up river. John J. Koppf, Chief Engineer, is standing on lower deck, just behind swinging stage. People on the boiler deck are passengers enroute for Tombigbee River points. Note the iron sheeting on hull, protection against deadhead logs. This is an unusual closeup of a first-class packet. Courtesy of *The South Alabamian.*

The Inhabitants and Their Lifestyles

Most of the people in Washington County lived along the Tombigbee where the land was fertile for growing cotton. The river was still the main conduit for transportation, communication and shipping products to market. Barges and flatboats provided these services as late as 1820. Barges from forty to fifty feet in length were propelled upriver with long poles fitted at one end with a spike and at the other end with a hook. Because they had to be pushed upriver manually, barges were very slow. With the coming of the speedier, engine-driven steamboats, transportation improved. The *Cotton Plant*, the first steamboat to ascend the upper Tombigbee, made its famous trip to Columbus and back to Mobile in thirteen days.[200] Most goods, especially bales of cotton, were shipped on the river, but farmers who found this too expensive often drove livestock to market in Mobile. Can you picture driving cattle, hogs, geese and turkey sixty miles over trails through the woods?

Livestock was an important economic resource in the county. The pine barrens and red hills in the northern and central parts of the county offered good grazing for cattle, but were not well suited for farming. Stock farmers lived in these outlying districts and houses were few and far between. They kept cattle, hogs and sheep on the open range.

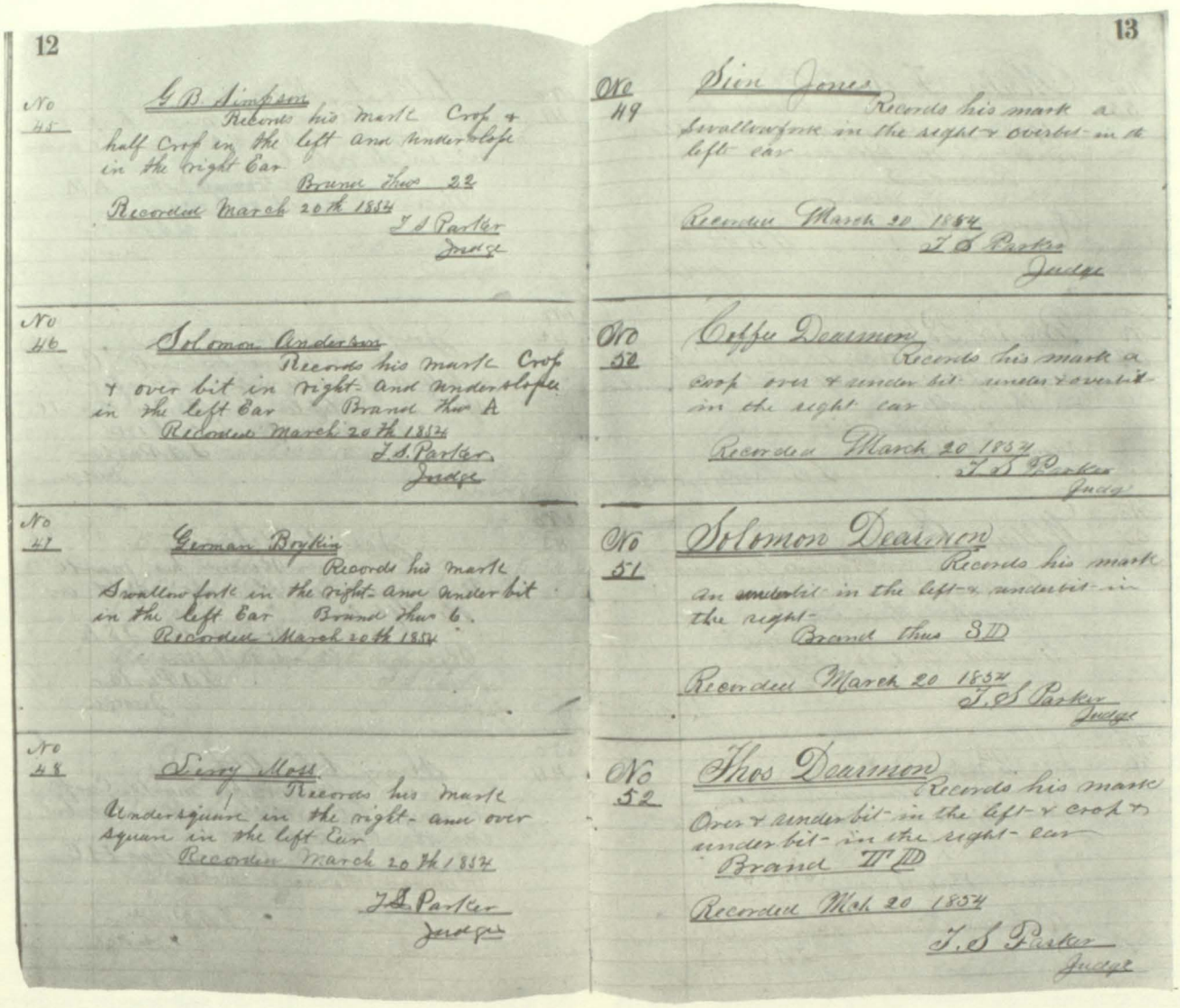
To protect stock owners open range laws made branding or marking of livestock necessary for identification.[201] A drover had to "immediately halt his drove at the nearest pen, or some other convenient place, and separate all such stock as do not properly belong to him," if any stray livestock joined his.[202]

200. Gladys Beckham Avant, "A History of Washington County to 1860," (Unpublished MA thesis, 1929); also printed in the *Call-News* in four installments, April 16, 23, 30 and May 7, 1981.

201. Toulmin, *Digest*, p. 101, "An act concerning the marks and brands of cattle and other stock. Passed March, 1803, and re-enacted February, 1807."

202. Ibid., p. 102–103. "An act concerning Drovers. Passed December 14, 1812."

In 1853, the State of Alabama passed a law requiring all livestock owners to register their marks and brands. These two pages show how well this brand book has weathered the years from its first home in the courthouse at new St. Stephens, to Chatom in 1907, and then to the new courthouse where it is now in the museum.



12

No 45 G B Simpson Records his mark Crop & half Crop in the left and underslope in the right Ear Brand thus 22 Recorded March 20th 1854 J S Parker Judge

No 46 Solomon Anderson Records his mark Crop & over bit in right and underslope in the left Ear Brand thus A Recorded March 20th 1854 J.S. Parker Judge

No 47 Geman Boyking Records his mark Swallow fork in the right and under bit in the left Ear Brand thus 6. Recorded March 20th 1854

No 48 Levy Moss Records his mark Undersquare in the right and over square in the left Ear Recorded March 20th 1854 J.S. Parker Judge

13

No 49 Sion Jones Records his mark a Swallowfork in the right & overbit in the left ear Recorded March 20 1854 J S Parker Judge

No 50 Celfy Dearmon Records his mark a crop over & under bit under & overbit in the right ear Recorded March 20 1854 J S Parker Judge

No 51 Solomon Dearmon Records his mark an underbit in the left & underbit in the right Brand thus SD Recorded March 20 1854 J.S Parker Judge

No 52 Thos Dearmon Records his mark Over & underbit in the left & crop & underbit in the right ear Brand TD Recorded Mch 20 1854 J.S Parker Judge

Records of strays were kept according to species, person who found stray and appraised value, plus other remarks. The first entry in the 1822 *Estray Book* cites

> Sorrel mare, taken up 12th July, 1822 by Leven Hainsworth, appraised for $40. Notice issued 10th May 1828. Isaac Rawley made oath that said mare was dec'd. Wm. Grimes, Clk.[203]

As population increased, problems of proving livestock ownership did too. As a result, a new act was passed in 1854 requiring all owners to re-register their marks and brands within seven months or forfeit their rights.[204]

A typical home of these small farmers and livestock breeders was a log house covered with four-foot boards. The rafters were usually fastened with wooden pegs. The chimney was made of logs and mud, with a fireplace about six feet across. A window with a wooden shutter was placed next to the fireplace.

203. *Estray Record Book*, 1822–1887, Washington County Courthouse Museum.

204. Alabama Legislative Act No. 241, February 7, 1854; *Record of Marks and Brands*, 1854–1915, Washington County Courthouse Museum; the number of livestock in the county in 1850 was: horses 639, mules 259, milch cows 4,055, oxen 382, other cattle 8,737, sheep, 2,214, swine 11,247. Value of livestock $169,803, value of animals slaughtered $7,625; 1860, horses 685, mules 507, milch cows 2,090, oxen 409, other cattle 11,597, sheep 1,796, swine 15,314. Value of livestock $295,576, value of animals slaughtered $39,579.

Floors of the cabin were either dirt or puncheon. Most of these cabins were built near a spring of water, but some settlers dug wells and got water with a sweep pole.

Furniture was homemade and met only the basic needs. The bedstead was a wooden frame held together by ropes; sometimes one side was attached to the wall. A cornshuck or grass mattress was placed on the bed with handmade quilts covering it. Chairs were half a log fitted with three legs. A roughly-made table, used for many purposes, completed the furnishings.

Storage space was limited, so many things were hung on pegs around the wall—bags of seeds, strings of red pepper, and clothes. Eggs were placed in cracks between the logs. A gun rack was always over the front door and saddles were hung on the front porch.

All the cooking was done in the big fireplace. Pots were hung on cranes over the fire and the skillet was placed on the coals. Most of the food was cooked in these utensils, except potatoes and corn which were roasted in the ashes. Soap was made from grease saved from cooking pork and potash. Candles were made from beeswax and beef tallow.

On the farm women usually made all of the clothes. First they spun cotton into thread, then dyed it with hickory bark, red oak bark or dye rocks and set the dye with copperas. The thread was then woven into cloth and the cloth made into clothing.

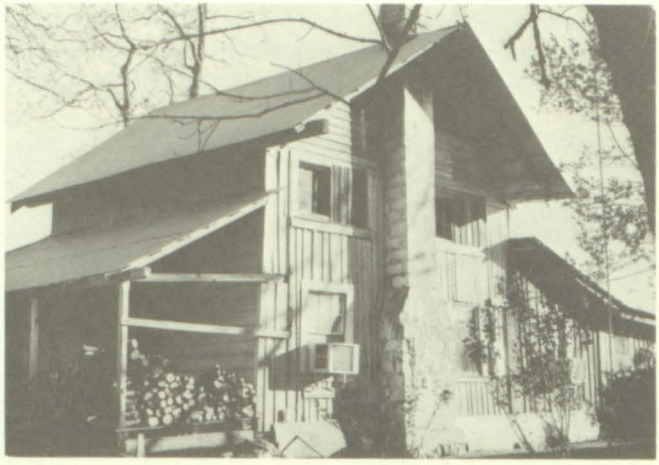
Not only clothes, but also hats and shoes were made at home. Hats were often made of palmetto and shucks, but sometimes beaver skins were sent to a factory to be made into hats. Sunday shoes were made of deer and goatskin; everyday shoes were made of sturdier cowhide. Deerskin was used to make shoe strings. Shoemaking was a long, tedious process—it took a year just to tan the leather—but the shoes lasted well.[205]

These farm people did not spend all of their life in drudgery and work. There were house raisings, log rollings, corn shuckings and quilting bees to which all the people for miles around were invited. At these social events the men had a chance to show their strength and the ladies, a chance to show just how well they could make an "ash cake" or "Johnny cake." While the men were rolling logs or building log cabins, the women would quilt and cook, and the young folks would court.

After the work was done, dancing followed. Music for the dance was provided by self-taught fiddlers. There was no limit to the endurance of the fiddlers, usually inspired by whiskey, as they played their favorite tunes, *Leather Britches*, *Sally Goodin*, and *Turkey in the Straw.* At least one person had to be a strong-voiced, long-winded fellow who could call the sets or figures for the dances. Calling was enlivened by building a rhyme around the figure to be called. For example

Swing your Corner, you take Sal and I'll take Minnie,
here take this gal, she's too skinny

Gents hands in your pockets, backs to the wall
take a chaw of tobacker and Balance all.



Beech-Jones House in the Hobson community. Peter L. Beach (Beech) built this house in 1858, with logs cut by his son, William Clayton (Billy) Beech, and Jim Jones. Originally, it was a two-room house, with one room downstairs and the other upstairs. The original kitchen was a separate building and no longer exists, but the barn and smokehouse are still standing. During the Civil War, people brought their important papers and valuables here and hid them in the trees by the spring below the hill in front of the house. Thomas Malone of St. Stephens hid his gold there and came back after the war and retrieved it. After the war, Peter Beech sold the house to the Everitts and went to Texas, but he soon returned. Billy Beech carried mail on horseback from St. Stephens to Mobile to earn money to buy it back. He bought it back and it remained in the Beech family until 1903 when it was purchased by Joshua Thomas Jones. Next owner was James Martin Jones, Sr., and the current owner is Joshua Thomas Jones, grandson of the second owner. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch.*

205. Avant, "Washington County," p. 25–26. Ms. Avant obtained information on pioneer life from several citizens who remembered these experiences, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Atchison, Mr. Ed Long, and Mr. and Mrs. Sam Simison and Mrs. M.L. Smith.

Barbecue at Doc Baxter's home in Fairhope community, 1910. From the left, Lilly Loper Baxter, Wes Creiger, Laura Dearman Baxter, ____, ____, Jeff Baxter, ____, ____, Buford Baxter with black hat in rear, Doc Baxter, Ang Baxter, Foster Baxter, Flora Moss Baxter, wife of John H. Baxter, Pearl Baxter (girl), Israel Baxter (boy) and Irving Yawn. Others unidentified. Wes Creiger (holding the barbecue) tried to make Lilly eat a piece of barbecue, but Lilly was pregnant and the barbecue did not appeal to her. When she told her husband, Jeff Baxter, he got mad and before the barbecue was over he and Wes fought all over the hill. The barbecue, homemade bread and barrel of brew were enjoyed by all. Courtesy of Mrs. Orra Baxter, Chatom, AL.

The success of the dance depended a great deal on the showmanship of the caller and the size of the keg.[206]

When the crops were laid by, farm people held camp meetings, many times under brush arbors if no church was available. They brought baskets of food from home and stayed all day listening to sermons and joining in the *singin's*. One man, usually a tenor, *lined out* the song and the congregation sang it back. Old and young alike looked forward all year to camp meetings.

Other amusements were shooting matches and horse races. There was a race track about eight miles north of St. Stephens.[207]

However, nothing offered greater sport for the men than hunting. Deer, turkeys, wolves, bears, and other game were plentiful. Consequently, hunters improvised many devices to capture wild animals. For example, one trick was to put honey in hollow trees for the bears and fix a wire so that the bear could put its head into the hollow but could not take it out.[208]

Many laws have been passed through the years regulating hunting seasons and amount of game killed.[209] In fact, there are several game preserves in Washington County today and hunters continue to enjoy this sport. But for the early Alabama farmer hunting was an important source of food as well as a sport.

Not all citizens were as industrious and hardworking as the farmers. The Jim Copeland gang of outlaws, for example, supported its members for a number of years through crime. This often-told story is based on fact. However, this version was told to Mary G. Harvell by Mart Mills and M.M. Beech of Chatom.

The Jim Copeland Klan was known to use three places in Washington County for hideouts. One was on Indian Island, three miles Southwest of Vinegar Bend; another on the Warren Odom place, twelve miles south of Chatom; and, the third, eight miles east of Chatom at a place known as the "Grinnel Hole" on Bassett's Creek. It is said that when they camped at the Grinnel Hole, the gang would put their wagon in this deep hole of water until it was completely covered to be sure it was hidden. There is a community in this county named for Albert Copeland, a first cousin to Jim and John, the outlaws. Jim Copeland began his unlawful life by stealing a pen knife which a

206. *WPA*, Federal Writers Project.

207. Avant, "Washington County," p. 27.

208. Ibid., p. 28.

209. Alabama Legislative Act No. 317, February 18, 1854, is an interesting example. This law was passed to protect snipes, summer ducks, Poultdeaux and any other wild game birds. Any person violating the act was to be fined twenty dollars; if the offender was a slave, he was sentenced to thirty lashes. In the 1930s there were several game reserves. The Deer Park Game Preserve founded in 1907, later became the Stallworth Game Preserve, the Jordan Game Preserve and the Boykin Game Preserve. "Youth Hunts" were organized in the early 1950s and were held alternately at Jordan's, Boykin's or Turner Pine Hunting Clubs. Boykin's is now a State Game Preserve.

Congressman Frank Boykin and his sons, Richard, Jack and Bob, at the Boykin Game Preserve in the 1930s.

Clubhouse at Boykin Game Preserve

After the hunt. Pelham Harris behind Frank W. Boykin kneeling; other unidentified. Courtesy of Alabama Department of Archives and History.

neighbor let him borrow to cut some collards with in the garden. When he had finished with the knife he put it in the bag with the collards and when asked by the neighbor where the knife was, he told her he left it in the garden. When he got home, his mother upheld him in his story and he kept the knife. From that he stole his uncle's hogs and sold them in Mobile. Then organizing a band here and there, he began stealing horses and slaves around Mobile and Washington Counties, taking them through southern Mississippi and selling them in New Orleans or Texas. They sold and resold one slave several times, each time telling him to run away, come back to them and they would set him free. After the sixth time, the gang was afraid he would tell on them, so they hung him about six miles west of Chatom. When the slave was found hanging, officers of the law started to chase them, so they buried their money in a hickory level north of John Strickland's home near Copeland and disbanded, some going one way and some another, dodging the officers.

Jim Copeland was captured and hanged in New Augusta, Mississippi. But before he was put to death, he gave Dr. Older a diagram of all the places where he had buried money. So the doctor came to this county with a mineral rod and located the pot of money buried near the Strickland home. Dr. Older was accompanied to this place by Mr. Strickland and his son, Sol. After the location was made, Dr. Older told Mr. Strickland his rod was not working and he would come back later. The next day the Stricklands discovered the money was gone. Nothing was left but the print of the pot in which the money was buried. They believed Older got the money that night as he never came back.[210]

Landowners with thousands of acres planted in cotton lived along the Tombigbee in large well-built houses. The houses were built to last with foundations made of brick and limestone. Until just a few years ago cellars lined with stone could still be found

210. *WPA*, Federal Writers Project; Dr. J.R.S. Pitts, "Life and Confession of the Noted Outlaw James Copeland executed at Augusta, Perry County, Mississippi, Leader of the Notorious Copeland and Wages Clan which terrorized the Entire Southern States, as Related by Himself in Prison after he was Condemned to Death, Giving a List of all Members of the Clan, and Mystic Alphabet of the Clan for their Secret Correspondence, with an Appendix of Profound Research," 1909. This book is available at the University of South Alabama Library. Jim Copeland was hung in 1858, but members of his gang continued activity through 1874, when W.C. Stanley was murdered at Escatawpa by "Calico Dick's" nephew, Frost and his friend, Oye. They were tried at St. Stephens. Dr. Pitts, the author, was the arresting officer of James Copeland.

Turkey Hunters. Jesse L. Jordan with cap and Lon Q. Gunter, 1940s. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Bobby Jordan, Chatom, AL.

Deer Hunters. Wesley Anderson with dogs, Ranger and Medoc; Gilford Cotton with Ernest and G.D.; Pete McCullom and Hubert Woodam from Pensacola. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Anderson, Hobson community.

Wild Hog Hunters. Johnny B. Curry, Jr., and Bodie Carpenter, 1971. Courtesy of Mr. Bodie Carpenter, Chatom, AL.

at the site of old St. Stephens. Most of the houses were a story and a half with dormer windows. They did not have center halls common in many antebellum homes in the south. Marble mantles, stained glass windows and elegant furnishings were brought upriver by steamboat to decorate them. Slaves cared for these houses and surrounding gardens.[211]

Two of the wealthiest men in Washington County prior to the Civil War were Henry Atchison and L. J. Wilson. In 1858, Atchison owned 70 slaves and 100 head of cattle; Wilson owned 109 slaves and 70 head of cattle. Cotton was "king" in Washington County as it was everywhere else in the South: 3,449 bales were ginned in 1860. Personal tax records of 1858

211. Welch, "Reminiscences," p. 211. Howard C. Smith, "Burning of Ancient Mansion of St. Stephens, built by Levin Jefferson Wilson," *Montgomery Advertiser* (January 22, 1926); Augusta Evans Wilson, the noted authoress, a sister-in-law of L.J. Wilson, spent many happy hours there, and it is said the plots of some of her novels were centered in the old place.

L.J. Wilson home, St. Stephens, built circa 1826, burned 1926. This picture was made in 1895. People from left to right are Henry Wilson (on grey horse); Carol Wilson; Mollie Wilson; L.J. (Jeff) Wilson; Lucile Wilson (baby in father's arms); Mrs. Mattie Wilson and Leroy Wilson (on dark horse). Little girl on porch not identified, but not a member of family. Part of this house was built with imported material and material from a house in old St. Stephens. There was not a nail in the entire building. Wooden pegs fastened beams and planking. At the time of the fire, it was occupied by Henry Madison Wilson, grandson of L.J. Wilson, and family. Courtesy of Mrs. L.V. (Madeline Wilson) Stabler, St. Stephens, AL.

provide an idea of the wealth of the county prior to the Civil War.[212] (*See* Table 1.)

Slaves made up 48 percent of the population in Washington County between 1800 and 1859. By 1860, the slave population had increased 53 percent. Leaving aside any moral question regarding slavery, the facts are that "slaves in Alabama were considered and dealt with as property and could be set free or sold at the owner's discretion. Creditors had a legal right to look upon them as security for their debts due from slave owners. Slaves represented wealth and were valuable assets depending on their physical well-being and skills."[213] *Deed Book A*, in Washington County Probate Office, shows 121 transfers or sales, 8 emancipations and 2 mortgages of slaves.[214] Masters were required to give bonds when freeing slaves guaranteeing that a freed slave would not become a charge upon the public. A slave found at a distance of eight miles from his master's plantation without a pass from his master, or one who had lain out more than two days without leave of his master, was considered a runaway.[215] Several instances of runaways are recorded in 1858.[216]

Probably the most notorious runaway was "Hal," a slave from a plantation in Mississippi. Hal made his way east to the forks of the Alabama and Tombigbee

212. *Personal Tax Record*, 1858–1867. Washington County Courthouse Museum; the 1865 records have been removed from this book. Changes occurring after the Civil War as to population classification and items taxes provide valuable material for genealogical research.

213. John V. Denson, *Slavery Laws in Alabama*, Alabama Polytechnic Institute Historical Studies (Auburn, AL, 1908), p. 1.

214. *Deed Book A*, Washington County Probate Office. Genealogists will find names, dates, physical descriptions and approximate ages of many slaves.

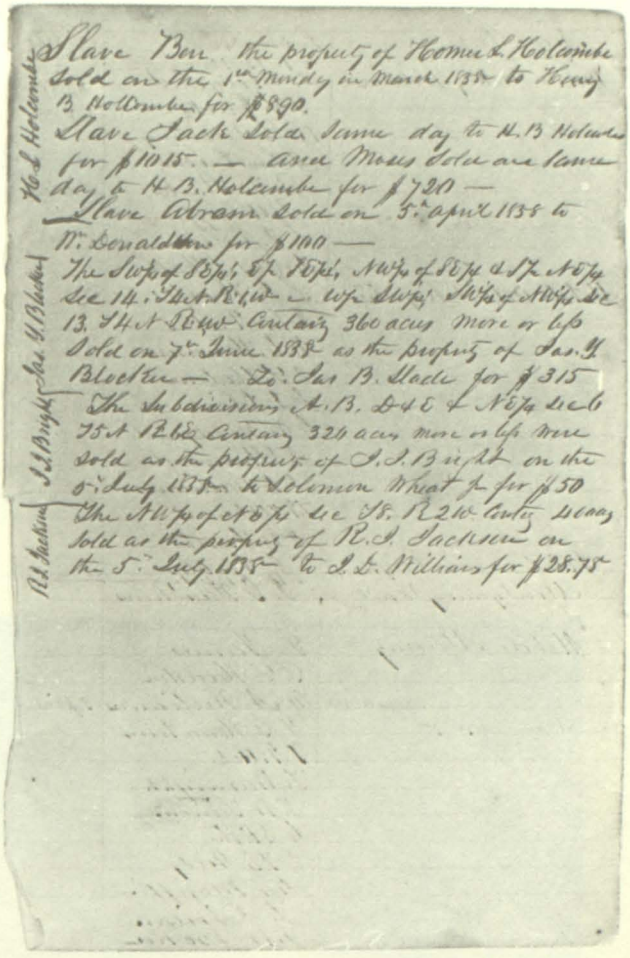
215. Denson, *Slavery Laws*, p. 8.

216. *License Fee Book*, 1858–1899, Washington County Courthouse Museum. "Ben, (twice, labeled a 'Baddie'); Brown negro; Ruffin negro; Randal negro; Aleck, Benson negro; Lewis, Rupert negro; Rob, Dickey negro; and, John, Prince negro."

TABLE 1

Tax on:		Total Number	Tax Paid
White males, 21-45 years of age		201	$ 100.50
Gold watches, worn by male or female		33	16.50
Gold safety, vest or fob chains		14	3.50
Silver watches		15	3.75
Clocks		59	14.75
Bowie knives & revolvers		3	6.00
Decks of playing cards		4	.40
Neat cattle over 20 head(per taxpayer)		6,715	67.15
Jewlry, plate, household furniture & ornaments over $200 value, except family portraits, value of	$ 1,875		4.69
Vehicles kept for use, not exempt, value of	5,655		14.14
Horses & mules kept principally for saddle & harness, value of	1,950		9.75
Stud horses & Jacks, value of	1,125		5.62
Tax on slaves owned varied with age from 25¢ for each under 5 yrs. up to $1.10 each between age 15-30, back down to 20¢ for those over age 50; $2 tax was charged for "slaves working at mechanical trade or hired as such."			1,401.85
Free Negroes & Mulattoes	No.		
Males at $2 each	4		8.00
Females at $1 each	3		3.00
Gross amount of tax for executed slaves*			33.34
Tax on "capital employed by agent or otherwise, in way of loan or dealing in paper at more than legal rate of interest, value of	17,072		42.68
Gross sales of merchandise, fruits, Confectioneries, etc., not specifically taxed, value of	13,430		21.86
Annual income of Lawyers, Surgeons, Physicians and Dentists, who have been three years at practice	2,300		11.50
TOTAL county and state tax for 1858			$ 3,561.04

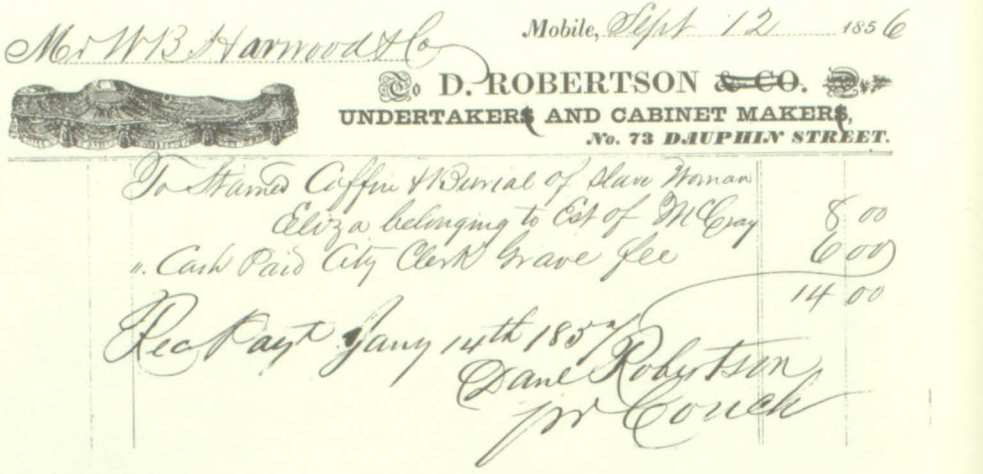
*slaves sold



Slave Ben the property of Hosea L. Holcombe sold on the 1st Monday in March 1858 to Henry B. Holcombe for $890.
Slave Jack Sold same day to H. B. Holcombe for $1015. — Also Moses Sold on same day to H. B. Holcombe for $720 —
Slave Abram Sold on 5th April 1858 to W. Donaldson for $1100 —
H. L. Holcombe
The Sw¼ of SE¼; S½ of NE¼; NW¼ of SE¼ & NE¼ of SW¼ Sec 14; T 4 N R 2 W — Also Sup. NW¼ of NW¼ Sec 13 T 4 N R 2 W Containing 360 acres more or less Sold on 7th June 1858 as the property of Jas. H. Blocker — To Jas B. Slade for $315
J. H. Bright Jas. H. Blocker
The Subdivision N.E. & S.E. & N½ of SW¼ Sec 6 T 5 N R 2 W Containing 320 acres more or less Sold as the property of J. H. Bright on the 5th July 1858 to Solomon Wheat for $50
R. L. Jackson
The NW¼ of SE¼ Sec 18 T. R 2 W Containing 40 acres Sold as the property of R. L. Jackson on the 5th July 1858 to L. L. Williams for $28.75

Sale of slaves recorded in License Day Book, 1858. Courtesy of Washington County Courthouse Museum.

Moses Holcombe and family from left to right *back row*: Henry Holcombe and Elijah Holcombe; *front row*: Martha Holcombe Mitchell, Mose Holcombe (former slave), Lucy Gatson Holcombe and Robert Holcombe. Mose Holcombe died in Koenton, November 26, 1917, and was greatly missed by those who knew him. (*Washington County News*, November 19, 1917). Picture courtesy of Mr. George Holcombe, Principal of Chatom Middle School and grandson of Mose Holcombe.


Mobile, Sept 12 1856

Mr W B Harwood & Co

D. ROBERTSON & CO.

UNDERTAKERS AND CABINET MAKERS,

No. 73 DAUPHIN STREET.

To Stained Coffin & Burial of Slave Woman Eliza belonging to Est of McCray 8 00

" Cash Paid City Clerk Grave fee 6 00

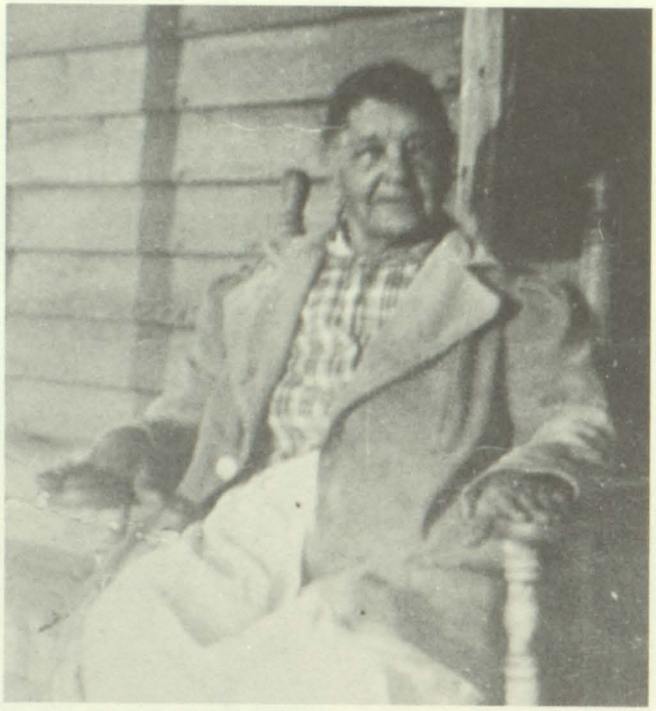
14 00

Rec Payt Jany 14th 1857

Dan'l Robertson

per Couch

Some slaveowners cared for their slaves as if they were members of their families, as noted by this receipt. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Joe C. Granade, Chatom, AL.



George Ann Jackson, a former slave who came to Koenton from South Carolina, died February 25, 1952, at the age of 103. Her father joined the Union army during the Civil War. She was a midwife who "waited-on" hundreds of mothers-to-be, both black and white. Her husband was Rev. Will Jackson. Her granddaughter is Janie Jackson Mitchell, wife of Riley Mitchell of Chatom, AL.

rivers where he found refuge near a beautiful, clear lake. He lived here for quite some time, foraging for food at nearby plantations. He told his story to other slaves and many of them joined him in his hideaway. He was even able to bring his family from the plantation in Mississippi by traveling at night. As the colony grew, Hal sent others to do his foraging for him, which caused resentment. Eventually, one of the runaways refused to obey Hal's order and was exiled. Bent on revenge, the slave returned to his master and told the story of Hal's Lake. The sheriff went in with dogs and guns, captured the runaways and returned them to their owners.[217]

Mrs. Ella Howell, age 90, of Hobson recalls a story told by her grandparents when she was growing up.

Uncle Jim Jones and his wife, Aunt Bess were traveling from Hobson to the "B" Richardson home. They were riding horses and had a runaway slave walking with them. They had his hands tied up. Well, the slave kept complaining that the ropes were hurting his hands, so they stopped to loosen the rope. Uncle Jim always carried a gun and a knife, so he wasn't worried. When the slave's hands were free, he grabbed the knife and stabbed Uncle Jim in the chest. He also took the gun, but didn't know how to shoot it to kill Aunt Bess. He ran. Aunt Bess managed to get

217. B.F. Riley, *Makers and Romance of Alabama History*, p. 615–617. Clarke County claims this story too. See Ball, p. 628.

Uncle Jim to Peter Beech's (now Martin Jones' house); then she ran to get men and dogs to hunt the slave. Uncle Jim was laying on the front porch and could hear the dogs running. He "whooped" to them even as he was a-dying. The men and dogs tracked the slave along the creek, until the dogs finally treed him. They made him come down and the dogs drowned him in Dan'ls Lake, just like they would a 'coon. When his body floated up in two or three days, they dug a hole on the creek bank and buried him in a shallow grave.

In the late 1850s talk of secession and rumors of war reverberated across the South, in Alabama and Washington County. The state legislature passed a resolution in 1858 directing the governor to call a secession convention if a Republican were elected in the upcoming presidential election. John Breckenridge, candidate for the Southern Democrats, carried the state and Washington County but Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate, won the presidency. Within the forty days allotted after the federal election, Washington County selected a delegate to the Secession Convention "to consider, determine, and do whatever in the opinion of the said convention, the rights, interests, and honor of the State of Alabama requires to be done for their protection."[218]

218. Griffith, *Alabama: a Documentary*, p. 377.

9

The Civil War

Secession

Governor A. B. Moore issued a proclamation for election of delegates to the Secession Convention to be held on Christmas Eve, December 24, 1860. The vote for these delegates was sectional, south Alabama electing delegates who favored immediate secession from the United States and the hill counties choosing men who became known as *cooperationists*.[219]

Most of the delegates seemed to have agreed on the necessity of withdrawing the State of Alabama from the Union, but they opposed each other as to the mode of secession. The men composing the membership of the Secession Convention were mostly well-educated and had a high degree of intelligence. Twenty-seven delegates were college graduates, twelve to fifteen others had attended college for a time and the remainder had some common school education.[220]

Washington County delegate, James G. Hawkins, ranked with the best qualified in both education and public service experience. He was a physician, the last doctor to practice medicine in old St. Stephens.[221] He was a landowner—tax records show that he owned thirty slaves in 1860—and one of the commissioners appointed to select a site for the county seat.[222] He was installed as Junior Warden at the Charter Meeting of the St. Stephens Masonic Lodge No. 81 in January.[223] He had served as Probate Judge in 1857.[224] In addition he was a well-informed man who subscribed to the *Mobile Mercury* and the *Montgomery Mail*. He received these newspapers at the courthouse in St. Stephens as did other leading citizens of the county.[225]

As delegate from Washington County, Hawkins voted for immediate secession following the mandate of his constituents. In doing so, he joined the ranks of other south Alabamians who believed that secession from the Union was an inalienable right of a sovereign state.

The Secession Convention met on January 7, 1861; on January 11 the delegates voted sixty-one to thirty-nine for secession. Alabama left the Union on January 11 and joined the Confederate States on March 13, 1861, when it ratified the new constitution. For the

219. Ibid., p. 378–379.

220. "Delegates to the Alabama Secession Convention," *AHQ* (Fall and Winter, 1941), p. 369.

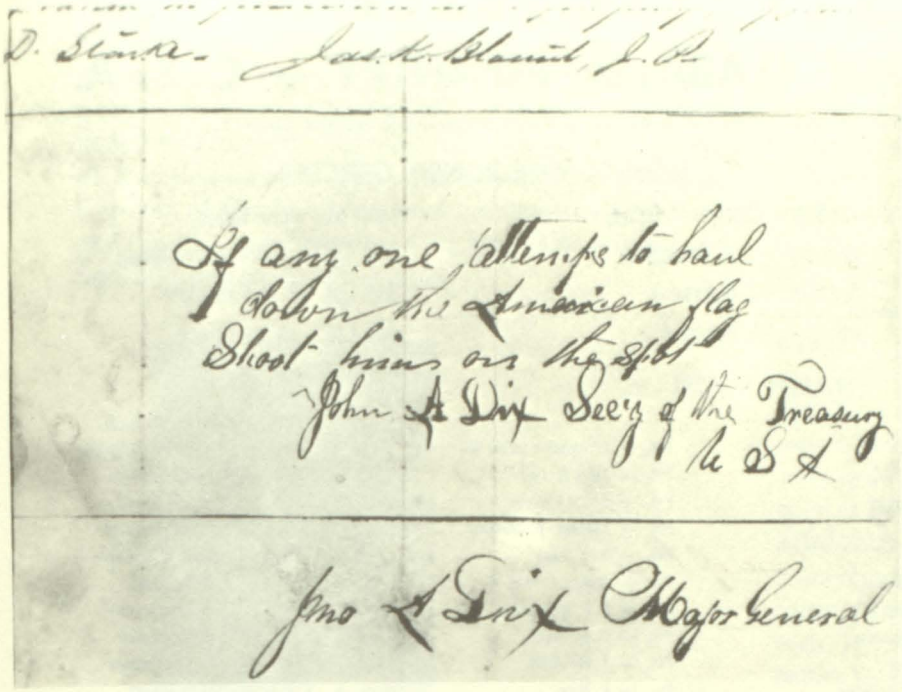
221. 1850 Census; See Appendix, 1850 Census: He had been born in Kentucky in 1813 and was married to Margaret B. Coleman from Alabama. They had four children, Sarah, Augusta, Thomas Wood and James. By 1860 Census, James, Edwin, and Ada had been added to the family.

222. Alabama Legislative Act No. 33, February 10, 1952.

223. McLain, *Masonic Monthly.*

224. *Estray Book*. "Rec'vd my fee & printing fee in this case. Published in the "Clarke County Democrat." Rec'vd $22.50 from Thos. Beech, August 10, 1857. J.G. Hawkins, Probate Judge."

225. *License Day Book*. In 1861, the *Mobile Weekly Tribune* was subscribed to by T.B. Bowling, W. Woodyard, R.L. Bowling, John Peebles, R.B. Starke, J. Magoffin, L.G. Wilson, James McCall; the *Mobile Adv. & Register*, L.D. Hooks, John Peebles, W.C. Hudson, J.T. Malone, J.D. Oliver, G.W. Woodyard, A. Sherwood, J.D. Williams, L.P. Ashe, J.W. Faith; *Richmond Enquiror*, J. Peebles; *Montgomery Mail*, W.A. Bailey, J.G. Hawkins; *Mobile Mercury*, D. James, L.L. Houston, W.A. Williams, J.G. Hawkins, T.P. Ashe, T. Wainwright, J.W. Simms, C. Stith, E.W. Gordy, Jas. Magoffin, L.G. Wilson, J.W. Baker; *New Orleans Christian Advocate*, E.G. Bowling, J.W. Faith, A.N. Perkins, T. Wainwright, Wm. James, T.P. Ashe, L.D. Hooks; *Richmond Christian Advocate*, J.W. Simms; *Southern Christian Advocate*, (Charleston, S.C.), R.J. Bowling; *Montgomery Advertiser*, E.H. Gordy, W.C. Hudson; *Clarke Co. Democrat* E.H. Gordy, J.S. Malone, D. James, J. Peebles; *Southern Rural Magazine*, J.W. Faith.



Sometime between September 25, 1860, and June 15, 1862, this message was received at St. Stephens and copied in the Estray Book. Since the Federal land office was still located at St. Stephens, notices from the Federal government were sent there. John A. Dix was appointed Secretary of the United States Treasury in January 1861. He inspired the confidence of the general public (in the North) with this famous telegraph message sent to a treasury officer in New Orleans. (*Webster's American Military Biographies*, Springfield, Massachusetts: G & C Merriam Co., 1978, p. 103.)

election of representatives in the Congress of the Confederate States, Alabama was divided into nine Congressional Districts. Washington County was in the ninth district with Conecuh, Monroe, Wilcox, Clarke, Mobile and Baldwin.

Ordinances were passed on March 20, 1861, providing for the continuation of government services and for defense. Two of these ordinances, sale of public land and military defense, specifically affected Washington County.

Alabama's land ordinance stated: "All public lands . . . not sold or appropriated to specific purposes of the government of the United States previous to January 11, 1861, are hereby vested in the State of Alabama and they and the proceeds of the sales shall enure to the benefit of the people of the state."[226] Lincoln sent a message to all federal land offices in April, 1861, ordering them closed and requesting the resignations of the receivers. The receivers resigned, but were rehired the next day by the state of Alabama and continued to sell land throughout the war. Most land from the St. Stephens land office was conveyed under Section 34, purchase by patent, or Section 36, homestead. After the Civil War, these land sales were declared null and void, but the majority of the claims were settled by 1872 if the patent issued by Alabama did not conflict with that issued by the federal government.[227]

An ordinance to provide for the military defense of Alabama was passed authorizing the governor "to call into actual service a number of troops, not exceeding one thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates to be enlisted for a term of three years, unless sooner discharged . . . the Governor shall be . . . empowered to accept the services of any number of volunteers who shall associate and offer themselves for the service, either as artillery, cavalry or infantry and the volunteers so accepted shall have power in the first instance to elect their own company officers. . . ."[228] Preparations were made in Washington County to comply with this directive.

226. Ordinance #47 "In relation to the waste and unappropriated land in the State of Alabama," Acts of the Convention of the State of Alabama, March 20, 1861, pp. 54–70.

227. Register of Receipts issued by the Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Stephens, Public Land Records of the Confederate States of America, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Civil Records Division. John Peebles was the Receiver of Public Moneys and E.H. Gordy was the Register. Land Certificates issued to residents of Washington County were to: James F. New, Isaac George, Willis Dougherty, James Lankford, Lemuel Reed, Powell Moore, Frederick J. Koen, Mary J. Kniaziewiez, Sampson W. Givens, Francis S. Moss, William L. Smith, Abram L. Myers, John D. Starke, John W. Baker, James B. Slade, George Grimes, James D. Grimes, William H. Coleman and Edwin P. Royale. Disposition of these cases can be traced through the National Archives.

228. Griffith, *Alabama: A Documentary*, p. 384.

WILSON'S GUARDS

COMPANY A OF THE 32nd ALABAMA INFANTRY — C. S. A.

FORMED AT ST. STEPHENS, ALABAMA JANUARY 20, 1862 — COMPOSED OF VOLUNTEERS FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY

COMPANY OFFICERS

Capt. – Thomas P. Ashe
1st. Lt. – Robert Leroy Bowling
2nd. Lt. – Jessie C. Clements
3rd. Lt. – A. C. Smith

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

1st Sgt. – Thomas H. Bailey
2nd. Sgt. – J. C. Buckalew
3rd. Sgt. – J. B. Everitt
4th. Sgt. – E. B. Loper

1st. Cpl. – John Dykes
2nd. Cpl. – Andrew J. Holiman
3rd. Cpl. – P. F. Buckalew
4th. Cpl. – Henry Prince

ENLISTED MEN

Pvt. — S. S. Armstrong
Pvt. — Solomon Anderson
Pvt. — E. H. Bailey
Pvt. — William Byrd
Pvt. — John Beech
Pvt. — Israel Beech
Pvt. — M. B. Boyd
Pvt. — Charles V. Beesely
Pvt. — William P. Beesely
Pvt. — Joshua Beech
Pvt. — James M. Blount
Pvt. — S. J. Brown
Pvt. — G. Batley
Pvt. — William P. Conerly
Pvt. — J. H. Conerly
Pvt. — James Clements
Pvt. — T. N. Campbell
Pvt. — W. E. Campbell

Pvt. — R. Chestang
Pvt. — J. F. Dunn
Pvt. — Richard Dorman
Pvt. — Ely Deer
Pvt. — D. DuBose
Pvt. — George W. Evans
Pvt. — Thomas Evans
Pvt. — Elijah B. Granade
Pvt. — W. G. Givens
Pvt. — Thomas N. Holiman
Pvt. — Wade Holston
Pvt. — W. T. Henderson
Pvt. — John Hyatt
Pvt. — J. H. M. Hendry
Pvt. — James A. Halla
Pvt. — B. F. Heningbury
Pvt. — George Knapp

Pvt. — Alexander Lane, Jr.
Pvt. — John A. Lane
Pvt. — Wilbert Lane
Pvt. — Stephen B. Morgan
Pvt. — R. J. Moss
Pvt. — James C. McCall
Pvt. — S. F. McLendon
Pvt. — R. G. Moore
Pvt. — J. Newburn
Pvt. — F. New
Pvt. — Elijah Parnell
Pvt. — James W. Page
Pvt. — William Powell
Pvt. — E. M. Roberson
Pvt. — Lewis Ray
Pvt. — L. F. Shoultz
Pvt. — S. M. Skipper

Pvt. — George W. Saint
Pvt. — George W. Sullivan
Pvt. — Thomas Sullivan
Pvt. — J. J. Strickland
Pvt. — Mark R. Sullivan
Pvt. — Gibeon J. Sullivan
Pvt. — J. R. Sullivan
Pvt. — A. R. Thompson
Pvt. — S. J. Thompson
Pvt. — J. S. Touchstone
Pvt. — Joel S. Truett
Pvt. — J. T. Terry
Pvt. — W. P. Vaughn
Pvt. — Henry Walker
Pvt. — R. N. Whigham
Pvt. — W. G. Smith
Pvt. — S. P. Smith
Pvt. — James New

WILSON'S GUARDS PARTICIPATED IN BATTLES AT BRIDGEPORT, LAVERGNE, AND MURFREESBORO, TENNESSEE; JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI; AND CHICKAMAUGA, GEORGIA. AFTER CHICKAMAUGA, THE 32ND. WAS MERGED INTO THE 58TH. ALABAMA INFANTRY, AND FOUGHT WITH THIS REGIMENT AT MISSIONARY RIDGE IN CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE; RESACA, NEW HOPE AND KENNESAW MOUNTAIN, GEORGIA; AND RETURNED TO TENNESSEE FOR BATTLES AT COLUMBIA, FRANKLIN AND NASHVILLE, AND AT THE BATTLE OF SPANISH FORT NEAR MOBILE. THE UNIT WAS SURRENDERED AT MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI MAY 7, 1865.

NOTE: Wilson's Guards was named in honor of the sponsor of the company, Mr. Levin Jefferson Wilson of St. Stephens.

Jackson Printing Co. 1-29-79

St. Stephens Lodge No. 81 F. & A.M. respectfully dedicates this scroll as a memorial to the Confederate soldiers whose names are listed hereon — many of whom, including Capt. Ashe and Lt. Bowling, were members of this lodge.

Wilson's Guards, Muster Roll.

The County's Military Contribution

Wilson's Guards, a Confederate Infantry Company, was recruited in St. Stephens in December, 1861, and in January and February, 1862.[229] All enlistments were for the duration of the war. When the 32nd Alabama Infantry was organized in Mobile in April, 1862, Wilson's Guards, eighty-seven strong, became Company A of the regiment.

The company was named in honor of L.J. Wilson, who sponsored the company and presented its officers with engraved swords. The elected officers were

229. Theodore B. Pearson, "Wilson's Guards of St. Stephens; or the Travail of Company A, 32nd Alabama Infantry, CSA" (Unpublished MS used by permission of the author). References cited were from Alabama Department of Archives and History; National Archives; Brewer's *History of Alabama*; Stanley F. Horn, *The Decisive Battle of Nashville*, Louisiana State University Press, 1957; William Hiram Duff, *Terrors and Horrors of Prison Life, or Six Months a Prisoner at Camp Chase*, Ohio, 1907; interviews with Harry L. Glover, E.H. Bailey, Garry Wheat, Gibbie Sullivan, Hiram C. Bowling, R.L. Bowling, and Dempsey Richardson. Muster rolls of the men who fought for the CSA from Washington County are listed in Appendix.

Thomas P. Ashe, Captain; Robert Leroy Bowling, First Lieutenant; Jesse C. Clements, Second Lieutenant; and A.C. Smith, Third Lieutenant. The First Sergeant was Thomas H. Bailey. When the 32nd Regiment was formed, Captain Ashe was elected Major of the Regiment, Lieutenant Bowling was elected Captain of Company A, and Lieutenants Clements and Smith were promoted to First Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant respectively.

Mr. Theodore Pearson is justifiably proud of this portrait of his grandfather, Captain R.L. Bowling which graces the living room of his home in Leroy. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

Captain Bowling was a grandson of Thomas Bassett, one of the early residents of the Tombigbee settlements. He was a planter of moderate means and lived five miles east of St. Stephens. The community there is now called Leroy and was named for him.

As a captain, Bowling received pay in the amount of $130 per month. First lieutenants received $90 and third lieutenants $80. Enlisted men were paid $11 per month. With many thousands of men under arms it is remarkable that the Confederate government was able to meet its payrolls for at least the first two years of the conflict. An officer had to sign payroll vouchers certifying that he had performed his duties according to his appointment. He was reimbursed for cost of forage for his horses.

From the beginning, ill fortune seemed to follow Company A. As a part of the 32nd Alabama, this regiment was never under the command (except for a short time under General Forrest) of a general whose name is synonymous with victory. Their service was with the Army of Tennessee under Generals Bragg, Johnston and Hood. A short record of the regiment follows:

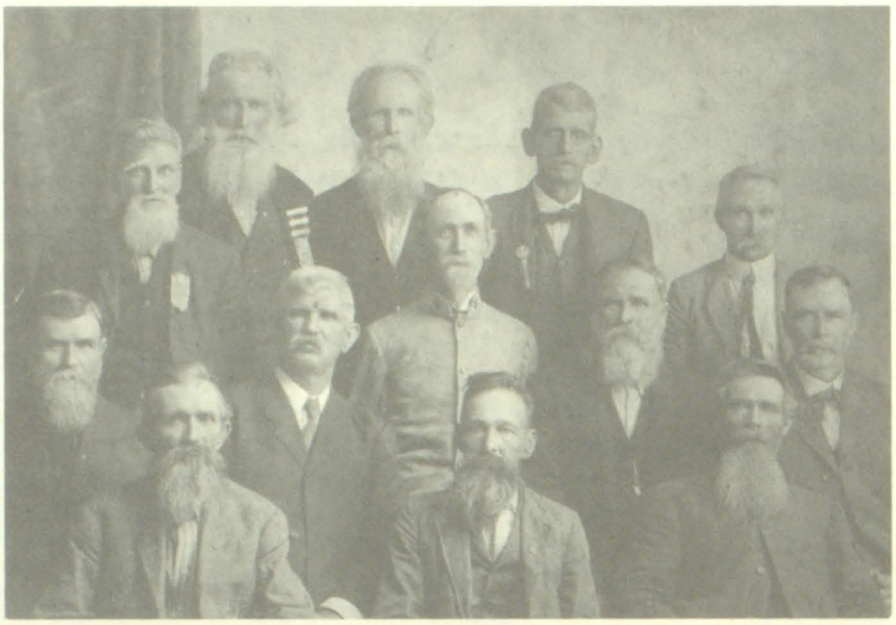
The regiment organized at Mobile, in April 1862, and three months later proceeded to Tennessee. It was first under fire at Bridgeport, where it forded the Tennessee in the face of the enemy. Shortly after, the regiment captured Stevenson, with valuable stores. It operated in middle Tennessee, part of the time under General Forrest, and was surprised and overpowered at Lavergne, losing a number of men to capture. Placed in General D.W. Adams' brigade, the Thirty-second fought with severe losses at Murfreesboro. Having wintered at Tullahoma, the regiment was part of the force sent to Mississippi to the relief of Vicksburg. It was then transferred from Adams' brigade to that of General Clayton of Barbour, and consolidated with the Fifty-eighth Alabama, where its further record will be found. The consolidated regiment had 400 present at Missionary Ridge, and lost 250 in casualties and prisoners. The regiment wintered at Dalton. At Resaca it lost, within a few minutes, 95 killed and wounded out of 300 engaged. It was engaged in numerous skirmishes during the retreat, and fought at the battles of New Hope and Kennesaw, losing a number in each. The Thirty-second/Fifty-eighth was also in the bloody battles around Atlanta, and a long list of casualties told the story of its conduct. Moving with Hood into Tennessee, the regiment was in garrison there during the siege, losing considerably in casualties. It surrendered at Meridian, under Colonel Jones.

In addition to regimental misfortunes and loss of all field officers when the 32nd Regiment was consolidated with the 58th, hard luck followed the company. Within the first year of service all of its line officers were lost: Ashe via promotion, Bowling and Clements casualties and Smith under arrest. (Lieutenant Smith was placed under arrest following the battle of Murfreesboro by order of Colonel McKinstry, but after two months he was exonerated and commanded Company A as a second lieutenant until listed missing in the Battle of Missionary Ridge.)

On November 6, 1863, the company lost Sergeant Thomas H. Bailey when he was discharged because he had been elected Sheriff of Washington County. The men in the ranks shared the misfortunes of the regiment but even after the loss of Gettysburg and Vicksburg their morale was good, as this letter to the *Mobile Register* and *Montgomery Advertiser* in late 1863 shows.

Messrs Editors:

On our way from Mississippi to Tennessee, a few days ago, we had the satisfaction of meeting some of our old friends and neighbors at Mobile. They were Messrs. J.S. Malone, J.D. Williams, Thomas Wainright, Dr. W. Woodyard and our gallant Captain R.L. Bowling and Mr. Samuel



Confederate veterans from St. Stephens and McIntosh and some of their friends at a reunion held in Mobile in 1905 or 1906. They are, from left to right, *bottom row*: Miles Pruitt, Mack Carpenter, C.J. Coate; *2nd row*: Joseph M. Pelham, Sr., J.B. Rawls, John Gordy and Ben D. Turner; *3rd row*: Elijah H. Bailey, A. Fletcher Hooks, and John Downey (married Mose Parnell's daughter); *top or 4th row*: Gibeon J. Sullivan, James M. Beech and John Thomas. Courtesy of Mrs. Florence Sullivan and The Sullivan Family Gospel Singers of St. Stephens.

Hooks, all from Washington County. We were all revived to see our Captain, who stood by us so gallantly at Bridgeport, Battle Creek, Stephenson, Lavergne and Murfreesboro, and to our deep regret was wounded and crippled for life. Mr. Editor you do know how cheering it is to worn-down weather beaten soldiers, after being nearly two years from home, to meet old neighbors and friends, and for them to assure you that all is well at home. And while we are writing we must not forget to express our gratitude to the gentlemen above named for their liberality in making up the sum of three hundred and twenty five dollars for the benefit of our company, and to assure all those who have families that they shall be seen to and provided for.

Respectfully,
Company A, 32nd Alabama
Regiment

It is significant to note that Captain Bowling and the other men of St. Stephens knew when to meet Company A in Mobile, indicating rather lax security measures in regard to the movement of Confederate forces.

Even in foraging the men of the company were sometimes unlucky. On one occasion a homemade bee gum was located just before bivouac. An after dark expedition was organized to capture the honey, but great was the disappointment, when, after taking it to a safe distance, the gum was found to contain only ashes, probably being saved for making homemade lye hominy or soap. Other foraging expeditions, however, were successful and the cornfields of Tennessee undoubtedly suffered. This is strongly indicated by the fact that at an outdoor reunion of the survivors of the company after the war, one of the activities of the day was a "roasting-ear-eating contest" between Captain Bowling and regimental teamster Elijah Harrison Bailey. Private Bailey not only won the contest but pulled a blade of fodder and ate it.

Perhaps the most remarkable man in the company was Gibeon J. Sullivan. He owned a small farm on Bassett's Creek, but his main support for his large family was working for wages at any public work available. At the time that Wilson's Guards were recruited, he and his brother-in-law, Alexander Lane, Jr., were working on railroad construction in Baldwin County. Both men left their work and enlisted in Wilson's Guards. Private Sullivan was a man of great strength, and during the conflicts he seemed immune to enemy fire, disease or hardships. Even in military prison, during the last year of the war, it was said of him that he could "eat and fare" and thrive on it, something few could do. He became color bearer of his company and when his regiment waded the Tennessee River at Bridgeport he carried Captain Bowling across the water on his shoulders. Also, on the march when orders were received to advance at the double quick, he would hasten to the front of the company, hoist Captain Bowling upon his shoulders and carry him forward seemingly with little effort. In January and February of 1863, he was on detached duty as a sapper and miner by order of General Hardee. In January, 1864, he was reported on extra duty with Pioneer Company of General Bates' Division. His luck ran out though in the Battle of Nashville.

The 32nd/58th Regiment and three other regiments formed the brigade of General Holtzclaw. On the second day of the Battle of Nashville, December 16, 1864, this brigade stood firm and repelled repeated

assaults. General Holtzclaw stated in his report: "I have seen most of the battlefields of the west but never saw dead men thicker than in front of my two right regiments; the great masses and disorder of the enemy enabling the left to rake them in flank, while the right, with a coolness unexampled, scarcely threw away a shot at their fight. The enemy, at last, broke and fled in wild disorder." However, the complete collapse of Hood's left flank caused the position, during the late afternoon of December 16, to become engulfed and surrounded by advancing Federals. A large number of men were taken prisoner.

Among the prisoners from Company A were Privates Gibeon J. Sullivan and Elijah H. Bailey. They were sent immediately to Camp Chase Military Prison at Columbus, Ohio. They were joined here by Private Theodore C. Bowling on March 12, 1865. Private Bowling was the oldest son of their former Captain. He had been with Rucker's Escort in Forrest's Cavalry. A veteran at seventeen, he had participated in the terrific night fight on Granny White Pike when Chalmers checked Wilson's Union Cavalry and saved Hood's retreating infantry. Stricken with typhoid fever, he had fallen from his horse and was taken in by a family named Baugh near Franklin, where he was captured and placed under guard. Through the kindness of some unknown Union officer, Private Bowling was allowed to stay with the Baughs until he became well enough to be sent to Camp Chase.

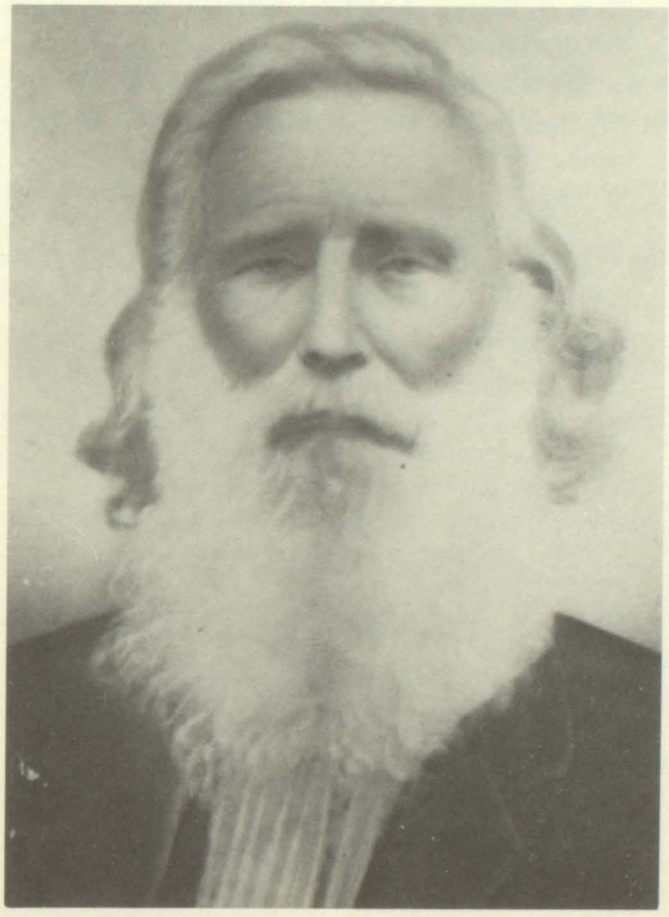
No attempt will be made to record the hardships of the Confederate soldiers in this military prison during the last months of the war. Suffice to say, there are 2,199 graves of Confederate soldiers in the cemetery at Camp Chase. The men of Company A reported only one act of kindness while there. In the last spring of 1865, the prisoners, hungry for something green, were reaching for grass at the extreme outer edge of the compound. A guard on duty pushed some grass with his foot so that it could be reached by a prisoner.

Prisoners were released in June, 1865, after taking the Oath of Allegiance to the Federal Government. The release papers of Privates Bailey, Sullivan and Bowling provide physical descriptions of them:

Elijah Bailey, Pvt. Co. A., 32nd Rgt. Ala. Inf. Place of Residence Washington County, Alabama, complexion dark; hair dark; eyes blue; height 6 feet; age 27 years. G.J. Sullivan, Pvt. Co. a, 32nd Rgt. Ala. Inf. Place of Residence Washington County, Alabama; complexion dark; hair dark; eyes blue; height 6 ft 2¾ inches; age 35 years. X Signed by his mark. Theodore C. Bowling, Pvt. Co. F, 7th Rgt. Ala. Cavalry, Place of Residence Washington County, Alabama, complexion fair; hair light; eyes dark; age 17; height 5 ft. 9 ½ inches.

Upon their release these three soldiers from St. Stephens made their way home as best they could, mostly on foot. They reported that they had a very bad time until they reached Kentucky. After that the people were kind to them. One time they were allowed passage on a river packet for part of the journey home, but being ashamed of their unkempt appearance isolated themselves from the other passengers. They were given food which they spread upon the deck, seating themselves around it. On learning their identities, the packet captain strode forward, kicked the food overboard, took the ragged soldiers to his own table, and treated them as honored guests.

Private Gibeon Sullivan had carried his captain, R.L. Bowling, on his shoulders across the streams he forded on the way into Tennessee three years earlier. He now carried his captain's ill son across the streams on the way home.



Gibeon J. Sullivan, born December 29, 1831, and died November 1, 1914.

Following his death in 1914, St. Stephens Lodge No. 81 erected a modest tombstone over Private Sullivan's grave in Clearwater Cemetery on Bassett's Creek. His epitaph could be shared by many of his comrades:

> To our Brother, G.J. Sullivan.
> A Confederate soldier, a Mason, and a man
> in every sense of the word.

All share the epitaph inscribed beneath the bronze statue of the Confederate soldier facing south, above the arch at Camp Chase Cemetery. It is but one word—AMERICANS.

THIRTY-SECOND ALABAMA
Infantry
Field & Staff

Colonel—Alexander McKinstry of Mobile; relieved.
Lieut. Colonel—Harry Maury of Mobile; captured at Lavergne; wounded at Murfreesboro and Jackson; transferred.
Majors—Thos. P. Ashe of Washington; resigned. Thos. S. Easton of Mobile; resigned. John C. Kimball of Clarke; relieved.
Adjutant—John L. Chandler of Mobile; relieved.

Captains and Counties from which Companies came.
Washington—R.L. Bowling; wounded at Murfreesboro; relieved.
Mobile—John Drew; resigned. Charles H. Garner, resigned. Hinson H. Smith, resigned. H. McF. Tatum; died in the service.
Mobile and Baldwin—Thos. S. Easton; promoted. Benj. H. Smoot; relieved.
Wilcox and Clarke—John Creagh; resigned. George W. Cox; wounded at New Hope.
Clarke—Alexander Kilpatrick; resigned.
Mobile, Washington, and Chocta—H.S. Smith; resigned. Thomas S. Fry; wounded near Dalton; transferred.
Clarke and Washington—J.C. Kimball; promoted. S.T. Taylor.
Clarke—John W. Bell; died in the service.
Mobile, Tuskaloosa, and Fayette—Walter Thompson; detached.
Mobile—J. McF. Cleveland; resigned. W.B. Grist.[230]

Men from Washington County also served in Yancy's Rifles, Company E, 11th Alabama Infantry and Ruffin's Dragoons, Company A, 3rd Alabama Cavalry.[231] Although Washington County (and most of Alabama) was spared the destruction of pitched battles, it contributed by providing its share of soldiers for the Confederacy. It was a rare family indeed that had no one involved in the war in some capacity.

Conscription and Taxation

The Confederate States Congress passed its first conscription act on April 16, 1862. This act was amended many times, changing the age limit and the classes of men exempted from military service. Conscription had not been necessary in the early days because of the number of volunteers. Many volunteers returned home before the war started because of lack of supplies and some had only signed up for three months, believing the war would be brief. There was also a growing feeling among the small-farmer class that the conflict was "a rich man's war and a poor man's fight" since they held few offices in the army and were ineligible for exemptions from duty. It was to solve some of these manpower problems that the congress enacted the conscript law. It was still possible to volunteer before being drafted and many did so, some to escape the stigma of being called a "conscript" and others to collect the $50 bounty money. There was constant friction between the Confederate and state authorities regarding the enforcement of the law.[232] This problem was brought to the attention of Governor John Gill Shorter in a petition from citizens of Washington County in 1862, written just four days before this act was passed, indicating they knew of its pending enactment.

The undersigned resident citizens of Washington County respectfully represent that this county has already furnished three hundred and forty-five volunteers for the existing war and that there now remain in the county only one hundred and twenty men subject to military duty and only a very few old men able to afford any aid in case of difficulty with the slave population, but yet out of this small number on this 12th day of April 1862 fifty-eight volunteered for the three months service and the balance of the required was (will be) filled by draft. Now we respectfully suggest to your Excellency that if the requisition is ordered from the county at once, we are left defenceless, there are not sufficient men left in the county for parole duty. Again

230. Brewer, *Alabama*, p. 640.
231. Brewer, *Alabama*. See Appendix for a list of these soldiers.
232. Griffith, *Alabama: a Documentary*, p. 418.

our county is of large extent and the slave population is scattered along the river a long line of unprotected country and that there many families who depend upon those now remaining in the county for a supply of the necessaries of life.

The company formed this day are willing to perform the service or will stand ready at a moments warning to proceed to the defence of Mobile or any part of the coast. Under these circumstances we have to request that the company this day formed be allowed to remain at their homes or disbanded as may seem best in judgement of your excellency. The names of this communication are all old citizen planters who are devoted to the cause of their country and believe that the requisition is really more than what is demanded by similar requisitions from other counties of the state. Other reasons for the order asked, will be given by those who will call on your excellency.

	Ages		Ages
John Richardson	61	Green Rainwater	46
G. Stith	75	E.Y. Bowling	56
W.A. Bailey	70	R.J. Bowling	57
Cornelius Sullivan	71	Wm. Donaldson	54
John Williams	61	P. Moore	46
Solomon Wheat	61	D.H. Land	49
Peter L. Beach	56	Daniel Rain	61
William Malone	49	C.P. Hase	45
Wesley Rainwater	51	A. Sherwood	46
Green Atcheson	49	E.H. Gordy	46[233]

In the spirit of "States Rights," Alabama also passed a conscription law on August 29, 1863, which applied to state troops not part of the Confederate army and exempted large numbers of people from service: all persons over age forty-five, physicians, ministers, teachers, blacksmiths, "necessary" millers, the necessary superintendents, conductors, master machinists and engine drivers of all railroads actually running, the necessary pilots, captains, mates, clerks and engineers of all steamboats, the cashier, discount clerk and deposit clerk of each bank in actual operation, all overseers, one owner and one machinist of all brass and iron foundries, and such other persons as the Governor saw fit to exempt and any person who made as much as ten bushels of salt per day.[234] After reading this list, one can understand the significance of the feeling that this really was "a rich man's war and a poor man's fight." In fact, some men actually refused to fight.

Mr. Coleman Washington, age 95 of Silver Cross, son of Caesar Washington, former slave, remembers being told about Gabe. Gabe was a white man who did not want to fight in the Civil War. He hid out at the white rock pits where he dug two rooms known as "Gabe's Hole." The front room was six feet square and the second room was ten feet square. A spring was located nearby. He guarded his home with big guns and nobody bothered him. He got his food by trading fresh beef (from cows he killed on open range) to people living around the area. He was supposed to have hidden money in the back room. People searched for it with mineral rods, but did not find it because "no light would stay lit when you passed the second door." Eventually, Gabe's Hole was blown up by someone searching for the money.

There were deserters as well and Mr. Wesley Anderson told this story.

> Josh Beech and some of his friends deserted and came back home toward the end of the Civil War. They heard that someone was looking for them, so they left and went down on Armstrong creek and got on an island in the swamp. When the law came, the officers made Josh's daddy turn the dogs on Josh and the other deserters in order to catch them. The dogs got way ahead of the law and Josh called to the dogs. The dogs recognized Josh and started wagging their tales. Josh tied the dogs, and he and his friends got away and took the dogs with them.

At the beginning of the war, before stricter methods of taxation became necessary, some payment for produce was provided for by the Confederate government. It appears from the records that subscriptions of crops were called for by the Confederate treasury department, May 20, 1861, the subscribers agreeing to contribute a portion of their crops, "the same to be placed in warehouse or in their factors' hands and sold for account of the subscribers, the net proceeds of sale to be paid over to the treasurer of the Confederate States for eight per cent bonds of the same amount."[235] The subscriptions embraced cotton, tobacco, corn, other produce, and also money.

A separate and distinct plan was placed in operation during the following year, under which the Confederate treasury department, by authority of an act of the Confederate Congress of April 21, 1862, purchased cotton from producers and others, paying for it in Confederate States bonds or currency. Sellers of cotton were supplied with bagging and rope, the value of which was charged against the cotton and

233. Governor's Papers, John Gill Shorter. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Civil Records and Newspaper Collection.

234. Griffith, *Alabama: A Documentary*, p. 411.

235. U.S. Treasury Department, 62nd Congress 3rd Session, Senate, Document No. 987, "Cotton Sold to the Confederate States," (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913), p. 3.

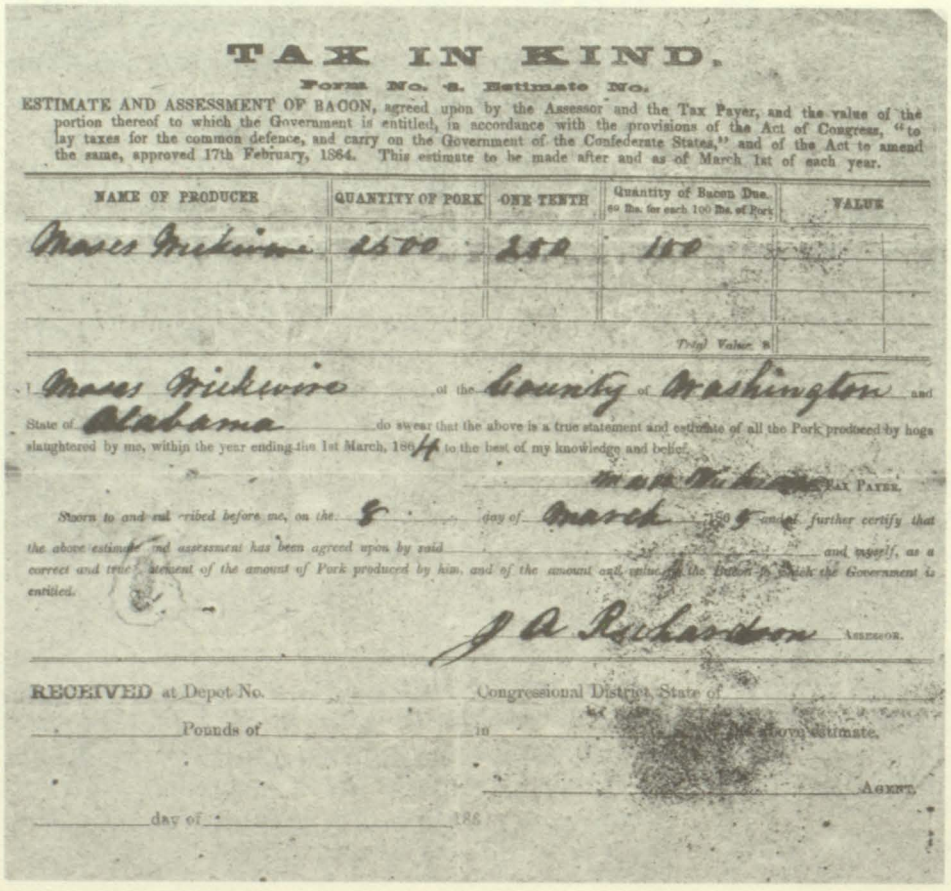
deducted on settlement. Agreements to sell cotton and provide for future delivery were generally executed by holders of cotton, and on delivery of the cotton, vouchers or certified accounts were issued to the sellers by the quartermaster in charge. The vouchers were payable either in *specie* or currency, and many of them bear the notation, "Not paid for want of funds."

United States Treasury records compiled from incomplete Confederate Treasury records show that only two citizens of Washington County sold cotton to the Confederate States of America. Mrs. Anna Vaughan sold thirty-two bales on November 14, 1862, from her plantation valued at $3,091.68, and C.D. Hunter, whose residence is listed as Clarke County, sold fifty-two bales from his plantation in Washington County on February 19, 1863, valued at $3,819.75. The agent recording both sales was John Scott.[236]

No other records on sale of cotton have been found, but it would appear from the number of Confederate bonds recorded that the owners might have received them in payment for cotton, based on the laws in effect and shortage of money. Taxes were collected on bonds held in 1864 from

Henry Atchison	$36,300	Thomas G. Smith	$ 800
N.C. Cobb	400	J.D. Saiko	400
Wm. Donaldson	700	R.H. Vaughn	300
J.W. Faith	1,000	L.J. Wilson	10,500
R.A. Long	500	W. Woodward	1,200
Hulda Martin	1,200	Luck Wainwright	1,000
F. Peavy	100	Moses Wickwire	3,000[237]
Daniel Rain	3,600		

Personal property taxes more than doubled in Washington County during the first two years of the war. The war taxes were becoming oppressive and unpopular, especially the Tax Act of 1863 which provided for "tax-in-kind" which took one-tenth of a farmer's actual produce. Local officials were required to assess the farmer, file a report and collect the



TAX IN KIND.

Form No. 2. Estimate No.

ESTIMATE AND ASSESSMENT OF BACON, agreed upon by the Assessor and the Tax Payer, and the value of the portion thereof to which the Government is entitled, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, "to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," and of the Act to amend the same, approved 17th February, 1864. This estimate to be made after and as of March 1st of each year.

NAME OF PRODUCER	QUANTITY OF PORK	ONE TENTH	Quantity of Bacon Due. 60 lbs. for each 100 lbs. of Pork	VALUE
Moses Wickwire	1500	150	180	
			Total Value $	

I Moses Wickwire of the County of Washington and State of Alabama do swear that the above is a true statement and estimate of all the Pork produced by hogs slaughtered by me, within the year ending the 1st March, 186[illegible] to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Moses Wickwire TAX PAYER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, on the 8 day of March 1865 and I further certify that the above estimate and assessment has been agreed upon by said [illegible] and myself, as a correct and true statement of the amount of Pork produced by him, and of the amount and value of the portion to which the Government is entitled.

J A Richardson ASSESSOR.

RECEIVED at Depot No. [illegible] Congressional District, State of [illegible]

[illegible] Pounds of [illegible] in [illegible] the above estimate.

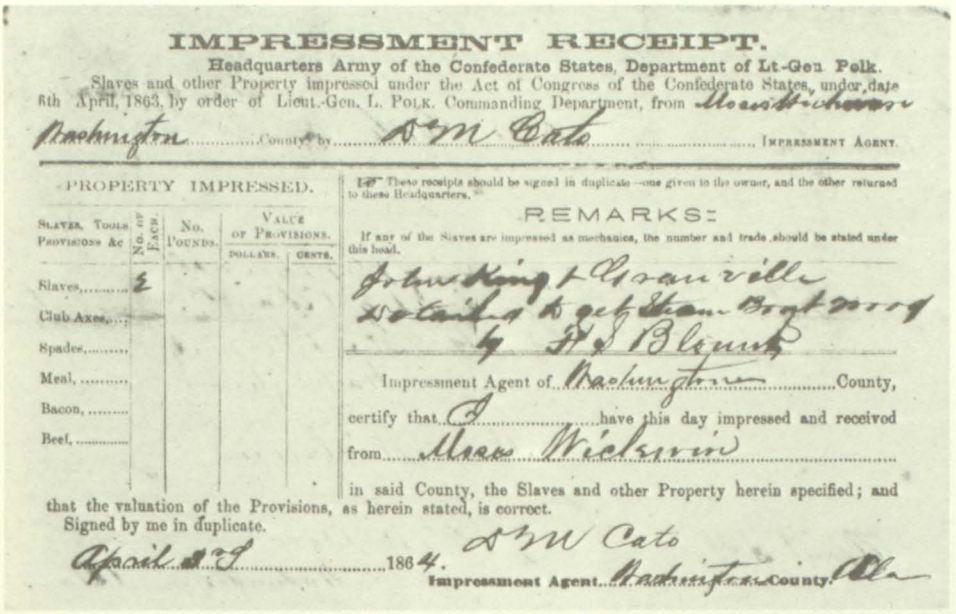
[illegible] AGENT.

[illegible] day of [illegible] 186[illegible]

Tax in Kind. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Joe C. Granade, Chatom, AL.

236. Ibid., p. 255. An * indicates bill of sale on file in Treasury Department.

237. *Personal Tax Record*, 1858–1867.



IMPRESSMENT RECEIPT.

Headquarters Army of the Confederate States, Department of Lt-Gen Polk.

Slaves and other Property impressed under the Act of Congress of the Confederate States, under date 6th April, 1863, by order of Lieut.-Gen. L. POLK. Commanding Department, from Moses Wickwire

Washington County by D M Cato Impressment Agent.

PROPERTY IMPRESSED.

Slaves, Tools Provisions &c	No. of Face.	No. Pounds.	Value of Provisions. Dollars.	Cents.
Slaves,	2			
Club Axes,				
Spades,				
Meal,				
Bacon,				
Beef,				

☞ These receipts should be signed in duplicate—one given to the owner, and the other returned to these Headquarters.

REMARKS:

If any of the Slaves are impressed as mechanics, the number and trade should be stated under this head.

John King & Granville

Detailed to get Steam Boat wood by W J Blount

Impressment Agent of Washington County, certify that I have this day impressed and received from Moses Wickwire in said County, the Slaves and other Property herein specified; and that the valuation of the Provisions, as herein stated, is correct.

Signed by me in duplicate.

April 29 1864. D M Cato

Impressment Agent. Washington County. Ala

Impressment receipt. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Joe C. Granade, Chatom, AL.

goods. For example, Moses Wickwire was given this receipt.

Rec'd of Moses Wickwire two hundred and fifty pounds of cotton classed midling as tax in kind to Confederate Government this 18th July 1864.

Jn. W. Hill
Agt. Depot No. 5

L.V. Harris was the Assessor in 1864 who enforced this law, and J.A. Richardson performed this duty in 1865.

Impressment was another form of tax, involving people as well as produce. Slaves and other property could be impressed (used or taken) under Act of Congress of the Confederate States, dated April 6, 1863, by order of Lieutenant General L. Polk. D.M. Cato was the Impressment Agent in 1864 who gave Moses Wickwire a receipt for use of his slaves John King and Granville.

Resources in the county were dwindling and food was becoming more scarce as the fighting continued year after year. In an effort to combat this, the state legislature passed a law on December 13, 1864, for the preservation of cattle in Washington County requiring that

it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, within the limits of the county of Washington, any butchered beef to any steamboat, or any officer thereof, or any agent or person on any railroad car or train, or ship or cause to be shipped or conveyed to market or elsewhere, out of said county without first obtaining from the judge of probate a license under his official seal . . . this act shall continue in force until one month after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States.[238]

Also, another act was passed on the same day for the relief of indigent families of soldiers. The sheriff of the county was required "to employ wagons, teams and drivers to transport such articles of subsistence as may be purchased for the use of the destitute and of indigent families of soldiers." These provisions were to be paid for by the county treasury.[239]

Many reasons have been given for the defeat of the Confederacy, not the least of which was the shortage of food and supplies as seen here. As the war finally ground to a halt in the spring of 1865, soldiers, knowing that all was lost, started straggling home. This had been a very personal war, touching thousands whose lives heretofore had been lived simply and close to home. There may have been cowards and deserters, but the majority had given their best which had proved to be not enough. Their cause was lost at Citronelle, just a few miles south of Washington County, when on May 4, 1865, General Richard Taylor surrendered the last large Confederate army.

238. State of Alabama, Legislative Act No. 209, December 13, 1864.

239. State of Alabama, Legislative Act No. 211, December 13, 1864.

10

Reconstruction

A brief review of national Reconstruction will help to explain the conditions and events in Washington County during this era. Lincoln's plan of reconstruction, and later Johnson's, was to have the southern states reenter the Union as quickly as possible. The era between 1865 and 1867 is known historically as Presidential Reconstruction; the period from 1867 until the Democrats regained political control of the state in 1874 is known as Radical Reconstruction. Politics during these years was in the hands of carpetbaggers, scalawags and Negroes.

The civil government of Alabama had virtually ended with the capture of Montgomery in April, 1865, and after Governor Watts was taken prisoner in May, all semblance of government ceased. The countryside was overrun with deserters, stragglers and those who by some means had managed to stay out of active service in the war entirely. Until June 21, 1865, when President Andrew Johnson appointed Lewis E. Parsons provisional governor, there was no state and local government. Parsons, who was the only government official in office in Alabama, was to serve until a civilian government could be elected. Parsons was required to do two main things: register those who would take an oath of loyalty to the United States and hold an election for delegates to a convention for drafting a new state constitution which would declare secession null and void, repudiate the state's war debt and abolish slavery. He was also to recommend such ordinances as would more speedily restore peace and order.[240]

Delegates to the state's 1865 constitutional convention were elected by popular vote and met in Montgomery on September 12. Most of those elected had been leaders in their districts and were men of means and distinction. William H. Coleman, delegate from Washington County, was a prominent physician and planter from St. Stephens.[241] At the convention, Coleman spoke on the ordinance abolishing slavery, opposing it. He was in favor of doing nothing and letting the Supreme Court determine the question.[242]

One of the first orders of business of the convention was to pass an ordinance providing for one or more companies of militia to be formed in each county.[243] Hudson M. Ware was appointed Colonel of Militia for Washington County.[244] Each county militia was a separate unit and responsible only to the governor. None of the companies were kept in camp, but were required to assemble for drill about once a week.

Unionist members of the convention led in writing the new state constitution, ratifying the Thirteenth

240. Griffith, *Alabama: A Documentary*, p. 445–447.

241. 1860 Census. In 1860 Coleman was 48 years old, married to Caroline and he had a son, George. His personal property was valued at $105,125 and his real estate was valued at $25,000; Annual Report of the Comptroller of Public Accounts of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama at its Session in Montgomery, November 20, 1865, shows disbursements to Coleman as delegate for $228.40.

242. Griffith, *Alabama: A Documentary*, p. 449.

243. "Alabama State Militia During the Administration of Provisional Governor Lewis E. Parsons, June 21–December 18, 1865," *AHQ*, Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 301–305.

244. 1860 Census. Ware was from Georgia, 26 years of age, married to Martha, age 22 and had a son, William. No records have been found as to whether he was ever called to active duty.

Amendment to the American constitution which ended slavery and declared secession null and void. President Johnson had not required that Negro suffrage be one of the prerequisites for return to the Union, but he had hoped that the convention would make provision for the better educated leaders to vote. It did not.[245] A new governor, legislature and seven members of Congress were elected. But Congress refused to seat senators or representatives from Alabama as well as other Southern states because some were former Confederate leaders. Radical Republicans were furious because Alabama's new constitution did not provide for black voting and because blacks were not counted in apportioning representation in Alabama's legislature.[246]

Congress took over the control of Reconstruction and sought the impeachment of President Johnson. The 30th Congress, controlled by Radicals, passed the first Reconstruction Act, March 2, 1867. It provided for the division of Southern states into five military districts with a United States Army officer in command of each district. Under this act only Negroes and whites who could take the "iron-clad" oath could register and vote.[247] There was a difference of opinion among the latter group as to whether they should register or not. Some argued that the best way to express themselves was to boycott registration, while others urged all who could to register, vote and cooperate with the Radicals as the only means of saving the state from further disorder.

The military commander was to register those eligible in each state and call for a vote on the question of a constitutional convention and the election of delegates. General John Pope, who had been placed over the Third Military District (Alabama, Georgia and Florida), issued orders creating boards of registration, which registered those eligible to vote in Alabama during the summer of 1867. He placed William H. Smith of Randolph County, a long-time resident of Alabama who had served in the Federal Army, in charge of registration. The state was divided into forty-four districts. Two whites and one black were appointed as a board of registrars in each district. Since members of the boards had to take the "iron-clad" oath, suitable local men were hard to find and many of the registrars, black and white, were imported. Montgomery freedmen, Craig, Henley, Peyton Finley, Thomas and Abercrombie, were appointed to the boards of Barbour, Coffee, Clarke and Monroe, Washington and Choctaw and Tallapoosa counties, respectively.[248]

Washington County was in the Tenth District for election of delegates to the 1867 convention and registered those eligible as directed. The original voter registration shows the following:

Precincts	White	Colored	Total
1	30	139	169
2	68	198	266
3	109	47	156
4	11	28	39
First Rev. total	218	412	630
Sec. Rev. total	24	8	32
	242	420	662

Registrars,
Luther R. Smith
Pierce Burton[249]

After registration had been completed in each county, the registrars made up alphabetical lists which were sent to the Bureau of Registration in Montgomery. In Montgomery, Smith then had the task of getting official printed lists made from these for use at the polls on election day. The election on the question of holding a constitutional convention and the selection of delegates was held October 1–5, 1867. Official lists for Precincts 1, 2, and 3 showing who voted in Washington County were sent in by "D. James, Thos. H. Bailey and Wm. C. Hutchinson, as Judges and Clerks of the Election held at St. Stephens."[250]

The number of delegates allotted to election districts in the convention was based on the number of registered voters, and since more blacks registered than whites, the "black" counties were given more delegates in proportion to total population than the "white" counties. Any person eligible to register and vote was eligible to become a delegate to the convention. Some of the delegates nominated by the Radical Republican party had never been in the county they

245. Griffith, *Alabama: A Documentary*, p. 452.

246. Hamilton, *Story of Alabama*, p. 216.

247. Malcolm McMillan, *Constitutional Development in Alabama, 1798–1901* (University, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1963).

248. Robert S. Rhodes, "The Registration of Voters and the Election of Delegates to the Reconstruction Convention in Alabama," *AR* (April, 1955), p. 125.

249. Burton was a Carpetbagger from Vermont, 1867 Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, 1868 Alabama House of Representatives, 1870 Lieutenant Governor; 1867 Record of Voter Registration, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Civil Records Division.

250. See Appendix for original list. The first time blacks were identified by last name was in the 1866 Alabama Census available on microfilm, Alabama Department of Archives and History.

represented. There were numerous charges of fraud and corruption.[251]

In Washington County two almost identical sets of voter returns were filed. D. James, Wm. C. Hutchinson and Thos. H. Bailey, registrars, sent in the following return:

Whole number of votes cast	297
For a Convention	285
Against a Convention	8
No Convention	4
For Delegates to Constitute the Convention	
George C.C. Yonge	282
Luther R. Smith	281
Dr. Moody	4

Subscribed and Sworn to before me, Oct. 3, 1867.
Dr. Moody.

Luther R. Smith, D.A. (his mark) Wilson and Pierce Burton, Registrars, provide this version:

Whole number of voters registered	650
Whole number of votes cast	297
For a Convention	285
Against a Convention	8
No Convention	4
For Delegates to constitute the Convention	
George C.C. Yonge	282
Luther R. Smith	281
Dr. Moody	4

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of October, 1876 by Pierce Burton who also swears that Luther R. Smith and D.A. Wilson whose names are signed above his, did in his presence sign the same as Registers.

W.W. Dugger, Justice of the Peace.[252]

As soon as the official votes for the statewide election were in, General Pope called for the convention to meet in Montgomery on November 5, 1867. The newspapers had a field day reporting the incidence of fraud and disturbances. The Conservatives claimed the Radicals gathered the blacks together and drove them to the polls, marching to the beat of a drum. The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, November 10, 1867, wrote:

> Ten percent of the Negroes who voted could not now tell, and indeed never knew the name on the ballot which they deposited in the box; they acted simply in obediance to the instructions of the Bureau agents; and without the faintest glimmering of an idea of what they were doing.[253]

Prior to the election, 104,518 blacks and 61,295 whites registered. And 90,283, a majority of the registered voters as required by the Reconstruction acts, voted for a convention and for delegates; 71,730 were black and 18,553 were white voters. Only 5,583 white votes were cast against a convention.[254]

The Montgomery *Daily State Sentinel*, a Republican paper, provided a daily list of the delegates elected to the constitutional convention as the returns came in, beginning on October 7, 1867. Washington County was listed with Choctaw, showing L.R. Smith and R.F. Moody as delegates. By October 10, the delegates for the counties had changed to L.R. Smith and I.G. Gilder; by October 21, Washington and Choctaw were identified as being in the Twelfth District, represented by delegates L.R. Smith and J.J. Gilder.[255] Where did Gilder come from? This letter to John Hardy, the editor of the *Sentinel*, which came from "Choctaw Correspondence" with no signature on October 11 explains

> Dear Sir: Permit me to drop you a hasty line in relation to our election, (Choctaw and Washington). This is the only district in West Alabama in which the so-called "Conservatives" made a fight. Here they organized, got out their candidates, headed by the *Herald* and many other soreheads, and made a bold, connected and violent attack upon the negro vote, characterized by fraud, efforts to bribe, misrepresentation and threats. But the freedmen stood the shock like a Macedonian phalanx, and all efforts to break their ranks proved unavailing. They voted in a solid body for the Republican ticket. The result is, Smith and Gilder, the Republican candidates, are elected by heavy majorities, though I cannot state precisely the vote yet, it is, however, a majority of the vote of both counties. This result has been effected without the aid of any secret organization. I state this as a significant fact. The time may arrive when it might be used for the party to discuss the propriety of further maintaining the policy of secret political societies. I leave that matter, however, to the older members, having no suggestions to make myself.
>
> The result of the election is very gratifying to the few Union men that have espoused the cause in this county. It compensates somewhat for the intolerance, proscription,

251. McMillan, *Constitutional Development*, p. 113.

252. Returns of votes from Washington County, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Civil Records Division.

253. McMillan, *Constitutional Development*, p. 113. Mr. Coleman Washington said that his father, Caesar, Mose Holcombe and Henry Donaldson sold their votes for "a 10 cent plug of Snap tobacco."

254. Ibid.

255. Montgomery *Daily State Sentinel*, October 7–December 31, 1867. Alabama Department of Archives and History, Civil Records Division.

and storm of abuse and slander that have been visited upon our heads, by an effete and broken down aristocracy, now bankrupt in everything but pride and malice.

I take great pleasure in recommending to your kind offices and attention my friend, Capt. Luther R. Smith, the delegate from this county. Please make him welcome in Montgomery."[256]

J.J. Gilder was appointed to the Committee to Amend the Constitution on November 8 and on November 9 was appointed to the Standing Committee on Ordinance and State Government. The minutes of the convention show Gilder voting only once during the entire session.[257] Washington County appears to have had little representation.

In Alabama's second constitutional convention in two years, white delegates outnumbered blacks, although the latter constituted a majority of the registered voters. Forty-eight of the ninety-seven Republicans in the convention can be placed in Alabama before 1860; about twenty of these had left Alabama voluntarily or had been driven out by Confederates during the war. Whites predominated on the committees appointed to write the constitution, with only one or two blacks appointed to most committees. Northern men were made chairmen of nine committees and Southern whites chairmen of six. No black chaired any committee.[258]

The convention spent most of its time with the complex and emotional issue of suffrage. The majority (Northern men) favored disfranchisement of any registered voter who did not participate in the election on the question of ratification of the new state constitution. The minority (Southern men) recommended universal suffrage without proscription for all males. After much debate, the convention passed the suffrage article which enfranchised the blacks and disfranchised those who would not take an oath to support Congressional (Radical) Reconstruction, thus eliminating forty thousand white voters.

In one of its closing actions the convention petitioned Congress to amend the Reconstruction acts so that the constitution could be adopted by a majority of those voting instead of a majority of those registered, and then adjourned on December 6, 1867. The three previous Alabama constitutions had been ratified by convention, not by referendum. The Reconstruction acts required that the new document be submitted to the vote of the people and this course was followed.

Within two weeks after the adjournment General Pope ordered an election for February, 1868, on the ratification of the proposed constitution and the election of county, state, and federal officers. The people went to the polls, 70,812 voting for the constitution and 1,005 against it. The whites had stayed away from the polls in great numbers and the total vote lacked 8,114 of being a majority of the registered voters.[259]

Figures for Washington County correlate with those of the state:

Return of votes for and against the "Constitution"

Whole Number of White Voters Registered		242
Whole Number of Colored Voters Registered		420
	Total	662
For the Constitution	Whites - not separated	
	Colored - not separated	
	Total	232
Against the Constitution		0

L.R. Smith
Bryant Wood
Daniel (his mark) Wilson, Registrars[260]

Attest: W.T. Hatchett
Sup't of Registration

In the February election for state and county officers, Washington County again filed two election returns. Both sets of returns show the same people elected to office, each receiving 232 votes. One set was signed by L.R. Smith, Bryant Wood, Daniel (his mark) Wilson, as Registrars; the other, Bryant Woode, Lewis Ferguson, Francis L. Moss, as Judges of Election. In both instances the following county officials were elected:

Probate Judge Samuel Macartney
Sheriff A.M. Duke
Clerk of Circuit Court Samuel Macartney
County Solicitor M.B. Jones
Assessor A.M. Duke
Senator in General Assembly J.T. Foster (S)
Representative in General Assembly C.C. Page

256. *Sentinel*, October 11, 1867.

257. Ibid.; Thomas McAdory Owen, *History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biographies* (Chicago: The S. J. Coates Publishing Co., 1921), p. 1384. L.R. Smith is listed as delegate for Choctaw County and J.J. Gilder for Washington; Sarah Woolfolk Wiggins, *The Scalawag in Alabama Politics, 1865–1881* (University of Alabama Press, 1977). Delegates are identified as being Carpetbaggers (C) Scalawags (S) or Blacks (B). L.R. Smith is designated as Carpetbagger, J.J. Gilder is not designated at all. In the 1864 Personal Property Tax Record for Washington County, an I.I. Gilder appears owning one slave; Isaac J. Gilder is on the 1867 list of registered voters for Washington County, Precinct No. 3, and was appointed commissioner for moving the county seat in 1868. He does not appear on the 1870 census.

258. Wiggins, *Scalawag*, p. 27.

259. Griffith, *Alabama: A Documentary*, p. 464.

260. Returns of Votes, Washington County.

The state officials voted for were:

Governor W.H. Smith (S)
Lieutenant-Governor A.J. Applegate (C)
Secretary of State C.A. Miller (C)
Auditor R.M. Reynolds (C)
Treasurer A. Bingham (S)
Attorney General J. Morse (S)
Judges of the Supreme Court E.M. Peck (S), T.M. Peters (S), B.F. Saffold (S)
Commissioner of Industrial Resources John C. Keffer (C)
Superintendant of Public Instruction Noah B. Cloud (S)

District and Division officers:

Chancellor Adam C. Felder (S)
Judge of Circuit Court John Elliott (S)
Members of Board of Education G.L. Putman, W.P. Miller
Representative to Congress Francis W. Kellogg (C).[261]

The Republicans were in power. After extensive debate in the state and in Congress, a special act admitted Alabama into the Union as soon as the newly-elected legislature ratified the Fourteenth Amendment. The most convincing argument for the admission of the state was that a majority of those voting had favored the new state constitution. Even overlooking the alleged fraud and irregularities in the elections, the document was ratified only by a majority of those voting, not by a majority of registered voters. This gave rise to the theory still held by a few Alabamians that the Constitution of 1868 really never legally existed.[262]

Evidently, this belief was widely held in Washington County, especially by local officials who had been in office prior to the February election. Correspondence to state officials indicate there was some question as to who was in charge of county government. R.L. Bowling wrote on November 6, 1868

I, R.L. Bowling, Sheriff of Washington County, do hereby certify that I have this day at the hour of 12 o'clock compared the returns made to me of an Election held on the 3rd day Nov. 1868 for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States and find from said comparison that Peter M. Dox received 243 votes, W.H.F. Randall received 243 votes, Joseph Groves received 243 votes, Lewis Owens rec'd 243 votes, J.H. Davis rec'd 243 votes, E.P. Jones rec'd 243 votes, W.T.H. Brooks rec'd 243 votes and F.W. Sykes rec'd 243 votes, and furthermore do certify that the above embraces all, and the only returns made to me of the vote of Washington County and that said returns and comparison was made in strict conformity to law, and furthermore do certify that neither the Judge of Probate Court or Clerk of Circuit Court being present the count and comparison was made in the presence of a number of respectable citizens of said county.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

R.L. Bowling
Sheriff of Washington County

P.S. I also hereby certify that the Hon. Samuel McCartney, Judge of Probate who is also Clerk of the Circuit Court was also absent from the County and remained absent until after the time appointed by law for comparing the vote.

R.L. Bowling
Sheriff of Washington County[263]

Samuel Macartney wrote to the Secretary of State, C.A. Miller, on November 12, just six days later,

Dear Sir.

I arrived home yesterday evg. My friends was much disappointed at not having a copy of the act for the removal of the County records, from your Honor it has gave much discord among my Bondsmen and some of them has taken their names off the bond, also the jury has objected to the bond which I will have to renew. I knew they would object to it when it would come before them. The same party would object to the president if he had been on my bond. If I have to resign, this County is gone as the thieving Democrats will run over the whole———County. I beg for the Sake of our Loyal Men you will send me a copy of the act passed by the Legislature authorising me to remove such records and all other things belonging to the Probate office and Clerk's office of Circuit Court and also the law for holding the courts in the center of the Said County. You said you would do so when I was there but I came away without it, you will do me a great favor by sending me the full particulars by return of post. You are aware I have and will do all in my power for the cause of all true Republicans.

261. Duke was elected sheriff, but never qualified. He first appeared on tax roll in 1864 showing no property; 1866 and 1867 he paid tax on a gun and 30 head of cattle. J.W. Gordy Judge of Probate (appointed) wrote to Secretary of State Miller on Sept. 7, 1869, "Yours of Aug. 20th received and in answer have to state that Capt. R.L. Bowling informed me today that the Governor instructed him to continue to act as Sheriff until his successor qualified. The man elected in Feby. 1868 has not qualified, and he does not intend to do so. Therefore Capt. Bowling continues to act." Washington County was in the 27th Senatorial District, 6th Judicial District of Circuit Court and the 1st Congressional District.

262. Griffith, *Alabama: A Documentary*, p. 464.

263. Returns of Votes, Washington County. See Appendix 1870 Census.

Bowling the ex-Sheriff is doing all he can against us and so far as I hear he is collecting from 4 to 5 dollars per head poll tax which I think is illegal and I am informed he is collecting 5 dollars for each single bored pistol. You will please inform me whether he has authority to do so or not and please give me all information you think I require.

Dear Sir—I beg leave to thank you for your kindness to me while in Montgomery. I experienced your kind friendship and felt happy when in your company and if ever I can return your kindness it will give me much pleasure to do so.

I remain your most Ob't & humble Serv't,
Samuel Macartney
Judge of Probate, Wash. Co.[264]

Then on December 4, Macartney writes about the change of sheriff. No mention is made as to what happened to Sheriff A.M. Duke, who had been elected in February.

Hon. C.A. Miller
Dear Sir.

Enclosed you will find Thomas Moss resignation to act as Sheriff which you will please send to Hon. C.C. Page, Representative for Washington County if he has left for home please have it sent to the Governor. I understand his Excellency W.H. Smith will commission Mr. Wm. Moss for the office Sheriff of this Co. If so you will please notify me as soon as possible and I will send you fees for the same, you will please inform me how to send it as my letters are opened ocassionally before you receive them.

Yours very Respectfully
Samuel Macartney, Judge of
Probate W.C.[265]

Two legislative acts were passed on August 12, 1868. The first, "to enable the probate judge of Washington County to remove certain books, papers, etc., from St. Stephens to some place within five miles of the center of said county," was mentioned in Macartney's letter earlier; the second was "to locate permanently the seat of justice in Washington County." An election was to be held at the three precincts of Millry, St. Stephens and Escatawpa on December 1, 1868, for all legal voters. Peter Beach, Lewis Fargerson, William Morse, J.I. Cunningham and I.J. Gilder were appointed commissioners to select a site and build a courthouse and jail. Taxes were to be collected over a three-year period to pay for the new county seat.[266]

In spite of this directive from the General Assembly, the courthouse stayed in St. Stephens with the help of some of its citizens. Macartney wrote to the Secretary of State again, on December 8, 1868, to explain what happened

Hon. C.A. Miller, Montgomery
Dear Sir.

I wish to inform you according to my instructions I gave lawful notice of an Election to be held in Grands Boro Precinct on the first Monday in Dec, for the removal of the Court House by posting bills in different parts of the County, when I opened the polls, Bowling came in and immediately commenced a row with myself and drew his pistol on me and abused me in every way he possibly could and to save the effusion of blood I was compelled to close the polls. Had I not done so there would have been several lives lost, their reason for raising a row they knew we would beat them by more than 100 votes, therefore in such case I claim the Election for the removal of the Court House to the Center of the County or as near as suitable lands can be obtained for County purposes, and I also by your honor will have the conduct of Bowling and others looked into, if this is let slip we can never hold another Election for any purpose in this County, as they have made their threats we have no Government and they can and will do as they please, I have made many complaints of the same sort on the same party but I can get no satisfaction, therefore we the loyal people of said County appeal to your honor for some redress or if we can get none we will have to go to some place where we will not be in danger of our lives at all times, the same bids defiance to you and the Government, and if they are allowed to go on as they are doing they will upset the Government. Now as we have petitioned the Legislature, and the Governor and has had no redress we pray your honor will have our grievance look into and have the perpetrators punished acording as they deserve, I wish you could have been here on Monday last to have seen how they acted you would surely have them punished in such a way that would put a stop to such proceedings.

264. Secretary of State Commissions, Washington County, Alabama Department of Archives and History, Civil Records Division.

265. Ibid. A letter written six months later by J.A. Gordy, who had been appointed Judge of Probate, sheds some light on the Moss appointment "I have made every effort possible to obtain the Registration Books in the County of Washington and cannot find them. I have seen Mr. Moss the Gentlemen that the late Judge of Probate, S. McCartney resided with and in whose house the Records of this county are deposited and he informed that McCartney had sent the Registration books to Montgomery."

266. Acts of the Alabama General Assembly, 1868, p. 123–126.

Dear Sir you will have the goodness to do what you can in this matter and let me know at as early a date as possible what can be done.

Yours very Respectfully,
Samuel Macartney,
Judge of Probate. W.C.[267]

Citizens of Washington County were not pleased with Samuel Macartney's performance and refused to sign his bond and put up security as required by law. John Elliott, Judge of the 6th Judicial Circuit, explains in his report to Governor William H. Smith on January 11, 1869

. . . the Grand Jury impannelled at said term of said Court and made report . . . that the official bonds of Samuel Macartney as Judge of Probate and Clerk of Circuit Court were insufficient.

Macartney was given thirty days to make bond and was to appear again on December 30, 1868 before Judge Elliott. He failed to appear and the office of Judge of Probate was declared vacant.[268]

Macartney wrote again to Secretary of State, C.A. Miller, on January 16, 1869, explaining

I wish to inform you—returning from Mobile Last Sunday 10th Inst. I was waylaid by a party of Ku Klux Rebels, at Escatawpa, who followed me about a mile from the depot, and one of them named Waldrop, assaulted me and drew his pistol, and put it to my breast and swore he would shoot me, and would have done so had it not been Mr. Moss prevented him, he then twisted my walking Stick out of my hand and broke it over my head, and cut me badly and disfigured my face, so as I have not been able to do anything.

Dear Sir if there is not something done for the relief of the Republicans of this County, I expect we will all be assassinated for we are threatened day by day, by these murderers. They make their brags they can and will do as they please, as they are in control of all the post offices in this Co., and we can have no communication to the Government for redress, you will please advise us how to act in this case, as the Public has inticed by threats and promises, two thirds of the freed men to join them, which leaves us in a very Critical Situation.

From your Obt. Sert.

Samuel Macartney
Judge of Probate
Washington County[269]

J.W. Gordy was appointed Judge of Probate with the support of John Elliott and a petition with 38 signatures of whites and 31 signatures of freedmen.[270] Judge Elliott wrote to Governor Smith, January 29, 1869, that J.W. Gordy was

"recommended by several whom I recognize as old peaceable and quiet citizens. Mr. John W. Gordy, who applies for your Excellency's favor is a young man, but his father still living was an office holder under Jackson & Van Buren and is devoted to the idea of Union of these states. In examining into the affairs of this county in which I have many relations I find two parties, the violent and the peaceable and I risk nothing in assuring your Excellency that young Gordy represents the more quiet orderly and better disposed of the people and I make little doubt that his appointment with the influence of his father will build law and order and bring support to the Government."[271]

C.C. Page had been elected representative to the General Assembly in 1868, but did not get to serve in this capacity. Mrs. Araney Page wrote to Secretary Miller on July 21, 1869, requesting

. . . information in regard to my husband the Hon. C.C. Page who was murdered and robbed on the road home on the 23rd of Dec. last. One of the following questions are was or was not my husband paid off all of his wages at the close of the last session of the legislature. I have written to you on the subject sometime ago but have not received any hearing from you as yet but from the best information that I can gather from other sources my husband was not paid off all of his wages. I am aware that you know where he was or not. Your earlly answer to this will oblige a widdow in disstress. Was or was not a bill pass making Mrs. A. Page a free Dealer. Please let me know fourthwith. Any information you can give me will be thankfully received.[272]

267. Secretary of State Commissions.
268. Ibid.
269. Ibid.
270. The petition read "We the undersigned citizens in view of the present deranged and deplorable condition of our public affairs growing out of the utter incapacity of the individual now attempting to discharge the duties of the office of the Judge of Probate . . . "
271. Secretary of State Commissions.
272. Ibid. A woman had to be declared a "free dealer" by the legislature in order to do business.

Two reports were submitted telling of Page's death and his replacement, Joseph R. Waldrop, Representative to the State Legislature who received 379 votes, having no opposition. R.L. Bowling, Sheriff, signed one and J.W. Gordy, Judge of Probate and Clerk of the Circuit Court, and Bowling signed the other.[273] Local citizens were again in control of government in Washington County.

Voter returns for 1870 and 1872 for Washington County show that politics were back in the hands of the Democrats. Government under the carpetbag-scalawag-black coalition was not tolerated for long. No evidence has been found as to whether there was organized opposition to that coalition in the county, such as the Ku Klux Klan; however, the foregoing correspondence strongly indicates that the local leaders did organize to protect themselves from the excesses of the Radical regime.

Klan activity in Alabama and other Southern states caused Congress to pass the Ku Klux Act of April 20, 1871, which gave the President authority to declare the Southern states in rebellion. If the local governments failed to protect all citizens, the Federal government would send in troops. Continued reports of insurrection led to the congressional investigation of the conditions in the Southern states. From June to August, 1871, the committee took testimony in Washington and then a subcommittee visited Alabama (and other states) where it held sessions in Huntsville, Demopolis, Montgomery, Livingston, and Columbus, Mississippi, for west Alabama. This testimony fills hundreds of pages and stresses the violence being done to blacks.[274] Washington County was not mentioned in this report.[275]

Voter returns had a way of getting lost during these years so J.W. Gordy, Judge of Probate, copied the 1870 return and sent it along with this note

To the Hon. Presiding Officer of the Senate I perceive by the newspapers that our returns were not rec'd at Montgomery. they were sent on the Second day after the Election and as they had not been rec'd I feel it my duty to forward you a copy.

Yours truly,
J.W. Gordy, Judge of Probate

State of Alabama

At a legal Election by the inhabitants of the County of Washington qualified by the Constitution and Laws of this State to vote for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General held on the 1st Tuesday after the 1st Monday of Nov. AD 1870 the said Inhabitants gave in their votes for said Officers and the persons voted for severally received the number of votes following viz

For Governor			
W.H. Smith (S)	rec'd	6	votes
R.B. Lindsay	rec'd	551	votes
For Lieut. Governor			
Pierce Burton (C)	rec'd	6	votes
E.H. Moren	rec'd	551	votes
For Secretary of State			
J.T. Rapier (B)	rec'd	6	votes
J.J. Parker	rec'd	551	votes
For State Treasurer			
Arthur Bingham (S)	rec'd	6	votes
J.F. Grant	rec'd	551	votes
For Attorney General			
Joshua Morse (S)	rec'd	6	votes
John W.A. Sanford	rec'd	549	votes
For Representatives in Congress			
S.J. Cummin	rec'd	553	votes
B.L. Turner (B)	rec'd	6	votes
For Superintendent of Public Instruction			
Joseph Hodgson	rec'd	541	votes
N.B. Cloud	rec'd	18	votes
For Members of the Board of Education			
W.C. Ward	rec'd	550	votes
Joseph H. Sears	rec'd	6	votes
For Representative in the General Assembly			
Walter W. Bassett	rec'd	313	votes
W.C. Stribling	rec'd	268	votes
Frank Mobley	rec'd	6	votes

We the undersigned supervisors do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the vote polled in Washington County on the 1st Tuesday after the 1st Monday in Nov. AD 1870.

Witness our hands this the 10th day of Nov. AD 1870.

J.W. Gordy, Judge of Probate
P.L. Worsham, Sheriff
J.W. Gordy, Clerk Cir. Court[276]

273. Returns of votes, Washington County. This must have been the same Waldrop who allegedly assaulted McCartney.

274. Griffith, *Alabama: A Documentary*, p. 481.

275. "Testimony taken by the Joint Select Committee to inquire into The Condition of Affairs in the Late Insurrectionary States." Alabama Vol. I, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1872.

276. Returns of Voters, Washington County. *Stribling listed his occupation as "gambler" on the 1860 census. He was from South Carolina, 28 years old and married to Ann, age 18 of Florida. They had two children, Mary, 3, and Alice, 1. Stribling was elected representative for three terms 1872, 1874, 1876.

In the 1872 election, Washington County voted as follows:

For Representatives in Congress for the State at Large			
Alpheus Baker	rec'd	492	votes
John J. Jolly	rec'd	492	votes
Alexander White	rec'd	79	votes
Christopher C. Sheats (S)	rec'd	79	votes
For Representatives in Congress for *First* District			
Frederick G. Bromberg (S)	rec'd	491	votes
Phillip Joseph (B)	rec'd	79	votes
For Governor			
Thomas H. Herndon	rec'd	495	votes
David P. Lewis (S)	rec'd	79	votes
For Lieut. Governor			
Edward H. Moren	rec'd	495	votes
Alexander McKinstry (S)	rec'd	79	votes
For Secretary of State			
Jabez J. Parker	rec'd	493	votes
Pat Ragland (S)	rec'd	79	votes
For Auditor			
Thomas J. Burnett	rec'd	493	votes
Robert T. Smith (S)	rec'd	79	votes
For Treasurer			
James F. Grant	rec'd	491	votes
Arthur Bingham (S)	rec'd	79	votes
For Attorney-General			
John W.A. Sanford	rec'd	491	votes
Benjamin Gardner (S)	rec'd	79	votes
For Superintendent of Public Instruction			
Joseph Hodgson	rec'd	492	votes
Joseph H. Speed (S)	rec'd	79	votes
For Commissioner of Industrial Resources			
Edward F. Comegys	rec'd	492	votes
Thomas Lambert (S)	rec'd	79	votes
For Member of the Board of Education			
William B.H. Howard	rec'd	497	votes
Morris D. Wickersham (S)	rec'd	79	votes
For Senator			
Simeon Walton	rec'd	445	votes
John W. Portis	rec'd	88	votes
For Representatives in the General Assembly			
William C. Stribling	rec'd	313	votes
James M. Baxter	rec'd	133	votes
Jack F. Cocke	rec'd	108	votes
For County Solicitor			
Spincer L. Semmes	rec'd	103	votes
Jackson W. Faith	rec'd	225	votes
Elijah H. Gordy	rec'd	75	votes
John S. Elliott	rec'd	120	votes

November 8, 1872

J.W. Gordy, Judge of Probate
E.L. Collins, Sheriff
J.W. Gordy, Circuit Clerk[277]

Prior to the 1874 election, Federal troops were stationed in several counties in the state as voting irregularities worsened. Reports were sent to the President "that intimidation and threats, violence, murder and assassinations had been resorted to . . . for the purpose of preventing electors from voting." These allegations were "denied by a portion of the press of Alabama and correspondents of Northern Newspapers."[278] After the election a committee of five members of the House of Representatives was sent to Alabama to take testimony and investigate these charges.

Returns for the 1874 election in Washington County show

1874 Election, November 9, 1874.

For Representatives in Congress for the State at Large		
Alexander White had (S)	65	votes
C.C. Sheats	65	votes
B.B. Lewis (S)	579	votes
W.H. Forney (S)	579	votes
For Representative in Congress, for *First* District		
Frederick G. Bromberg (S)	570	votes
Jerry Haralson	65	votes
For Governor		
David P. Lewis (S)	65	votes
Geo. S. Houston	579	votes
For Lieut. Governor		
Alex. McKinstry (S)	65	votes
Robert F. Ligon	579	votes
For Secretary of State		
Neander H. Rice (S)	65	votes
Rufus K. Boyd	579	votes
For Attorney General		
George Turner (C)	65	votes
Jno. W.A. Sanford	579	votes
For State Treasurer		
Arthur Bingham (S)	65	votes
Daniel Crawford	578	votes
Assistant Supervisor, Jno. S. Elliott		

J.W. Gordy, Judge of Probate
Thomas H. Baily, Sheriff
J.W. Gordy, Circuit Clerk[279]

277. Returns of Voters, Washington County.
278. House of Representatives, 43rd Congress, 2nd Session, Report no. 262, *Affairs in Alabama*, February 23, 1875.
279. Returns of Voters, Washington County.

Two witnesses answered testimony concerning this election in Washington County, Philip Joseph and Frederick G. Bromberg. Philip Joseph, a black journalist from Mobile, was president of the "Convention of Colored People of Alabama" that sent a memorial to President Grant protesting the loss of suffrage due to intimidation, murder and violence.

The other witness was Frederick G. Bromberg who had been brought up in Mobile and educated in the North. He graduated from Harvard in 1858, and returned to Mobile in 1865, a liberal Republican in politics. He was supported by the military regime in the South following the war. In 1867, he was elected a delegate to the first Republican Convention in Alabama. By appointment of General Pope he served two years, 1867–69, as city treasurer of Mobile and a member of the State Senate for a four-year term and was a member of the Senate judiciary committee and committee on banking. In 1879, President Grant appointed him postmaster of Mobile, an office he held until 1871. Bromberg was chairman of the Alabama delegation to the National Liberal Republican Convention of 1872. In the same year he was nominated for Congress from the First Congressional District of Alabama by the Regular Democratic Convention of the First District, which realized the impossibility of electing a regular Democrat. He was elected and was a member of the Forty-third Congress from 1873–1875.[280]

Testimony of Philip Joseph concerning Washington County:
By The Chairman

Q. State any other facts of intimidation or violence of which you have knowledge in connection with the election.—A. A colored man, named Charles Ball, who lives in Mobile, was sent up from Mobile to Escatawba, in Washington County, with republican tickets. He was met on the cars, and there told by a democrat that he knew what his object was, and where he was going, and what he was going for, and warned him that if he went for the purpose of distributing republican tickets or doing anything to enable the colored people down there to vote the republican ticket, he would be killed.

Q. Do you know of this of your own knowledge or by hearsay?—A. This is his own statement to me. We could not get any one to go up there with the tickets for fear of being ill treated.

Q. Were there any republican tickets at that precinct at that election?—A. My information is that there were no republican tickets there on that day.

By Mr. Cannon:

Q. Why did you fail to get anybody to take the republican tickets up there?—A. Because any man going to take republican tickets up in Washington County ran the risk of losing his life. We have never been able to canvas that county.

By The Chairman:

Q. Why?—A. Because the democrats will murder a man if he goes up there to make a republican speech.

Q. Whose district is that in?—A. Washington County is in the first congressional district—Mr. Bromberg's district. The committee wanted me to canvas the State. I was desirous of doing so, but I replied that I could not without running the risk of losing my life. The feeling was so bitter down there that I knew I would be killed even while traveling on the road.

Q. How much democratic majority was there in that county?—A. At the last election there was a very small vote polled. I do not recollect the figures now.

By Mr. Buckner:

Q. Was it mostly democratic?—A. It was all democratic. I think there were less than a hundred votes in the whole county.

Q. Do you mean the entire, or the republican vote?—A. The republican vote in the county was less than one hundred.

By Mr. Albright:

Q. What is the colored population in that county?—A. The census shows, I think, more than 500 votes of colored men.[281]

Testimony of Frederick G. Bromberg concerning Washington County:
By Mr. Luttrell:

Q. Were you in the State of Alabama during the last campaign?—A. I was.

Q. Go on, and state the condition of affairs in that State respecting the proceedings during the campaign, and circumstances attending it; whether there was any intimidation used or not on the part of either party to intimidate voters, and to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.—A. I was nominated on the 6th day of October, and soon after made my arrangements for the canvas. I was in the counties of Dallas, Wilcox, Covington, Conecuh, and also in my own county of Mobile, which is my home. There are ten counties in all in the district. . . . My district is a very extended one, and the means of locomotion are very limited. The

280. Thomas McAdory Owen, *History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography* (Chicago: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1921), p. 221.

281. *Affairs in Alabama*, p. 10–11.

railroads penetrate but very little. . . .

Q. Did you go into Washington County?—A. No sir.

Q. Did you know that it was not safe for a republican meeting to be held in that county?—A. No sir; I did not know any such thing.

Q. Did you hear of that notice, that they would not permit a republican meeting to be held there?—A. No sir.

Q. Do you know whether that was not true with regard to Covington County?—A. No, sir, I did not. There was hardly any over there.

Q. I will ask you whether it is safe to hold a republican meeting in Covington County?—A. Of course it is. Nobody ever tried it. There are no republicans down there.

Q. What is the reason they do not go there?—A. It is a white county entirely.

Q. Do you say that, too, with regard to Washington County?—A. They have had organization there. I myself remember that when I was one of the executive committee of the republican party, sending men and money up into that county. I have had to foot the bills for them, I know. The sitting member makes no mention, although he answers my allegations; in answering me he says nothing about Washington and Covington Counties; and if those allegations were true, I should think he would have put them in his answer.

Q. Did you not hear that notice was given that they were not even allowed to talk at certain places?—A. I have the best reason for not believing it possible; for Haralson, the party on whom I served notice of contest, in making his answer, while he charges fraud and intimidation in a number of other counties, says nothing at all about Washington or Covington Counties. I have the answer here, if the committee wants to see it.

Q. Do you know a man named Charles Ball, a negro, who lives in Mobile?—A. Yes, sir, I remember a negro there of that name.

Q. Did you not hear that Charles Ball was met on the cars and told by a democrat that he knew what his object was, that he knew where he was going, and that he warned him that if he was going for the purpose of distributing republican tickets, he would be killed.—A. No sir.

Q. You did not hear that Charles Ball was intimidated from going down to Washington County for the purpose of distributing republican tickets?—A. No sir; I remember Charles Ball as being one of the men we always used to have in the party. I suppose he has been up in the county before. I know they have gone to distribute tickets up in that county before, in the past times. That county is, however, a very inaccessible one, and I believe they find it pretty hard to get men together there.

Q. How many colored people are there in that county?—A. I cannot tell you from my own knowledge at all.

Q. Can you tell from the census?—A. I never had much reliance upon the census of 1870.

Q. Take that book and see what it says.—A. Colored 2,843; white, 2,125.

Q. Have you reason to believe that the colored people of Washington County voted at the last election from the knowledge which you have of the colored and white people there in that county?—A. As I say, that is simply derived from the census. I have not been up in that county. I have no doubt that the vote is very small. I suppose that the white vote is very small.

Q. How many votes were polled against you two years ago in that county? How many votes did Turner get?—A. Turner got none at all. Joseph got 79. This year there were 75 republican votes in Washington County. Last election Joseph got 79, Turner got none.

Q. I will ask you again to state, from your knowledge of the population of that county, of the colored and white, whether you believe that the colored population voted generally as the white population did in that county.—A. No, sir; I do not suppose up in that county they took any interest in the election at all. They hardly know what is going on. That is a backwoods county.

Q. Do you know that it was the democratic whites who voted, and that the republican blacks did not vote?—A. I think the whites voted and the negroes staid at home, and they always have up in that county.

Q. When you were a republican, don't you know that you had a difficulty in getting out the republican vote there?—A. That was very evident from the result. It was because we could not reach them. There was not a town there.

Q. They could reach the polls.—A. Yes, sir; but you could not urge them to go to the polls. There is not a town in that county, and for a number of years there was not a post office in it.

Q. There is a voting place and some did vote?—A. Probably, on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Q. You managed to get the vote there in 1872?—A. The whites have been in that habit of voting for years.

Q. Turner did not get any votes in 1872, did he?—A.

Joseph got the votes there, Turner got no vote in Conecuh County at all, but Joseph got a large number.

Q. State whether in Washington County there is a white republican whom you know?—A. I do not know of any, I never did. The same thing is true of Covington County. I never knew of any over there.

Q. Is not that one reason why the colored men do not turn out and vote?—A. In all such counties as that, if they vote at all, they are much more likely to vote with their neighbors.

Q. Is not that the reason why they do not come out more generally and vote?—A. I think you will find under the military registration, when the military conducted the elections, and while troops were everywhere through the State, that the republican vote of Washington County was no larger than it was at this last election.

Q. At that time you were a republican. The bayonet did not disturb your politics at all?—A. Certainly not. There is nothing in my record to take back. I came here on my past record.

Q. State whether the fact that the whites in the counties of Washington and Covington, being all democrats, did not have the effect upon the republican blacks of making them stay away from the polls.—A. No sir; not that effect. It is from the simple fact that there were no white men there to organize them in those counties at all, and there never have been.

Q. Who organized the sixty-five who voted against you this year?—A. I suppose those were men probably along the railroads there, who heard something or a little of what was going on, permeating even in the midst of the back region. As I said, it is very curious that these counties should be singled out in this way, when in the answer of Haralson there is not the slightest allusion to these counties. . . .[282]

In spite of threats and intimidation reported by Macartney and Joseph, Washington County seems to have escaped the extreme violence experienced by neighboring counties like Choctaw, Sumter and Mobile.

Reconstruction finally ended as most Northerners lost interest in resisting the white Southerners. In addition, many Northerners wanted to restore business relations in order to procure raw materials for their industries. In many ways Reconstruction had a leveling effect on the population: a great many planters had been ruined by the war, high taxes and lack of labor. With Reconstruction at an end, people could begin looking for new ways to make a living.

282. Ibid., p. 1108–1109. See Appendix, "Washington County Post Offices before 1900."

11

From Reconstruction to the Turn of the Century

With the passage of the Constitution of 1875, home rule was established in Alabama. Robert A. Long, a black delegate, represented Washington County.[283] State and local leaders were interested in improving the economy by developing new business and industry. Washington County's economic wealth was concentrated in its land and timber.

Unsettled political conditions and poverty immediately following the Civil War caused men who were once affluent to look for new ways to make a living. Business licenses were issued for a variety of enterprises in 1869–70: stallion keepers, tobacco dealers, life insurance agents, wholesale liquor dealers, a dentist, a physician and two attorneys.[284] This trend continued for the next twenty years with wholesale and retail liquor dealers predominating. Stills were operated in Deer Park, Lumberton, Shoo Fly, Prince's Landing, Leona, Ketchum's, Escatawpa, Quimby's, Preston's, Skinner's and Pleasant Hill.

Perhaps the growth of the wholesale and retail liquor business brought about the passage of prohibition laws, starting as early as 1866 with an act "to prohibit the sale of spiritous and vinous liquors within three miles of St. Andrews Chapel in Washington County."[285] In 1873, an act was passed "to prevent sale of liquor within two miles of St. Stephens on days of public worship or within two miles of the courthouse." Fine for violation was set at "not less than $50 nor more than $200."[286]

By 1881, a person desiring to sell liquor was required to obtain "a recommendation of the majority of the householders residing in his election precinct," plus, "he is to be possessed of a good moral character, and is in all respects a proper person to be licensed."[287] In 1883, the law was amended prohibiting sale of liquor within eight miles of St. Stephens, and in addition "prohibited the sale of McLean's Cordial or any intoxicating bitters."[288] Healing Springs Campground was protected by a law "prohibiting the sale of malt, vinous or spiritous liquors of any kind whatever within one mile" with a fine up to $500 for violation.[289]

By 1887, prohibition was in effect in Washington County. Violation could bring a fine of $200 or a sentence of six months hard labor, or both. Refunds were made to holders of unexpired liquor licenses.[290] This was just the beginning of the "wet *vs.* dry" issue which was not settled until the Prohibition Amendment in 1919.

Other business licenses issued were for agents to sell sewing machines, clocks, spectacles and eyeglasses, bicycles and for peddlers. When peddlers began requesting licenses to sell their wares in the late

283. No information has been found on Robert A. Long, black delegate to 1875 Convention. Owen lists him as colored on p. 1384 and as white in the biographical sketches.
284. *License Fee Book, 1858–1899.*
285. Legislative Act #10, November 24, 1866.
286. Legislative Act #178, March 28, 1873.
287. Legislative Act #37, March 1, 1881.
288. Legislative Act #265, February 23, 1883.
289. Legislative Act #276, February 13, 1885.
290. Legislative Act #295, February 24, 1887.

St. Andrews Chapel, mentioned in an Act of the General Assembly, was built at McIntosh in 1860. The church was founded in 1803. A church history reports that "Alabama Methodism was born at McIntosh Bluff when a freelance Methodist preacher named Lorenzo Dow arrived. The Reverend Dow was not a member of any certain conference but was a strong preacher, fearless, and dedicated. He was described by the Conference Journal as a warmhearted, impulsive Methodist. He was received into the Conference in 1793." Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch.*

1870s, new names began to appear in the county: T. Ryan, Edward Tabb, Nicholas Henry, James Mulloy, O.S. Rush, Teat Brothers, Schiff & Weber, Noah Slavich, Catrell Brothers, Patrick McPhillips, R.L. Rice, I. Schacter, H. Behrman, J.N. Pharez, S.R. Shepard, S.A. Etelson, William Sloan, Leo Sharff, J.B. Hollingsworth, J.C. Daniel, Drs. C.L. and H.P. Clarke ("exhibiting Petrified man"), Autorrious Abdella, Peters Maffonz, Alice Matre, George Abdella, W.M. Korry, Phillip Fernanny, S. Sullivan, C.R. Goldman, Eddie Nacklas, and Charles Kelly ("trader on Gipsie License and wife, Fanny, Fortune Teller").[291] Some of these peddlers or "back packers" settled in the county and started mercantile businesses and families.

Waterways in the county continued to be used extensively for transporting people and goods. The Tombigbee was navigable at all times with principal landings at McIntosh and St. Stephens. Ferries were established, some creeks were designated highways, dirt roads were maintained by local citizens, and railroads were developed.

A public ferry was operated by Joshua A. Bostick across "Cintabouge creek at a place known as Riggins' old ferry," with tolls set by the county commissioners.[292] Bassett's Creek was declared "a public highway from its mouth or entrance into the Tombigbee River, to Sullivan's ferry." Any person found putting an obstruction in the creek could be fined up to

291. *License Fee Book, 1858–1899;* Mrs. Carrie Pelham Pruitt, age 100, remembers the "back packers" who came through Carson when she was a girl. "They carried sewing material for the women, lace and ribbons for the girls, and small items to delight the boys. Sometimes they might have something for a man, but the peddlers worked for the pleasure of the mothers and children." Later on, some would peddle from a horsedrawn wagon and when the railroads came, from the "cars." Remember the "Rolling Store," as late as the 1940s?

292. Legislative Act #452, February 24, 1860.

Mr. Charlie Jordan built his house between 1875 and 1880. "It is one of the finest examples of a late 1800s folk-house in Washington County, though it has been altered with the removal of the original front porch. Originally a two-pen dogtrot house, it now has a rear board-and-batten addition. The foundations are huge cedar logs. The chimneys are square-cut limerock on a red rock foundation. This is the only structure in the county with a still-serviceable hand-froed wooden shingle roof, attesting to Mr. Jordan's craftsmanship as a carpenter." Courtesy of Alabama Historical Commission.

This sixty-one-foot log was taken from the Grinnel Hole on Buford Beech's property about 1940 by Mr. Morris and his crew of Morris Lumber Company, Creighton, AL. It had been cut many years before when logs were floated to Mobile, but had sunk in the creek. Courtesy of Mrs. Ella Howell, Hobson community.

$100.[293] W.L. Young was given "authority to improve the navigation of Bassett's creek . . . for the purpose of floating timber at low water . . . and to cut a canal on Bassett's creek commencing at or near a place known as the bluff hole, thence crossing Armstrong's creek, passing near Bright's point, and connecting again with Bassett's creek, at or near a place known as the old Spar landing."[294] He was permitted to charge a toll of thirty-five cents for each stick of timber floated through the canal.

Landowners were required by law to maintain certain sections of public roads within ten miles of their property.[295] Three apportioners were appointed for each county district and overseers were appointed in each precinct for a two-year term. For example, in 1882, in District No. 1, the apportioners were L.H. Williams, J.B. Rawls and J.A. Orso. In Precincts 5, 6 and 7, John Atchison was responsible for the section of the McIntosh and Citronelle road from "Bilboes Bridge to Coon Hill," F.M. Pringle from "Coon Hill to Bates Creek Bridge," Oliver J. Kidd, "From Bates Creek including the bridge to County line."[296] Fines were imposed and collected for not fulfilling the assigned roadwork.[297]

Railroad construction had started in Alabama prior to the Civil War, but in 1860 there were only 743 miles of rail, none connecting north and south Alabama. The first railroad company to extend a line into Washington County was the Mobile and Ohio. The M & O Railroad was chartered in 1848 and was one of the first railroads to receive grants of land from the federal government. By 1852, the first section of road

293. Legislative Act, #352, January 25, 1866.

294. Legislative Act, #588, February 1867. Tall trees were cut to use for spars which supported rigging on ships. They were floated on creeks to the Tombigbee and then to Mobile for ship building. Frank Parnell listed his occupation as "spar getter" in the 1860 census.

295. Legislative Act, #453, February 24, 1860.

296. *Road Work Book*, 1882–1894, Washington County Courthouse Museum.

297. *Fine and Forfeiture Record Book*, 1880–1911, Washington County Courthouse Museum.

Virgin Timber. Virgin longleaf pines covered Washington County before the big lumber companies moved in and clear-cut the timber. Bartram compared the pine forests of Alabama to parks. This picture taken near the Loper community many years ago proves his point. Courtesy of Mrs. Carrie Maud Jordan, Chatom, AL.

St Stephens, Ala., Jany 3rd 1912

RECEIVED OF Joe L Richardson on Mobile & St Stephens Road the sum of — Five — Dollars, in lieu of Road Service for the year 1912

J M Pelham Sr

No. 1 Supervisor District No. 2.

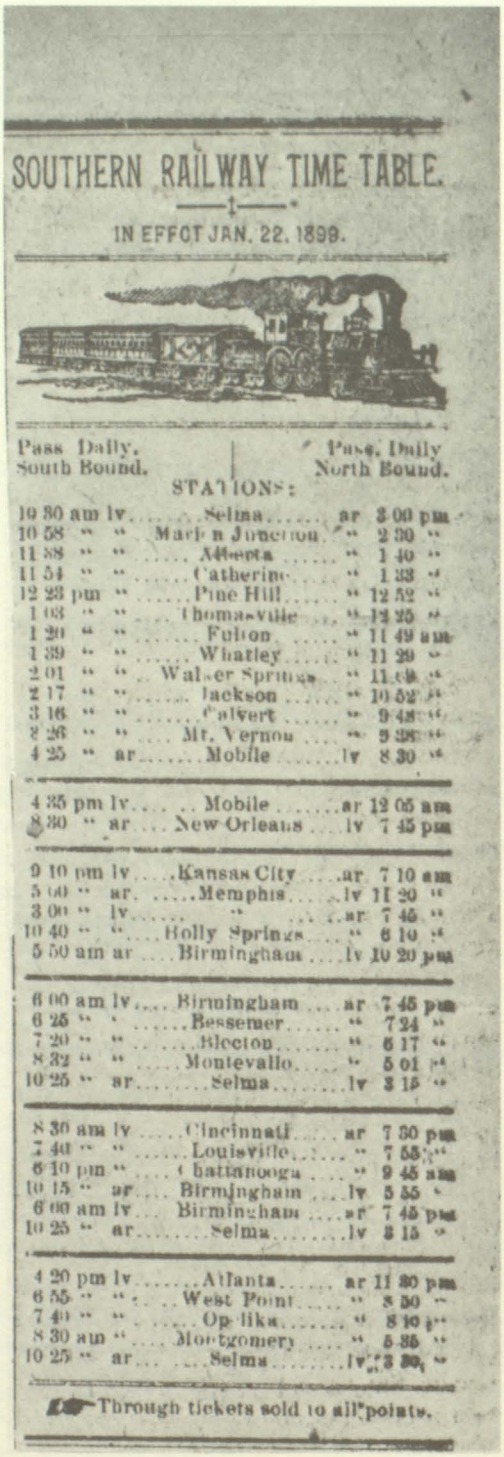
A fine was collected if roadwork was not done as assigned. Courtesy of Mrs. Nanette Bumpers, Cortelyou, AL.

was complete, the thirty-mile stretch between Mobile and Citronelle. Then rails were laid from Citronelle on through the west side of Washington County to Meridian and on to Memphis.[298] Escatawpa, mentioned in Reconstruction records, was the point of access into Washington County on this line.

A railroad between Selma and Mobile which would run through the eastern part of the county was contemplated as early as 1858, but never got beyond the "paper" stage until after the war. In 1869, state Representative Francis B. Clark, with the support of a group from Mobile, obtained a charter from the Mobile and Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad Company. This line was to connect Mobile and Birmingham.

298. Charles Grayson Summersell, *Alabama History for Schools*, (Montgomery, AL: Viewpoint Publications, Inc., 1975), p. 218.

The road opened for operation from Mobile to Mt. Vernon in April, 1872, and in September, 1873, trains ran through Washington County to the Tombigbee River crossing opposite Jackson, in Clarke County. Due to financial problems construction stopped and the road and equipment soon fell into decay. During the next twenty years the railroad went through several transfers of ownership due to fluctuations in the economy. It was finally taken over by Southern Railway in March, 1899.[299]



SOUTHERN RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

IN EFFCT JAN. 22, 1899.

Pass Daily, South Bound.			STATIONS:		Pass. Daily North Bound.
10 30 am	lv		Selma	ar	3 00 pm
10 58 "	"		Marion Junction	"	2 30 "
11 38 "	"		Alberta	"	1 40 "
11 54 "	"		Catherine	"	1 33 "
12 23 pm	"		Pine Hill	"	12 52 "
1 03 "	"		Thomasville	"	12 25 "
1 20 "	"		Fulton	"	11 49 am
1 39 "	"		Whatley	"	11 29 "
2 01 "	"		Walker Springs	"	11 08 "
2 17 "	"		Jackson	"	10 52 "
3 16 "	"		Calvert	"	9 48 "
3 26 "	"		Mt. Vernon	"	9 38 "
4 25 "	ar		Mobile	lv	8 30 "
4 35 pm	lv		Mobile	ar	12 05 am
8 30 "	ar		New Orleans	lv	7 45 pm
9 10 pm	lv		Kansas City	ar	7 10 am
5 00 "	ar		Memphis	lv	11 20 "
3 00 "	lv		"	ar	7 45 "
10 40 "	"		Holly Springs	"	6 10 "
5 50 am	ar		Birmingham	lv	10 20 pm
6 00 am	lv		Birmingham	ar	7 45 pm
6 25 "	"		Bessemer	"	7 24 "
7 20 "	"		Blocton	"	6 17 "
8 32 "	"		Montevallo	"	5 01 "
10 25 "	ar		Selma	lv	3 15 "
8 30 am	lv		Cincinnati	ar	7 30 pm
7 40 "	"		Louisville	"	7 55 "
6 10 pm	"		Chattanooga	"	9 45 am
10 15 "	ar		Birmingham	lv	5 55 "
6 00 am	lv		Birmingham	ar	7 45 pm
10 25 "	ar		Selma	lv	3 15 "
4 20 pm	lv		Atlanta	ar	11 30 pm
6 55 "	"		West Point	"	8 50 "
7 40 "	"		Opelika	"	8 10 "
8 30 am	"		Montgomery	"	5 35 "
10 25 "	ar		Selma	lv	3 30 "

☞ Through tickets sold to all points.

The St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company (or the Frisco) runs through the central part of the county. It was first known as the Carrollton Short Line. John T. Cochrane, Sr., started with a ten-mile stretch of road running from Reform to Carrollton in 1900. After this project proved successful, Cochrane purchased the Tombigbee Valley Railroad, a logging road extended from Calvert to the north. He converted the line into a common carrier and it became part of the Alabama, Tennessee and Northern Railroad in 1912.[300] Other smaller lines provided east-west transportation, many of them logging railroads. With the coming of the railroads, northern lumber companies began moving into Washington County to take advantage of the huge stands of virgin timber.

The lumber industry in Alabama had been primarily a local business satisfying local demand. In fact, as late as 1880, more trees were cut in the state to clear land for farming than for lumber. After that date the growth of the industry was phenomenal, but not surprising, for in the expanding post-bellum economy the yellow pine forests of the South were fast becoming substitutes for the rapidly disappearing white pine forests in the North.

Transportation was the major problem faced by the lumber industry. As long as good timber was available near creeks or rivers, the problem was solved by floating the logs to the mills. But it soon became necessary to cut logs located farther inland. Oxen and high-wheel carts, satisfactory for distances up to a mile or two, were much too slow and expensive for longer distances. Therefore, the lumber companies built their own railroads to connect with the larger lines or to the river. They were usually of narrow gauge and made of light, secondhand rails. The locomotives were wood-fired and the flat cars were small. It was not unusual for log trains to jump tracks or to have minor accidents. When they did, the crew shared in repairing damages and replacing the train. It was a policy of almost all companies to allow workers and their families the use of the trains to go from camps to town and to church on Sundays. Handcars were used extensively for individual transportation.[301]

299. Information sent to Mrs. Lillie S. Smith, Wagarville, Alabama from Southern Railway System, Washington, D.C., H.H. Hall, President. The community history of Calvert provides further details.

300. Carol Ware, retired depot agent, "History of Area Railroads Related," *A History of Chatom in Words and Pictures*, Doris Brown, comp., (Chatom, AL: *Call-News Dispatch*, 1979), p. 16.

301. Richard W. Massey, Jr., "Logging Railroads in Alabama, 1880–1914," *AR* (January, 1961).

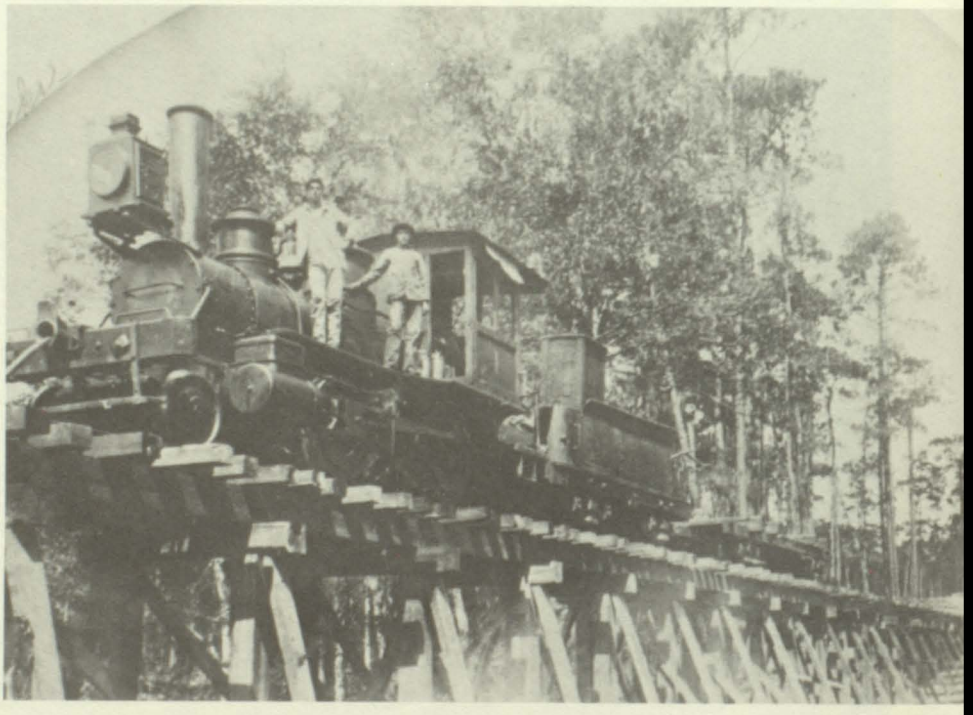
Trains. Notice the size of the logs.

Ingram Day Lumber Company logging camp at Ellisville between Yarbo and Bigbee. Courtesy of Robert La Follette.

As the timber industry developed, new towns were formed and the population increased in the county.[302]

Wagar Lumber Company was the first lumber company to be chartered. Its license was issued August 8, 1898, and it was taxed as "a foreign corporation under the laws of the State of Michigan, City of Ionia."[303] Bowling Timber Company, Yellow Pine Lumber Company, and Vinegar Bend Lumber Company were chartered in 1900; Tombigbee Lumber Company, McClure Lumber Company, Deer Park Lumber Company, and Washington Lumber Company in 1902; Pat'r Stetson Lumber Company in 1903;

When a train wrecked, the whistle was blown in a special way to indicate help was needed. Here to help from left to right are Josh Jones, Dan Stoker, Ben Thompson, ____, and Martin Jones. Courtesy of Mrs. Ella Howell, Hobson community.



Mose Hendricks on the cab of train on railroad built by McClure Lumber Company in the early 1900s. Courtesy of Mrs. Ella Howell, Hobson community.

302. Census figures reflect this population increase: 1870—3,912; 1880—4,538; 1890—7,935; 1900—11,134; 1910—14,454. See Appendix "Early Communities."

303. *License Fee Book*, 1858–1899.

and E.W. Gates Lumber Company in 1905. Others came in later, usually starting with logging and then building sawmills and towns.[304]

Wagar Lumber Company was started by Willard B. Wells and H.R. Wagar, Sr. The company laid out a site on the Southern Railway and named it Wagar. It was bought out by McClure Lumber Company. N.D. McClure of Pennsylvania was president and E.O. Grenamyer, secretary and treasurer. They manufactured longleaf pine lumber and timbers, primarily for the export trade. The company owned about fourteen miles of railroad track fully equipped with locomotives and cars. Wagar developed into a prosperous community with a commissary, postoffice, hotel, depot with telegraph, express and freight offices, general offices of the company for handling logs and lumber.

Washington Lumber Company was located at Nona on the Southern Railway just north of Slade's Station. Officers of the company were W.P. Lewis, President, Mrs. A.I. Livingston, Vice President, Miss A.A. Livingston, Secretary and Treasurer. Mrs. Livingston, a Canadian by birth, was also general manager of the mill. The little town of Nona boasted a hotel, commissary, telegraph office and several cottages built for the employees.

Among the numerous large milling industries in the county, none was as thoroughly equipped as the Tombigbee Lumber Company located at Fairford. The plant consisted of a large mill, planer and dry kiln, commissary and general offices of the company. The headquarters of the company were in Kansas City, Missouri. The officers were Henry C. Flower, President, Justin D. Bowersock, Vice President, H.B. Leavens, Secretary and Treasurer, and C.W. Ogden, General Manager.

In conjunction with the lumber plant this company owned and operated the Tombigbee & Northern Railroad, extending forty miles from the Tombigbee River east to Calvert to within ten miles of Healing Springs in the northwest part of the county. A regular passenger train ran from Fairford to Calvert, connecting with all trains on the Southern road, while the other sections of the railroad were used to haul logs to the mill and lumber to Calvert and the river for shipment.

Tombigbee Lumber Company also owned and operated two large turpentine distilleries along their line of road. Montgomery C. Stallworth was the superintendent of the millworks. He was born at Choctaw Corner, Clarke County, and worked himself up from the position of "devil" in a newspaper office to station agent and telegraph operator with the Southern Railway and went with the Tombigbee Company in 1901 as train master on their road.[305]

Even though the logging companies provided many jobs, most people lived on farms and depended on their crops for food and income. There was little cash in circulation after the Civil War and landowners could not pay for the farmhands they needed. Former slaves needed work so the sharecropping system began with the owner providing land, blacks providing labor and both sharing the crop. Many whites also became sharecroppers. Small farmers also lacked money to buy seed, fertilizer and other supplies not grown on the farm. There were no banks to borrow from, so storekeepers became creditors. They would advance supplies to farmers in the spring, to be paid for in the fall when the crop was harvested. If the crops failed due to bad weather or boll weevils, both the farmer and the storekeeper suffered. To help with the ever-growing problem, organizations were formed to educate the farmer in better management, crop improvement and cooperative marketing. Both blacks and whites belonged to the Farmer's Alliance, the only one really successful in Alabama, but each race had its own organization. Eventually this organization became political and the Democrats saw a danger in the Populist farmers and blacks voting together as a bloc. As for Washington County, only a few references to the Alliance and, later, the Farmer's Union have been found.

Meetings of the Farmers' Union were held upstairs in the church at Hobson and in other communities. According to Mrs. Orra Baxter of the Fairhope community, the farmers were given huge numbers of sweet potato slips to plant. They were shown how to make sweet potato "beds" and how to store sweet potatoes. But as she said, "They rotted and nobody ever got rich off sweet potatoes."[306]

Cotton and corn were the main crops grown in Washington County. Cotton was the cash crop because money could be borrowed on it. Corn could be sold, used for cornmeal and grits, or fed to livestock. At the turn of the century, the chief agricultural communities in the county were McIntosh, Calvert, Sims' Chapel, Sunflower, Frankville, Koenton, Deer Park, Fruitdale, Seaboard, Bigbee, Leroy, Carson, Healing Springs and St. Stephens. The principal sawmill

304. *Register of Licenses Issued, 1899–1908*, Washington County Courthouse Museum.

305. W.A. Moseley, Editor and Proprietor, "Anniversary and Trade Edition," *Washington County News*, St. Stephens, AL, 1903. Accounts of other lumber companies are in community histories.

306. Interview with Mrs. Orra Baxter, July 9, 1981.

towns were Vinegar Bend, Yellow Pine, Dwight, Fairford, Wagar, Prestwick, Nona and Slades.[307] By the turn of the century, Washington County had begun to recover from the devastation and aftermath of the Civil War: agriculture was being revitalized and the lumber industry was being born.

1907 funeral procession for Alice Beech, daughter of Bama Anderson Beech and Richard Fletcher Beech (son of Billy Beech, grandson of Peter L. Beech) on the road in front of Martin Jones house on the way to Jones Cemetery. Doc Easley, holding white handkerchief is leading the procession. The wagon with pair of horses, Maude (grey mare) and Selum (mouse-colored horse) belonged to Con Thompson. He was always called on to transport the coffin because he was the only one who owned a four-wheeled wagon. Others in the procession are Turner Anderson, 3rd man on left; first man on right with handkerchief, Silas Everitt; behind him with hat, Lee Stoker; behind him with pants rolled up, Sol Anderson; Eliza Anderson (grandmother to little Alice) and Evelyn Anderson Stoker. Some say they carried white handkerchiefs to indicate a funeral procession; others say they carried them to signify membership in the "Farmer's Union" which was active at that time. Notice telephone line. Courtesy of Mrs. Ella Howell, Hobson community.

At the turn of the century, newlyweds chose Healing Springs Resort as the most romantic site for a honeymoon. "Miss" Ethel, dressed in Gibson Girl style and Mr. Jim Granade enjoy the scenery from a park bench. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Joe C. Granade, Chatom, AL.

Elegance and restraint are characteristic of this unidentified couple—the bowler, striped socks, long flowing scarf, flowered hat, locket and lace—leisurely swinging with only toes touching. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

307. Moseley, "Trade Edition." Community histories provide details on the establishment of these towns and their founders; see Appendix, Location of Early Schools in the County, 1904–1912.

12

Through World War I

Politics have always been extremely important to the people in Washington County. Friends are made or lost on a vote and sometimes "hard feelings" develop even in families when they split their votes. Local elections usually inspire more debate than do state or national issues. Politics become personal because most county residents are related to the candidates, either by blood or marriage. However, in 1900, everyone was affected by the new state constitution being drafted. Dabney Palmer and E.P. Wilson were the delegates from Washington County to the constitutional convention.[308]

The 1901 constitution contained many rules designed to cut down on the number of voters in Alabama. The only persons entitled to vote were men twenty-one years of age or older who paid an annual poll tax, plus any back taxes they owed, held a steady job, and had lived in the same place a certain length of time. Voters had to prove that they could read and write, understood the Constitution of the United States, and had never been convicted of a petty crime. Local boards of registrars were given broad powers to decide whether people passed these tests. In 1900, 100,000 black men in Alabama had the right to vote. Ten years later fewer than 4,000 black voters remained. By the 1930s fewer than 2,000 blacks voted in the state. Many poorer whites neglected to pay their poll taxes. By the 1930s more whites than blacks in Alabama had lost their voting rights.[309] A review of the poll tax records of Washington County reveals statistics paralleling those of the state.[310]

308. See biographical sketches.
309. Hamilton, *The Story of Alabama*, pp. 257–259.
310. *Poll Tax Records*, Probate Office and Museum, Washington County Courthouse.

Growth of Business and Industry Through World War I

Land was relatively inexpensive in Washington County and attracted land companies and speculators. River land sold from $10 to $25 an acre; hammock lands from $3 to $5 per acre; pine lands which had the timber cut off, $1 and up according to location. Timber lands sold from $10 to $20 an acre.[311]

Licenses were issued to real estate agents and land development companies beginning in 1905. Entering the county that year were the Missouri and Alabama Live Stock and Land Dealers, Gulf Land and Town Site Company, Fruitdale Land Company, Morrow Livestock and Real Estate Dealers, and A.F. Smith, J.M. Smith, and C.E. Moorman, real estate agents. During the next three years, Alabama Land and Colonization Company, Chatom Land Company, and Southern Land and Development Company began operating.[312] The majority of these companies were reliable enterprises run by honest men, but there is always the exception.

In about 1910 a land promoter by the name of George Colburn made a trade to buy thousands of acres of cutover land from the E.W. Gates Lumber Company lying between Yellow Pine and northwardly along the Washington and Choctaw Railroad.

Mr. Colburn, and his associates, did business in the name of Washington and Choctaw Land Company. Their

311. Moseley, "Trade Edition."
312. *Register of Licenses, 1899–1908.*

In spite of the slogan on the back of this 1902 poll tax receipt, the voice of the majority of the people of Alabama was silenced with the 1901 Constitution. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Anderson, Hobson community.

home office was in St. Louis, Missouri, but they had branch offices in Yellow Pine and Fruitdale. Mr. Colburn had thousands of pamphlets printed with pictures of fruit trees and luxurious crops purportedly taken on farms which he had sold along the Washington and Choctaw Railroad. Actually, these pictures were taken in the irrigated, Rio Grande Valley of Texas and were fraudulently inserted in these pamphlets which were mailed by the thousands to residents of the eastern half of the United States.

The literature circularized by Mr. Colburn advertised farms of ten acres each for sale at $17.50 per acre. Some of the farms were advertised as orange groves and were represented to yield four to five thousand dollars per year income. One of the sales gimmicks used by Mr. Colburn and his associates was the issuance of a free pass over the Washington and Choctaw Railroad. Actually, this was a logging road which, at that time, ran from Yellow Pine through Copeland and on to Bolinger. Anyone could hop the log train and ride and the so-called "pass" was part of the general sale scheme used by Colburn and his associates. When some prospect wrote in response to reading one of the circulars, he was discouraged from making the trip down south to Yellow Pine because, as the letter said, the hotel accomodations in Yellow Pine were very limited; however, Colburn very generously offered to select acreage for the prospect and exchange it if the prospect was not satisfied when he later came to Alabama to inspect his purchase.

Mr. Colburn and his associates laid out the townsites of Alpha and Omega. If the first circular sent out to a prospect did not draw an immediate response, the sucker was then offered a free homesite in one of the subdivisions.

Literally hundreds of people bought these "farms" some of whom actually came to Alabama and found that they had been defrauded. The late C.D. Scott of Yellow Pine, to use an illustration, migrated here from Virginia on borrowed funds and after moving his family here had no alternative except to stay. Quite a few of the heirs of the original purchasers of these ten-acre farms still own and assess them for taxes and they are the plague of title lawyers in the newly discovered (oil) field because Colburn failed to properly identify the location of these various so-called farms.

In 1913 George L. Colburn and two of his associates Mgwinegar and George Vits were indicted in the Federal Court in St. Louis for using the mails to defraud in connection with the scheme of selling these so-called farms in Washington County, Alabama. Copies of the indictments and other papers in some of the cases have been obtained from the Federal Records Center in Kansas City, Missouri, and donated to the Washington County Museum. These papers may be inspected in detail in the museum for a historical interest in this scheme.

Colburn and Mgwinegar were tried in the Federal Court in St. Louis in January of 1913. Old-timers tell us that a

number of witnesses were subpeonaed by the Government from the Yellow Pine area and went to St. Louis at the Government's expense to testify. Old-timers tell us that during January of 1913 there was a severe cold spell in St. Louis and the Government bought all of the witnesses from Alabama overcoats.

Colburn and Mgwinegar were sentenced to the penitentiary for a period of 18 months and also for five years additional. Later on President Wilson commuted the sentence of Colburn to two years and his Civil Rights were restored to him by President Roosevelt in 1931.[313]

With railroads, lumber companies and land companies moving into the county, communities developed and population grew. Citizens wanted the county seat moved to a more central location for easier access from all parts of the county. After much "politicking" the county seat was moved in 1907 from St. Stephens to the new town of Chatom located in the center of the county.

Another enterprise making use of the abundant pine forest was turpentining or naval stores. Beginning in 1904, with D.R. Lewis Naval Stores Company and the Pine Belt Turpentine Company in 1905, the turpentine industry became one of the main businesses in the county. By the 1930s forty-two large stills were operating in the county, mostly run by the large timber owners. In addition, many small farmers worked one crop of turpentine, about one thousand boxes, to bring in extra cash.

Turpentine trees were chipped twelve or eighteen inches from the ground for the first chip in a slant from each side, forming a point in the center. A piece of drip iron was put in the tree at the bottom of the chip and a cup (which held about a quart) of aluminum, tin or clay was hung under this to catch the crude that dripped from the trees.

Chipping was done once a week during the season which ran from March to November and the crude was dipped from the cups once a month. The crude was put into barrels and taken to the stills where it was processed into spirits of turpentine.

People from all walks of life came in contact with the turpentine industry, from the families who chipped and dipped, to the "woods rider" who inspected the timber and watched out for fires, to the still operator, landowner, and then to the wholesale dealer in Mobile. This "liquid gold from Alabama pines" was shipped to all parts of the world.[314]

In addition to logging, lumbering and turpentining, businesses developed later using the timber resources for paper wood, stump wood, cross ties, telephone poles and fence posts. These industries continue to provide jobs and income to the county.

Cotton gins were located in several communities, with one of the oldest having been established in Millry about 1900. This one was located on the east bank of Mill Creek on the north side of the Healing Springs road. It was run by water power at first, but was then changed to steam using "Rose Comb" lightwood knots for fuel.[315]

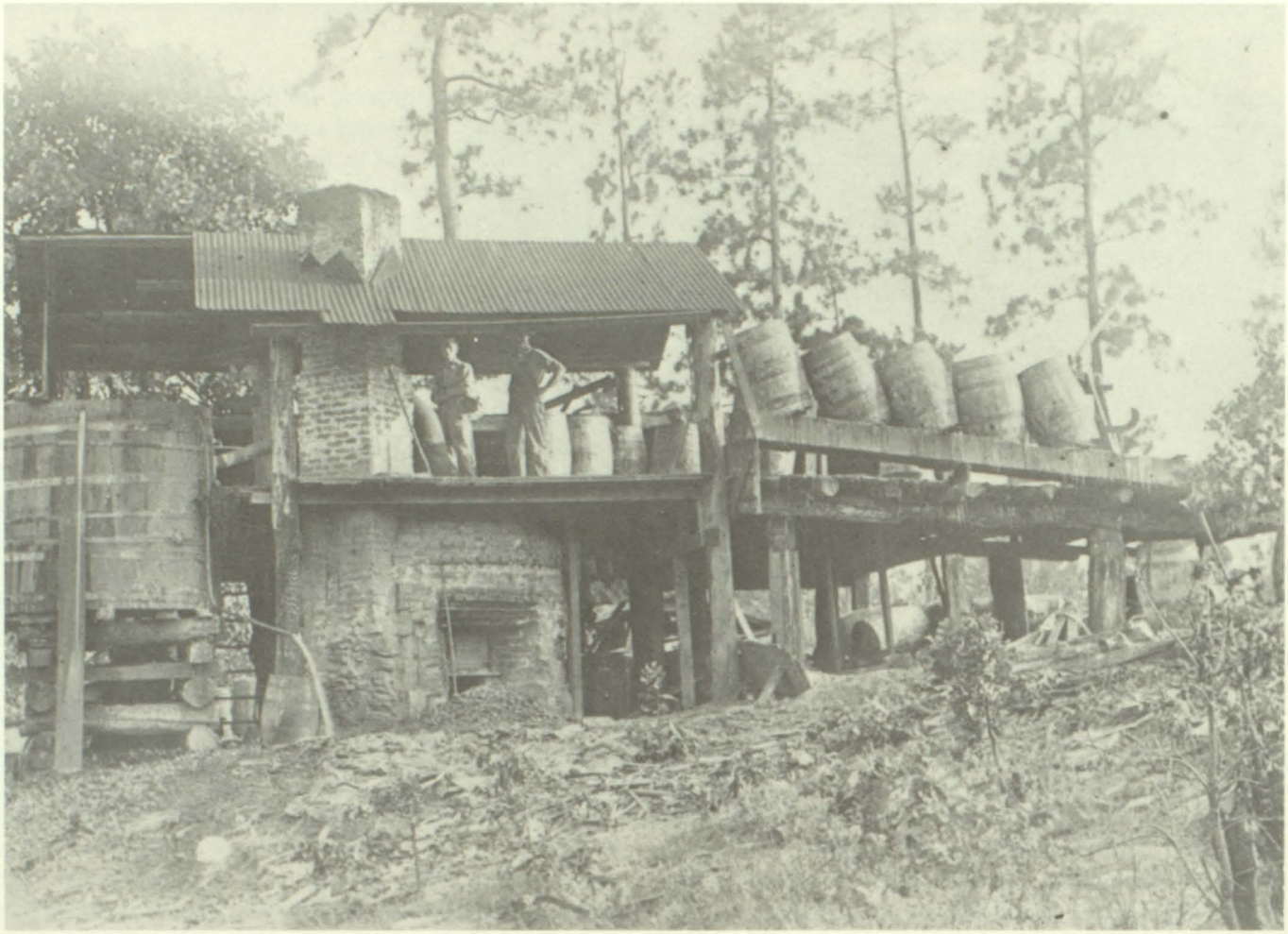
Feroline mines were discovered in 1912 by Mr.

Chatom Post Office in 1915. Oxen were used for transporting barrels of turpentine from the pine forests to the turpentine distilleries. Courtesy of Mrs. H.N. Jordan

313. "The Colburn Land Scandal Concerning Washington County Back in Early 1900's," *Call-News Dispatch*, Citronelle, Chatom, September 10, 1970.

314. *WPA*, Federal Writers Project.

315. Ibid.



Fred J. Jordan and Dr. John Chason owned this turpentine distillery which was located where Beech Mobile Home Sales is now. It was the second distillery in Chatom. Picture taken around 1910. Courtesy of Mrs. H.N. Jordan

Powe Granade on Hatchitigbee Bluff, six miles east of Frankville on the Tombigbee River. Feroline was derived from clay containing "mother earth iron." Water was dripped through clay, distilled, bottled and sold as a tonic.[316]

Mercantile businesses, pharmacies, a telephone company and a newspaper were established to provide the services necessary to a growing citizenry. No newspaper had been published in Washington County since the decline of old St. Stephens in the 1820s, until W.A. Moseley established the *Washington County News* at new St. Stephens in 1892.[317] He published the following account of the newspaper's start in the 1903 "Anniversary and Trade" edition of the *News*:

The *News* was established in 1892 and is now eleven long, eventful years old. It is Democratic in politics, a stickler for what it conceives to be right, but maintains a fair and conservative policy toward everyone and on all issues. It has a wide circulation and is a good advertising medium. Job printing of all kind is executed in the office neatly, promptly, cheaply.

Our Trade Edition is late, very late, but we could not help it. The author of the edition, Nelson C. White, became incapacitated for work because of an affection of the eyes and other help could not be obtained. But it is out, and we lay it before you and trust it will please you.

Since the *News* was established we have had numerous members of the Art Preservative on our staff, and here give

316. Ibid.

317. The *News* was purchased in 1948 by William Marshall Pickard, a Methodist minister. He then sold it to Nicholas Burwell Stallworth in 1949. Mr. Stallworth earlier had acquired the *Citronelle Call*, a newspaper which had been established in 1895. In the late 1950s, he opened a news office at Mr. Vernon and renamed the paper the *Citronelle-Mt. Vernon Call*. Dalton Jackson, who had been employed by the *News* as a linotype operator and printer since 1953, purchased it in 1961. In 1963, he merged the *News* with the *Call* and renamed it the *Call-News Dispatch*.Current employees are Frank Harwell, editor; Annette Baxter, bookkeeper, Brenda Carney, typesetter; Juanita Collins, clerk; and Kerry Abston, custodian. All historical information on newspaper furnished by Frank Harwell, editor, *Call-News Dispatch*. The editor's father, Dr. Hoyt Horace Harwell, was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Leroy from 1956 to 1967. He is now retired and living in Mobile. His mother, Mrs. Eleanor Upchurch Harwell, deceased, was a church organist and pianist and she taught at Leroy School in her later years.

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These symptoms mean torpid liver and a clogged condition in the bowels. They also mean the general health is below par and disease is seeking to obtain control.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS

Quickly removes these Symptoms, Strengthens the Stomach, Cleanses the Liver and Bowels and Promotes Functional Activity in the Kidneys. A few doses will restores Health and Energy in Body and Brain.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price $1.00 Per Bottle.

W. A. MOSELEY & CO., ST. STEPHENS, ALA ALSO J. A. BROWN ESCATAWPA.

Patterson-Eady Sawmill operated by Mr. T.H. Blake, Fairhope community, 1910. Courtesy of Mrs. Orra Baxter, Chatom, AL.

Earliest known picture of the Washington County Courthouse, possibly taken at the dedication in 1908. Courtesy of Mrs. Sarah Odom, Chatom, AL.

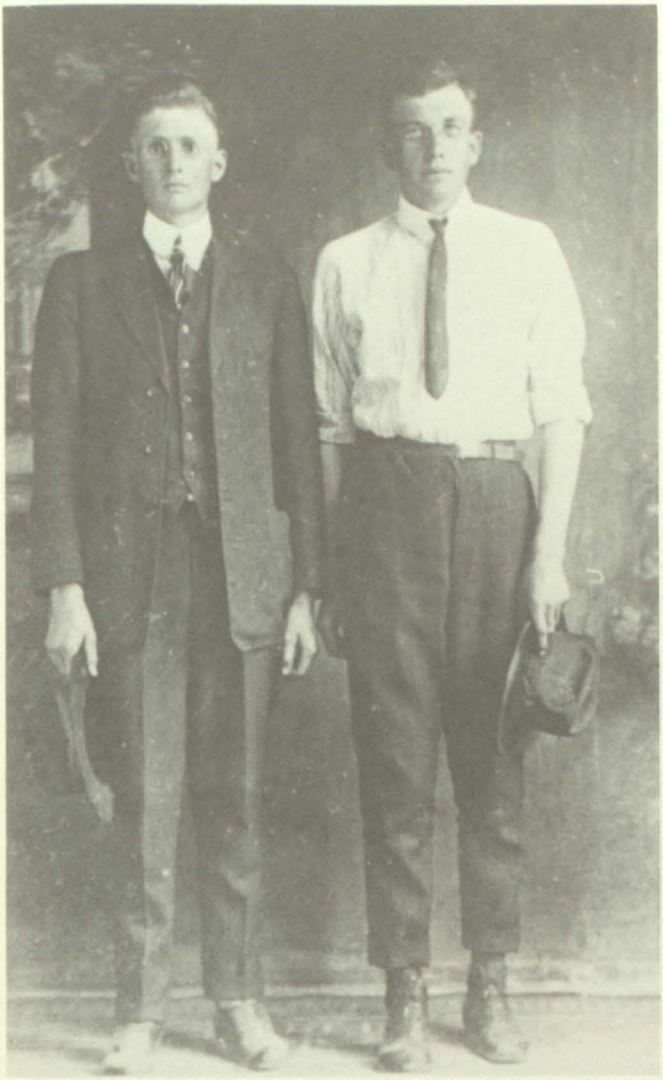
a list, that their names may be preserved throughout time:

John A. Green, now with Mobile *Herald*; Nelson C. White, author of Trade Edition; A.J. Harvel, John J. Caine, Mobile; W.F. Kelly, Hiram Holt, Wilcox county; Miss Norma Thomas, Tuskeegee; E.S. Ulen, dead; W.T. Wetherell, England; T.G. Flowers.

Another newspaper, the *Fruitdale Herald*, was published in the county from1900 to 1906 by W.S. Galmer, editor and publisher.

When the county seat was moved to Chatom on completion of the courthouse in 1908, the *News* relocated there too. Joseph M. Pelham, Jr., and Wallace P. Pruitt, both attorneys, purchased the paper from Mr. Moseley in 1909. Mr. Pelham bought out Mr. Pruitt's interest in 1924. The front page of their paper was devoted to a broad coverage of world news, with local news covered on inside pages.

Advertisements for "curealls" and business cards listing services paid for the newspaper because, in 1903, the subscription rate was $1 a year. Concerned citizens frequently wrote letters to the editor, with G.W. Sullivan being the most regular correspondent. He covered every topic from tick infestation, to dipping cattle, to the issue of national prohibition. During World War I, letters from soldiers were shared by parents. I.A. Easley was also a regular correspondent beginning in World War I when he was stationed in



Ivey Jordan in suit, son of Jim and Ag Jordan, and John Beech, son of Sol Beech, 1917. Courtesy of Mrs. Orra Baxter, Chatom, AL.

Lola Beech Davis, 1915. Courtesy of Mrs. Orra Baxter, Chatom, AL.

Elegance was the fashion in the World War I era, as shown by Orzie McDay Cleveland. Courtesy of L.J. Williams, St. Stephens, AL.

Staten Island, N.Y. He continued writing to the *News* through the Depression and World War II. He always began his letters asking for space in "just a little corner of your paper" and covered topics as diverse as hog laws, dog tax, woods burning, dumping "commodities," politics, of course, character assassination and helping ladies carry groceries.[318]

During the months after America entered World War I in April, 1917, until the Armistice was signed in November, 1918, the *News* provided extensive coverage of the war, listing men who were drafted, volunteers who helped with bond drives and the Red Cross. Each community had a chairman who was responsible for collecting funds for Washington County's

318. *Washington County News, 1915–1950,* Alabama Department of Archives and History, Civil Records and Newspapers Division. "Doc" Easeley's letters are informative and entertaining.

World War I soldiers

Howard Williams, 92nd Rainbow Battalion. Courtesy of L.J. Williams, St. Stephens, AL.

R. F. NEVILLE
PRESIDENT

ALBERT P. BUSH
VICE-PRES'T AND TREAS.

B. LITTLE
SEC'T'Y

T. G. Bush Grocery Co.
(Mobile, Ala.)
Cotton Department

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Cotton. Prompt and careful attention to orders.

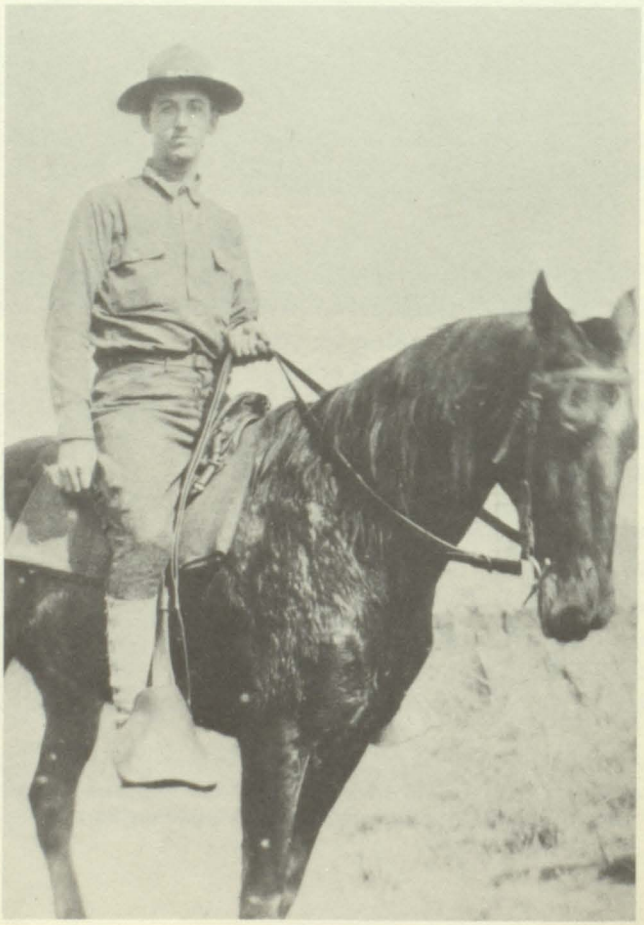
H. C. BOWLING, Manager, Cotton Dept.

CHATOM STATE BANK
CHATOM, ALA.
Capital Stock and Surplus, $20,700.00
Prompt Business Methods and Courteous Treatment
WE SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE
James N. Granade, President; T. J. Dees, Vice-President
C. M. Davis, Asst. Cashier

Conservative! Successful!
BANK OF WASHINGTON COUNTY
Vinegar Bend, Alabama
DIRECTORS
N. E. Turner, Lee Rounsaville, Joe M. Pelham, Jr.
H. S. Turner, Dr. W. A. Thompson, A. R. Turner
Loans! Banking by Mail!

W.S.S.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT
Thrift Stamps and Baby Bonds Sold Where You See the "W. S. S." Sign.

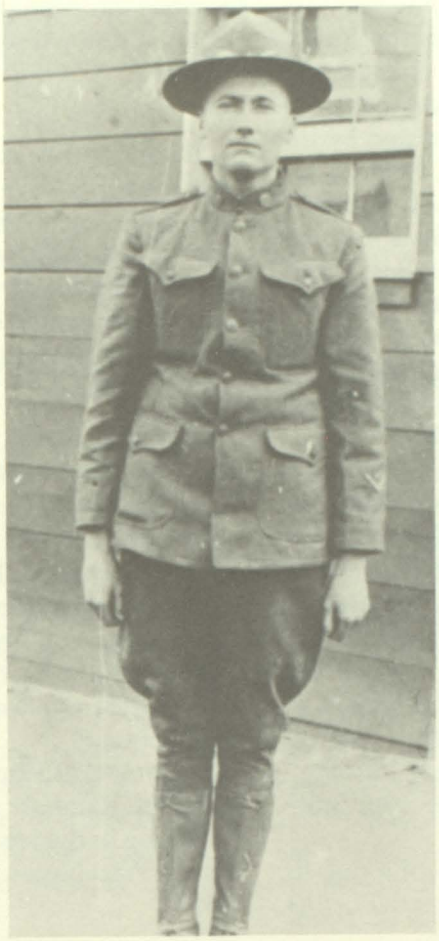
Business advertisements, *Washington County News*, 1918.



Elijah Jordan. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Anderson. Hobson

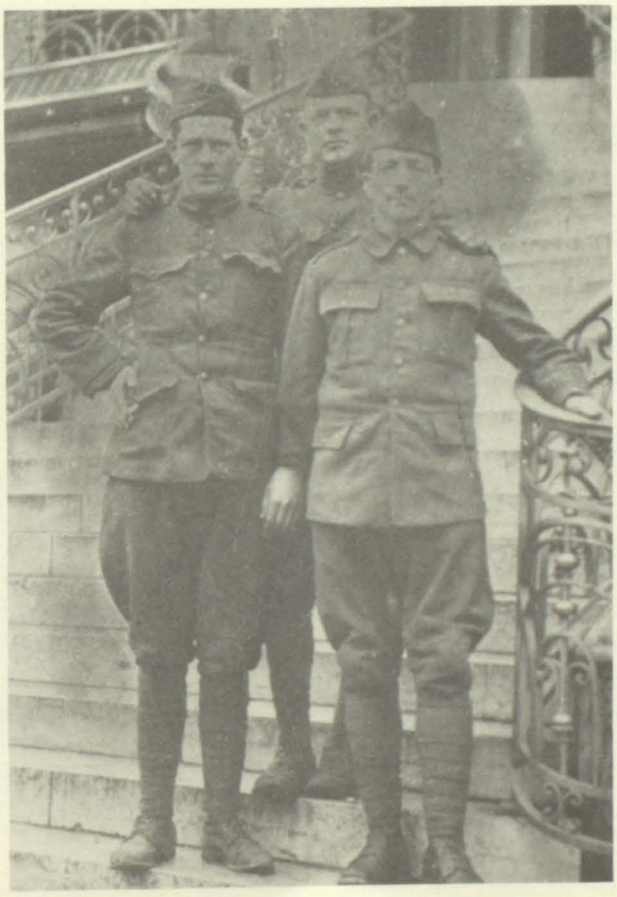
Forrest Lee Anderson, Jr. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Anderson, Hobson.

Buford Beech Courtesy of Mrs. Orra Baxter, Chatom, AL.



George Thompson Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Cotton, Hobson.

Henry Jordan Courtesy of Mrs. Cecil Brown, Chatom, AL.



Julius Gary Waddell (left) and friends, Paris, France. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Pete Waddell, Chatom, AL.

quota and most communities had Red Cross chapters. Lists of donors were published each week.

A national war savings organization for the county was formed with Dr. R.D. Palmer as director and Judge Ben D. Turner as secretary. The executive committee was headed by L.W. Morgan, assisted by the chairman of all other committees: Joe M. Pelham, Jr., publicity; W.P. Pruitt, finance; Rev. C.H. German, church; M.L. Smith, fraternal; L. Tal Henson, merchants; A.R. Turner, manufacturing; H.H. Best, rural; C.C. Smith, school; A.R. Turner, Sunday school; Simon Moody, Negroes; Mrs. H.S. Lauder, women; and J.M. Metcalf and R.H. Southerland were co-chairmen. Thrift stamps and baby bonds were put on sale at all post offices to assist the war effort.[319]

For the duration of the war, farmers were encouraged to work harder and produce more foodstuffs and less cotton. This was a tough decision with cotton selling for thirty cents a pound, the highest since the Mobile Cotton Exchange had been in business. A county livestock organization was being promoted in a drive to rid the county of ticks and improve the livestock by bringing in registered shorthorn bulls. A quarantine was imposed on cattle shipment until all livestock had been "dipped."[320] "Woods burning" took place seasonally to help eradicate the fever-causing tick and was a hot issue at that time.

Fear of rabid dogs led to the passage of a dog license law. Dog owners did not readily respond to this new law, causing Sheriff B.L. Onderdonk to publish a notice informing dog owners of their obligation and of an additional ten-cent charge. Sheriff Onderdonk wrote:

> This extra ten cents is added to take care of the extra clerk hire and pay postage on receipts to the owners of the dogs. Under the law my fee for collecting would be fifty cents, but owing to the general misunderstanding that has existed over the dog law, I want to give everybody an opportunity to protect themselves, and do not care to go into the dog business for a money making business.[321]

Rationing was put on wheat flour and recipes were circulated for "Victory Bread" using various substitutes. Corn meal mill owners were asked to register their mills with the Federal Food Administration "no matter how small the mill may be," giving name, address and maximum capacity.[322] National prohibition, next to the war the political issue of the day, was widely discussed in the county. Candidates for local offices were requested to make public their stand on prohibition.[323]

When World War I ended, the young men (mostly from the Rainbow Division) returned to farming or "working in the woods," as few other jobs were available in Washington County until after the next world war.[324]

319. Ibid., January 10, 1918.
320. Ibid., January 3, 1918. Cattle were submerged in a chemical solution that kills ticks.
321. Ibid., January 17, 1918.
322. Ibid., March 28, 1918.
323. Ibid., April 1, 1918.
324. See Appendix, for WWI soldiers killed in action.

13

Depression and World War II

Farm prices in Alabama and the nation fell shortly after the end of World War I, but the great stock market crash of 1929 brought industry down too. At that time, Alabama and the rest of the nation slid into what is called the Great Depression because it was the worst economic bust in American history. Factories cut production. Workers were fired or had their wages cut. Construction practically ceased. Real estate values dropped. Millions lost their life savings when thousands of banks closed.

By 1932, more than ten million Americans were unemployed. The Great Depression hit Alabama harder than the nation as a whole. Car sales fell off almost ninety per cent between 1929 and 1932 and life insurance sales dropped fifty per cent.[325] Farm prices, depressed since the early twenties, went still lower. Many people lost their farms through mortgage foreclosures and moved to cities looking for work. Each week the *Washington County News* reported increasing numbers of foreclosures. Children dropped out of school simply because they did not have the money or clothes to stay in school. Many had to go to work to help out at home.

The Depression years produced "hard times" stories and strange events.

It seems that everybody was facing hard times, but making do the best way they could, sharing whatever they had with their neighbors and always looking for work. Fifty cents a day was considered good wages. One funny story to come out of this time is told by Mr. Wesley Anderson.

> Well, Dick Sullivan had gotten a job for a few days and made a little money. He went to town and bought a 24-lb. sack of flour, and a 4-lb. can of lard. When he got home, his wife made some biscuits and "Hoover" gravy. They all sat down and ate biscuits and gravy, sopping it up and really enjoying it. Dick saw the old cat watching them eat, and decided to give the cat some. So he fixed a plate and set it in front of the fireplace. Back then, people scrubbed the floors with lye and covered the ashes in the fireplace with white sand in the summertime, so everything would look clean. Well, Dick called the cat. The cat came over, sniffed the biscuit and gravy and started covering it up with the sand. Dick got the broom, cussed the cat and said if he could eat it, the cat could too.

Out on the Chatom-State Line road about eight miles west of Chatom an old man lived in a cave. He was known as a "hermit" or "caveman". His name was Prince De Orange and he came from France. His home could be seen from the road. "His bedroom was a large hole dug out in the side of the hill covered over with pine straw and saplings while his bed was made of leaves, grasses, pine straw and sacks. He had a little pot hung on a pole between two sticks over a fire which served the purpose of a kitchen which fire he never allowed to be extinguished."[326] He grew peaches, pears and grapes and this seemed to be his only interest. He spoke broken English and was eventually arrested and jailed in 1934 when he became disoriented as a result of advancing age. He had lived in his cave for nearly twenty years. No one

325. Hamilton, *The Story of Alabama*, pp. 293–302.

326. "Hermit is Placed in Jail," *Washington County News*, Thursday, December, 1934.

1929 Model "A" Fords parked in front of Jordan Bros. mercantile store. The second floor of this building is still used by Masonic Lodge No. 740 for their meetings. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Bob Jordan, Chatom, AL.

ever learned how or why he came to Washington County.

The baffling disappearance of Abe Baxter from his home near Burbank on May 30, 1932, was a mystery that gained nationwide attention. The *Washington County News* followed the case closely and this final account was given in 1944.

The last remains of Abe Baxter have now been laid to rest at Fruitdale. There was only a handful of bones turned over to the undertaker by Sheriff L.L. Armstrong when he came to the Courthouse here in Chatom a few weeks ago to get them for burial. Lt. Aaron Baxter of the Army of the United States instructed the undertaking company of Waynesboro to secure his father's bones from the jail in Chatom, where they have been for the past several years. The interment of what remains of the body of Baxter writes the last chapter to a gruesome and bloody murder which was committed in this county twelve years ago. Washington County's most famous crime has been publicized and written up in several national detective story and mystery magazines during the past years. Most of the authors of these stories visited the county and interviewed officials who knew the details of the epic crime. These writers seemed to always request and make a visit to the jail to view what remained of the murdered man. The leg bone, which was held together by silver plate, the means of identifying the dead man's body, was of unusual interest.

Baxter was murdered by five men and his body concealed in an abandoned house, and it was after the dead body had begun to attract vultures that the killers decided to boil the body. This they did and took the remaining bones and tied them in a sack and kept them in this manner from Spring to Fall. In the Fall they took the bones, along with the dead man's gun, watch and shoes and scattered them near an old railroad crossing. A remark by one of the men later prosecuted for the crime that "Abe was guarding the crossing" led to the discovery of the crime and the later prosecution of the accused murderers. Robbery was said to have been the cause of the killing of Baxter. The bones were

CHEVROLET
for Economical Transportation

Thrilling Speed and flashing acceleration!

The COACH
$595

The Roadster ... $525
The Phaeton ... $525
The Coupe ... $595
The Sedan ... $675
The Sport Cabriolet ... $695
Country Club ... $725
The Landau ... $695
The Sedan Delivery ... $400
Light Delivery Chassis ... $345
½ Ton Chassis ... $450
½ Ton Chassis with Cab ... $650
All prices f. o. b. factory, Flint, Michigan

COMPARE the delivered price as well as the list price in considering automobile values. Chevrolet's delivered prices include only reasonable charges for delivery and financing.

Among all the delightful performance characteristics of the Outstanding Chevrolet—none is creating more widespread enthusiasm than its thrilling speed and flashing acceleration!

The great new six-cylinder valve-in-head engine responds to the accelerator with an eagerness that is literally amazing. Touring speeds are negotiated with such smooth, silent, effortless ease that you almost forget there's a motor under the hood. And when the throttle is opened wide—the pace is faster than the most experienced driver would care to maintain!

Back of this exceptional performance is a brilliant array of engineering advancements—typified by a high-compression, non-detonating cylinder head... automatic acceleration pump... hot-spot manifold ... semi-automatic spark control ... and a heavier crankshaft, statically and dynamically balanced.

Come in and drive this car. Learn for yourself, at the wheel, that no other car can approach it in the price range of the four!

-a Six in the price range of the four!

Chatom Motor Co., Chatom, Alabama.
C. D. Scott & Co., Yellow Pine, Alabama.
Hill Motor Co., Millry, Alabama.

QUALITY AT LOW COST

LOANS ON COTTON

12c Loan on Cotton is Available Now Through Our Offices at Mobile, Alabama

ALABAMA WAREHOUSING CO.

MOBILE, ALABAMA

Ad in Washington County News, 1929.

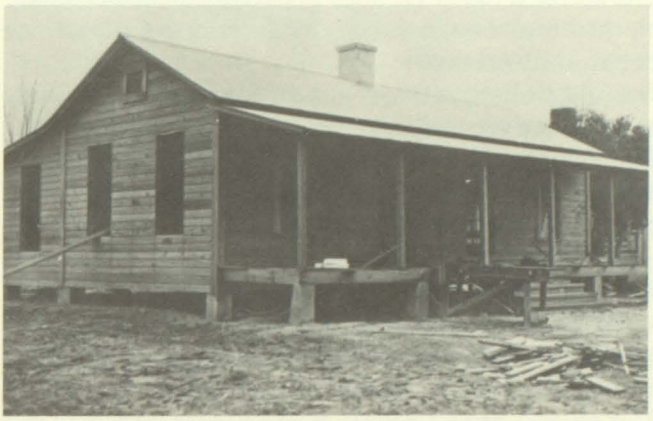
identified as being Abe Baxter's because he was known to have had a silver plate in his leg.[327]

The climb out of the depression began with the inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt in March, 1933. The New Deal consisted of a program of relief, recovery, and reform. With its implementation, "alphabet" agencies (NRA, CCC, WPA and NYA) were formed in the state and county giving jobs to those who needed them.

Tuberculosis isolation huts under construction for patients.

Unpaved road from Chatom to Fruitdale was one of the better ones.

Prior to this time no welfare agency existed in the county. Cases of distress were handled by churches, friends, family members or public officials. Paupers were provided for in private homes of people who were paid to take care of them, a service provided for by the Commissioner's Court as early as 1881. Over the years county records show disbursements to individuals for the care, maintenance and burial of paupers. In 1926, a small tract of land was purchased from Oscar Beech near the present airstrip on Highway 56 east of Chatom. A frame building to house a keeper and a few paupers was built. Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Dykes were in charge of this almshouse until the 1930s when the State Welfare program was put into effect and the poorhouse was closed. Most of the inmates, who now received state aid, were returned to relatives or placed in private homes. Mr. and Mrs. Dykes moved into Chatom where they continued to care for a blind, deaf and mute elderly man.[328]



Poorhouse under construction near airstrip east of Chatom. Civil Works Administration of Alabama 1933–34 pictorial report/scrapbook of photographs by counties. Hand lettered by Paul Grimes, CWA Engineer, Lee County, Alabama. Courtesy of Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Provisions for public school attendance began with the Compulsory School Attendance Law in 1915 and gradually evolved in the Alabama Child Welfare Department created by Mrs. Loraine Bedsole Bush Tunstall who became the first director. In 1927, the State Board of Education passed a resolution providing for a joint service of School Attendance and Child Welfare, with training facilities for child welfare workers at Montevallo College.

Marie Bailey, a 1928 graduate of Birmingham-

327. "Last Remains of Abe Baxter Laid to Rest," *Washington County News*, March 1, 1944; "Abe Baxter Murder Solved," *Washington County News*, June 22, 1933.

328. Marie B. Anderson, "Social Agencies in Washington County," (unpublished manuscript used by permission of author.)

Southern College and one of the trainees at Montevallo College, was the pioneer worker in Washington County. Frank C. Turner, Probate Judge, assigned a corner in the Commissioners Courtroom to her until other arrangements could be made. A small table, a battered typewriter, and a one-drawer filing cabinet containing three cases from the State Department comprised the Child Welfare Department. No money was available except an occasional grant from the county, maybe $5, to a desperate case. From 1929 to 1932, drives to raise funds had minimal support, with sacks of dry peas, corn and potatoes sent in lieu of cash. Miss Bailey, school attendance officer for two years under the supervision of Mr. C. C. Smith, school superintendent, traveled over nearly impassable roads to visit the thirty-one schools in the county. Reports were filed with the State Department regarding the number of students, condition of school buildings and facilities and the condition of the roads. She assisted many families in obtaining the necessary clothes and books for their children to attend the community school.

Child welfare services increased to include juvenile court cases presided over by Judge Frank C. Turner. The office was moved to a small room in the building formerly used for convicts. In 1932 the state welfare department, assisted by the American Public Welfare Association, made a study of destitution in the state. When the Alabama Relief Administration was officially established in 1933, the Child Welfare Superintendent in most counties became the Relief Director and coordinator for most of the programs. Miss Ruby McKee and Miss Virginia Bayliss were added to the staff of one, and the office was moved to the old high school dormitory.

CCC recreation hall built north of Chatom at the CCC camp. Picture taken by United States Forest Service, Chatom, AL. Courtesy of Alabama Department of Archives and History.

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was established and held its first enrollment. The ARA was the selecting agency. Distribution of relief commodities began and the National Youth Administration (NYA) was established. People were put to work in the county in various jobs. The reforestation program provided jobs for thirty-two young men which was the quota for the county.

A special effort has been made to select the boys from all parts of the county, 19 communities were represented. It seems that the purpose of the work is to build men as well as to grow trees. It is a privilege to participate in the Reforestation work. Washington County is fortunate in getting 32 boys into the work, which is one of the most significant experiments every entered upon by the American Government. The following is a list of the boys who went from this County.

Joe P. Pearce, Aquilla; Grafton Singley, Millry; Tom Holston, Millry; John Dearman, Healing Springs; Sol Crane, Jr., Millry; Joe Holston, Millry; Leon Hoffman, Chatom; William Walley, Chatom; Clayton Davis, Koenton; Clarence Baxter, Chatom; Joe Rosser (col), Yellow Pine; Gordon Wilkes, Tibbie; Roy Conerly, Vineger Bend; Stanley McGahagian, Tibbie; Willard Harper, Deer Park; Jessie Landrum, Deer Park; Harold Scarbrough, Deer Park; Joel Jackson (col), Seaboard; Harold Bush, Calvert; Alton Young, Sunflower; S.B. Lynes, Jr., Wagarville; Owen Sullivan, Wagarville; Arthur Lankford, Wagarville; Fred Boykin (col), Prestwick; I.G. Little, Carson; O.B. Pace, Leroy; Hubert Slaughter, St. Stephens; John Lee Smith, St. Stephens; Jim Goldman, Bigbee; Lewis Richardson, Bigbee; Edward Knapp, Fairford; Charlie Baxter, Vinegar Bend.

Much consideration is given to the boy whose Mother is a widow, whose father is not physically able to do hard work and to the boy whose family is unusually large and requires the support of someone other than the father.[329]

The adult CCC workers built new roads in neglected areas, cleared streams, built bridges and dug ditches. Young men were sent to camps all over the United States and received training that proved an asset when they were called into the military. They received pay and could send small allotments to their families. Robert L. Jones, Jr., tells about building the CCC camp in Chatom.

The entire company set to work clearing approximately forty acres of land thick with undergrowth to establish quarters and necessary buildings. It was necessary first to build a road into Camp from Highway No. 29 in order to

329. "32 Washington County Boys Get Into Reforestation," *Washington County News*, June 1, 1933. (Col) means black.

receive building supplies. This work was divided among the different details, one detail set to work clearing the camp area, one building the mess and recreation Halls, one drilling the well and constructing a reservoir with 15,000 gallon capacity. The well being drilled to a depth of 225 feet with a natural flow of water 15 gallons per minute which we take pride of being the best water in South Alabama. By mid-August all necessary buildings to house the Officers and men were completed.

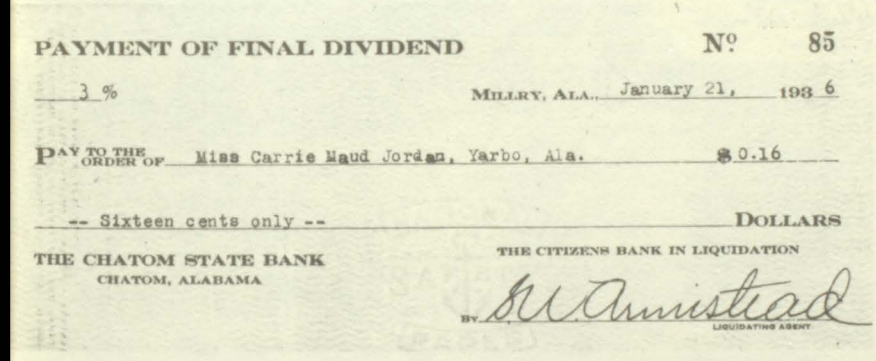
The men were then available for the Forestry Service under the direction of E.M. Harkins, Superintendent of the State Forestry Department, assigned to this company. The projects to which this company has been assigned consists of private land known as valuable for its timber and turpentine production. It was necessary that the projects be carried forward to protect the timber and future growth of timber from its worst enemy, which is fire.[330]

The Works Progress Administration (WPA) began with road and forestry projects for men and sewing and mattress projects for women. NYA helped boys with mechanical training and the girls with nutrition, sewing and homemaking. The Social Security Act was passed in 1935; and its provisions were to be carried out by the Alabama Department of Public Welfare established that same year. The Welfare Department was charged with broad responsibilities for administration of all assistance, relief and child welfare programs as well as for cooperation with the other newly formed agencies. With the coming of World War II, these relief agencies were terminated.

World War II brought many changes to the county with most of the young men leaving for armed service and the older men seeking employment in the shipyards and aluminum plants in Mobile. At first, newspapers printed the names of all the young men inducted into service, but then restrictions for security were put on the amount of news that could be given out by local draft boards.[331] By 1942, rationing was put into effect starting with sugar and eventually resulting in the issuance of "ration coupons" for most consumer goods. Many food substitutes were used.[332] Remember mixing oleo margarine in a plastic bag with a yellow pellet?

The war years proved to be eventful for Washington County. Humble Oil Company announced plans to drill a well in the western part of the county in 1943.[333] Many independent purchasers and wildcatters began to appear in the county. Landowners held out for higher prices than the $8 per acre Humble paid for royalties.

Two hundred and fifty German prisoners of war were brought to the old CCC camp north of Chatom and a POW camp was established. About sixty guards accompanied the prisoners, under the command of General Edward H. Brooks. These prisoners worked in pulpwood and sawmills and sometimes on farms when civilian labor was unobtainable.[334] The POWs remained in Chatom until 1946 when the camp was dissolved after the war.[335] Carol Ware, depot and Western Union agent, stated that when the war ended the prisoners were sent a telegram in German



PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND No 85

3 % MILLRY, ALA., January 21, 1936

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Miss Carrie Maud Jordan, Yarbo, Ala. $0.16

-- Sixteen cents only -- DOLLARS

THE CHATOM STATE BANK
CHATOM, ALABAMA

THE CITIZENS BANK IN LIQUIDATION
BY S. H. Armistead
LIQUIDATING AGENT

Dividend on savings account at The Citizens Bank of Millry when the bank closed during the Depression. Courtesy of Mrs. Carrie Maud Jordan, Chatom, Al.

The Citizens Bank of Millry failed during the Depression. Courtesy of Miss Carol Ware.

330. Robert L. Jones, Jr., "History of Company 2420 CCC Camp Ala., P. 60, Chatom," *Washington County News*, June 38, 1934.

331. "National HQ issues restrictions," *Washington County News*, January 22, 1942.

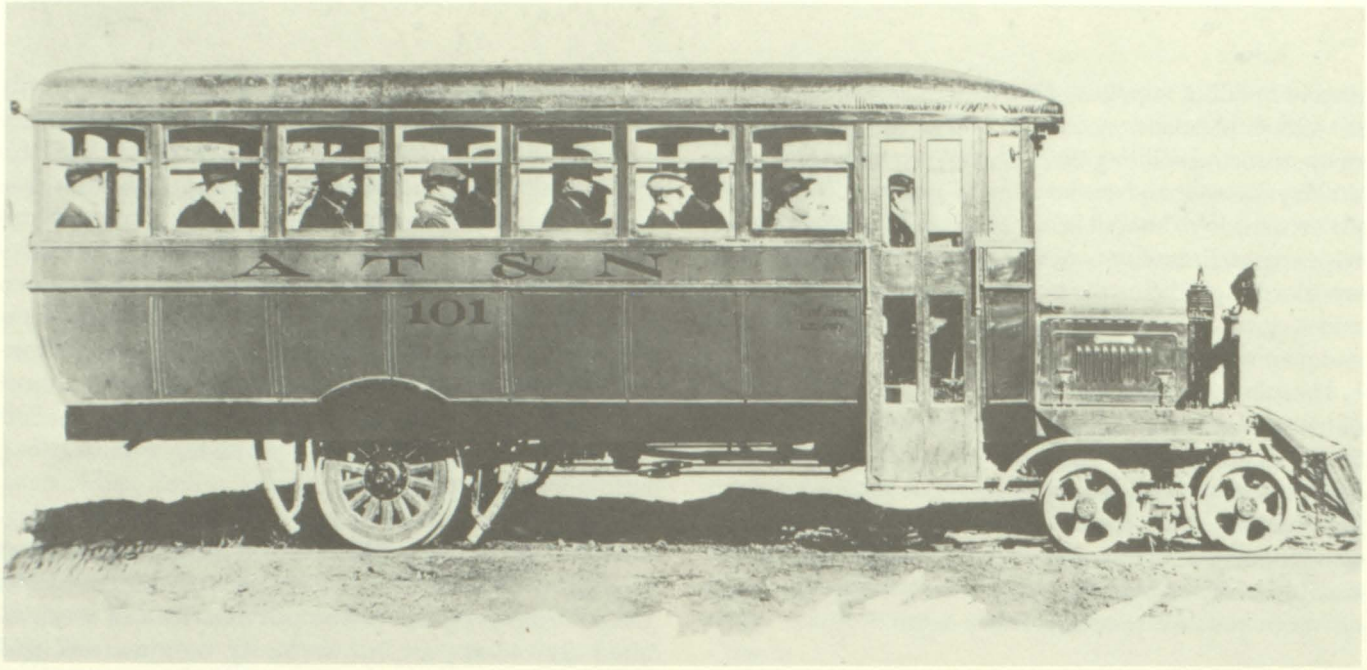
332. "Warnings Against Hoarding," May 21, 1942; "Housewives urged to salvage grease," *Washington County News*, July 30, 1942.

333. "Humble Oil Announces Drilling Plans," *Washington County News*, July 15, 1943.

334. "German Prisoners at Camp Located Here," *Washington County News*, October 23, 1943.

335. "POW Camp Dissolved," *Washington County News*, January 3, 1946.

"Doodle Bug" driven by Mr. Red Walker in the late '20s and early '30s. Courtesy of Louis Ferguson, Chatom, AL.

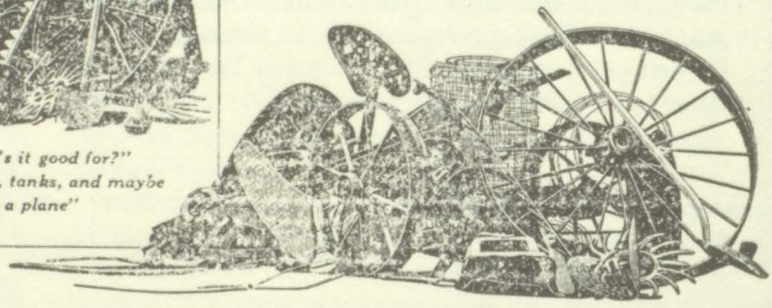


Buy WAR Bonds and Stamps Today

P. O. 3024 Ad No. 16

"What's it good for?"
"Guns, tanks, and maybe part of a plane"

JUNK
needed for War



In the barnyards and gullies of farms and in the basements and attics of homes is a lot of Junk which is doing no good where it is, but which is needed at once to help smash the Japs and Nazis.

Scrap iron and steel, for example.

Even in peacetime, scrap provided about 50% of the raw material for steel. It may be rusty, old "scrap" to you, but it is actually *refined* steel—with most impurities removed, and can be quickly melted with new metal in the form of pig iron to produce highest quality steel for our war machines.

The production of steel has gone *up, up,* **UP**, until today America is turning out as much steel as all the rest of the world combined. But unless at least 6,000,000 additional tons of scrap steel is uncovered promptly, the full rate of production cannot be attained or increased; the necessary tanks, guns and ships cannot be produced.

The rubber situation is also critical. In spite of the recent rubber drive, there is a continuing need for large quantities of scrap rubber. Also for other waste materials and metals like brass, copper, zinc, lead and tin.

The Junk which you collect is bought by industry from scrap dealers at established, government-controlled prices.

Will you help?

First—collect all of your waste material and pile it up.

Then—sell it to a Junk dealer, give it to a charity, take it yourself to the nearest collection point, or get in touch with your Local Salvage Committee.

If you live on a farm, consult your County War Board or your farm implement dealer.

Throw YOUR scrap into the fight!

JUNK MAKES FIGHTING WEAPONS

One old disc will provide scrap steel needed for 210 demi-automatic light carbines.

One old plow will help make one hundred 75-mm. armor-piercing projectiles.

One useless old tire provides as much rubber as is used in 12 gas masks.

One old shovel will help make 4 hand grenades.

MATERIALS NEEDED

Scrap iron and steel.
Other metals of all kinds.
Old rubber.
Rags, Manila rope, burlap bags.

Waste Cooking Fats—When you get a pound or more, strain into a large tin can and sell to your meat dealer.

NEEDED ONLY IN CERTAIN LOCALITIES: Waste paper and tin cans—wanted only in certain areas, as announced locally. **NOT NEEDED** (at this time): Razor blades—glass.

This message approved by Conservation Division

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

This advertisement paid for by the American Industries Salvage Committee (representing and with funds provided by groups of leading industrial concerns).

LOCAL SALVAGE COMMITTEE

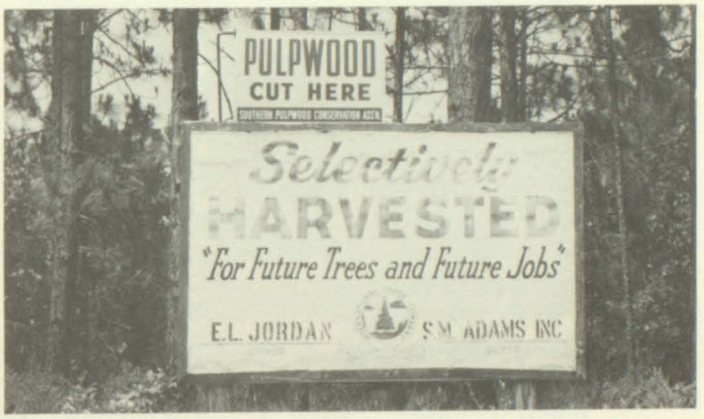
Phone: Howard Scott, Chatom, Ala.

from the German command saying that Germany had surrendered. She was commended for her accuracy in taking the message. No one knew what the message was until it was translated by one of the prisoners.

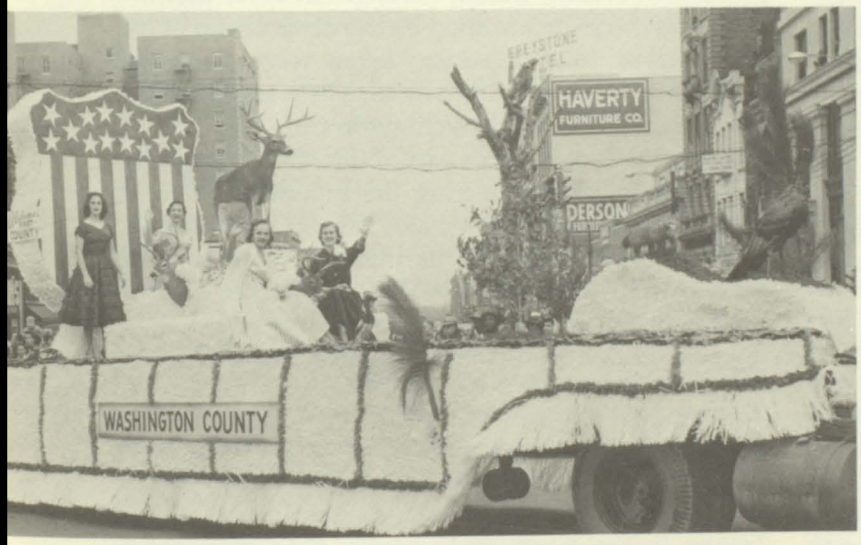
People of Washington County did their share for Uncle Sam by being active in the Red Cross, Emergency War Relief Fund, building a canning plant, collecting scrap metal, buying war bonds and adhering to the rationing requirements.[336] W. P. Pruitt, Collier Dees and C.C. Smith were appointed directors of the tire rationing board. Permission to purchase tires was given only to certain people—physicians, policemen, firemen, bus companies, truck and tractor owners—for eligible vehicles.[337] Mr. G.D. Cotton, rural mail carrier, owned one of the few cars in the county. He is remembered not only for carrying the mail but also for carrying people, groceries, messages, doing whatever he could to help his neighbors.

When the war ended, young men returned home looking for jobs, finding only what they had left—logging, pulpwood, turpentining—and not enough jobs to go around. Even though oil companies had come into the county, the oil industry did not develop until several years later. Jobs were desperately needed, and many young people were forced to leave home to seek employment elsewhere. To help alleviate this problem, Congressman Frank Boykin encouraged chemical companies to locate here and develop the potential wealth of the salt dome on the Tombigbee River near McIntosh. Today more than half of the people employed by these chemical plants live in Washington County. Young people who want to live and work in Washington County can now find employment not only in the timber business, but also in chemical plants and with oil companies.[338]

Three prominent men—M.C. Stallworth, Congressman Frank W. Boykin and Ellis Lee Jordan—well-known and wealthy landowners in Washington County, provided employment for many people in their timber businesses. This picture was taken in 1957. Courtesy of Mrs. Carrie Maud Jordan, Chatom, AL.



This sign emphasizes the importance of longleaf pines to Washington County's economy. Courtesy of Mr. Cecil Brown.



Washington County Float "Conservation." Inauguration of Gov. James E. Folsom's second term, January 17, 1955. Standing left to right: Joan Fuller, Faye Davidson; seated left to right: Roberta Wood, Bernice Daugherty. Courtesy of Mrs. Georgine O. Wood, Jackson, AL.

336. "M.C. Stallworth Heads Drive," January 15, 1942; "Canning Plant Operated by Mr. Earl Gardner," July 26, 1945, *Washington County News*.

337. "Tire Rationing Board Names," *Washington County News*, January 8, 1942.

338. See Chapter on industry.

14

Civil Rights Issues

In the 1960s civil rights issues received wide media coverage, usually negative in aspect, recording marches, riots, sit-ins and voter registrations. This was not the case in Washington County, however, even though its school system was plagued with the problems of funding not only a dual system, but a triple system. Mr. George Holcombe, black principal of Chatom Middle School, said that when the voter registration law was passed in 1965, everything went smoothly in Washington County. Two bus loads of blacks were brought to Chatom from Millry to register to vote. The registrar, Mrs. Glendine Gordy, asked for volunteers from the group to help register because of the large number. Mr. Holcombe stepped forward and offered to help at that time and has continued to help ever since.[339]

School integration also went smoothly due primarily to the efforts of Mr. Edward Turner, county solicitor and school board attorney. He and the school board members worked out an integration plan acceptable to the federal government. Schools in the north half of the county were integrated in 1969 and those in the south half in 1970.

Passage of the civil rights acts and desegregation of schools helped improve educational opportunities for blacks and especially for another group of children who had been inadequately provided for because of their Indian ancestry. They were not accepted in white schools and would not go to black schools. Three separate school systems existed: the white, the black and the Indian systems.[340]

Many Alabamians claim Indian ancestry with pride. Some people do not realize that identifiable groups of Indians still exist in the state, and that for years these Indians have experienced difficult and unique hardships because of racial prejudice and laws governing races other than white.[341] Census figures for 1980 in Alabama show 22 per cent of the white population claiming to be part Indian, 21 per cent of blacks actually naming their Indian ancestors and another 8 percent who claim Indian heritage. In 1970, the race of a person was determined by the observation of the census taker. In 1980, census takers were instructed to ask the race of each individual. These figures show 779 Indians residing in Washington County.

When the Indian tribes east of the Mississippi were driven to Oklahoma during the infamous "Trail of Tears," some of the Choctaws stayed in Alabama. After the army reported its inability to remove all Indians from Alabama, the office of the president issued a decree declaring that the Indians who had in the past owned land could homestead forty acres on

339. Interview with Mr. George Holcombe, August 10, 1981.

340. "Unique School Problem Faced in Washington County," reprinted from *Mobile Press, Washington County News*, June 19,1930.

341. Background information on the MOWA Band of Choctaw Indians is compiled from the following: Mark Gibson, "Alabama's Indians—the Forgotten Minority," *Alabama Social Welfare*, September-October, 1980; Frank Sikora, "Alabama's Newest Tribe, the "MOWA" Indians," *Birmingham News*, November 18, 1977, reprinted in *Envirosouth*; "Mowas File Suit asking for land, town, business," *Birmingham News*, December 2, 1979; Alvin Benn, "State Pow Wow to demonstrate Choctaw Identity," *Montgomery Advertiser Journal*, June 19, 1981; *Atalwachi*, Newsletter of the Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians; program for First Annual McIntosh Spring Festival and Mowa Choctaw Pow Wow; Bennett Weaver, eighteen articles written by him and published in the *Call-News Dispatch* from 1978–1980.

Washington County Board of Education, 1964. *Front row*: T.B. Pearson, Superintendent, J. Purvis Daugherty, Zack T. Dees; *Back row*: Linwood Williams, C.M. Frost, Rufus Dickey. Courtesy of T.B. Pearson, Leroy, AL.

the condition that they no longer speak their language, practice their religion, or call themselves a tribe again. Fearful of removal from their homes, they settled in the most isolated and inaccessible places because of the many people who believed that "the only good Indian is a dead Indian."

For decades, they became a lost people, some historians use the term "isolates" to refer to them. They have also been called "Cajuns," "Those People," "Set-a-Sides," and other names. Alabama recognized only blacks and whites in its segregation codes and even though blacks were badly discriminated against, at least they were recognized. The American Indian was not.

Only in the past fifteen years, since the civil rights movement of the 1960s, have most Alabama Choctaw Indians insisted on being recognized as a separate race. Even today, many elderly Indians are afraid to talk about their culture to outsiders for fear of some sort of discrimination. Ironically, some of these elderly Indians are among the very few who can still speak the Choctaw dialect.

Some Indians have been able to retain their identity because they have exercised a self-imposed segregation from outsiders over the generations. They worked in jobs that gave them some semblance of independence—logging, trapping and farming. Some of the bonds that have kept them together, besides language, have been superstitions, the adversity of discrimination and customs.

Bennett Weaver, teacher and community leader in seeking recognition for the Choctaw Indians of Washington County, writes of the conditions that led to their organization

The story of the Mowa Band is one of progress, pride and pathetic poverty. Stories of their struggles have been passed down by such people as "Aunt" Creasy Reed, 90, the great-great-granddaughter of Chief Red Eagle, leader of the victory at Fort Mims where 500 whites were killed. Courtesy of the Alabama Indian Affairs Commission, Montgomery, AL.

I remember very distinctly when I was a small boy how rough life was for Indian families. The average family was very large. Work was little to be found. It was a struggle just to remain alive, not to mention the necessities of life.

My family was a typical Indian family. There were ten of

Mrs. Viney Taylor born April 11, 1890, in Washington County, daughter of Lydia Reed of north Mobile County and Doc Eaten of Washington County. She married Jerry Taylor of Mobile County. They were the parents of eight children, four boys and four girls. Courtesy of Leon Taylor.

Mrs. Lou Ella Stephenson Snow born September 16, 1897, in Washington County. She married Frank Snow. They had ten children, four girls and six boys. Courtesy of Mrs. Barbara Johnston, McIntosh, AL.

us, six boys, two girls, and Mom and Dad. My Dad had no education. He had to work with his hands most of his life. He worked in turpentine, logging, cutting ties for the railroad, and cutting pulpwood. My mother was a very thrifty woman. We were able to purchase sixty acres of land, build a home and send the children to school.

It was very hard to get any schooling at all because the white people did not have much education and they didn't want the Indians to have any schools at all. There were no Indian teachers because none were educated. The white people insulted us by saying that they might consider paying a negro teacher for three months. Of course, we refused to accept them. Some of the older persons who were head of families pooled their money and hired white teachers out of their pockets. This was before my time. When I was in grade school, the county or state paid the teachers. We always ended up with some of the most unqualified teachers in the system. . . . If the Board of Education had a teacher whom no school wanted, she was sent to an Indian school. At that time we had five Indian schools in the county. The communities that served the Reeds Chapel School were more fortunate than most because of our ties with the Southern Baptist Home Mission Board. We were able to get some very good teachers. These teachers felt that they were serving the Lord Jesus Christ and wanted to help people who were downtrodden.

When I was in high school, we were able, through the missionary, to get two teachers with master degrees; but the county actually did not want to pay the high salaries for them to teach in an Indian school. But after the missionary put up such a good argument, they agreed to pay them. This was the only power that we had because they would not let us vote.

There were *four main factors* that brought change to the Indian Communities. *First*, the education of native Indians was a giant step forward for Washington County Indians. Lucile Reed, who later became my wife, myself, Gallasneed Weaver, Tempress Reed, Nola Reed and Murphy Reed were the first Indians to be educated to teach school. Matthew Taylor and Carol Lee Johnston never came back home.

All of these teachers began teaching in the Reeds Chapel School. This was an important step because the Indian pupils had some of their own to identify with. The parents had someone now whom they could trust to read and write letters for them. Now we had people who could organize plans to implement goals for our Indians. Today we have many young educated Indians who are working in various industries and who have taken leadership roles in their communities. Some of them are on the Mowa Indian Commission.

Second, the right to vote was another giant step forward for Washington County Indians. Prior to 1956 Indians in Washington County were not allowed to vote and as a result they had no power to bargain for anything. But in 1956 we took up an offering in the Reeds Chapel Church and the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church to pay the transportation expenses for John L. Isaacs, missionary to the Indians, to go to Montgomery and talk to the attorney general, John Patterson, about voting rights for the Indians. Bro. Isaacs undoubtedly put up a good argument because the attorney general sent an executive order instructing Chatom to register Indian voters of Washington County, Alabama.

As a result of this order, things really began to happen. Politicians began to come to me and Gallasneed Weaver and ask what they could do for the Indians. Of course, this gave us an opportunity to list some of the things that we would like to see happen in the Indian communities. At the top of our list was employing Indians in the two plants at McIntosh, Alabama.

I had written an article in the Washington County newspaper, *The Call-News Dispatch*, trying to get Indians hired at the plants in 1955 but they said that they had dressing rooms and water fountains only for whites and blacks. My argument was that they could create an Indian department considering the number of Indians living in the county.

Many read the article with enthusiasm, but never took any action to hire Indians at that time. We gradually made some progress, but it was slow because the politicians had to sell our cause to whites. We were disliked by whites because we wanted to get into the main stream of things. The whites said that we were good loggers and that's where we should stay.

Third, after the Civil Rights Act, Gallasneed Weaver and

Washington County Probate Judge John H. Armstrong smoking the peace pipe with members of Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians as they rekindled their first "great council fire" in more than 160 years. John Franklin Phillips, Mowa Chieftain Framon Weaver and Dorsey Weaver, 77, in Indian headdresses. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

I called a conference to plan some new approaches to getting some Indians hired at McIntosh plants. With this new weapon, we thought that perhaps we would have a better shot at getting our Indian citizens hired. When we went in to see them [the company management], they wanted to know who we represented. We said, "The Indians." They said "what Indians; all of the Indians are in Oklahoma. I did not know we had Indians in Alabama."

After a long debate, they said we really have an identification problem. Some of the Indians are as white as I am and some are as black as negroes. Then we replied, "Some one in the employment office can recognize us because they have certainly kept us out of your plants."

We then contacted the Equal Opportunity people in Tennessee who handle such cases. That office called us back and said that the plants said that they did not know of any Indians in Washington County. We then called the Equal Rights people and said "seeing is believing" come and see the Indians for yourself. We called a public meeting for the Indians, and how they came! The federal man was really impressed with the turnout of the Indians. He went to work immediately, and the plants began to hire Indians. Now we have Indian foremen at both plants, Van Johnston and Verma Reed.

Fourth, Tribal Organization is the last major step forward for Washington County Indians. Some of the people said "Gallasneed you and Bennett have a very big job because most of the Indians don't want to be an Indian they want to be white." It's sad to say but that was true. Many Indians did not want to revive their heritage.

Now, there was a reason for this. The states of Mississippi and Alabama had passed laws that prohibited Indians from practicing tribal government. These states had laws which stated that an Indian could not testify against a white person. Who would want to be an Indian under such conditions? As a result of this our people wanted to forget their Indian heritage. This was exactly what the local white people wanted. They would call us white but treat us as a minority group. They would say such things as "The negroes are taking the country over." But because of the Civil Rights Laws, the blacks had better jobs than the Indians.

Tribal Organization began when Mr. Larry Tillman, Principal of McIntosh High School, and I were talking about some possible programs that we could get for the Indians. Since we were not federally recognized, it would be difficult to get any programs. But we kept talking and searching until we came across the *Title IV, Part A Program* which supplements education for Indian pupils. He, Mr. Tillman, said to me, "If you can organize the Indians, I can get the School Board to approve the program and I know a man who will write the program." So the *Title IV, Part A Program* was born.

While we were working on this program, Mrs. Josephine Rivers was working with the CETA Program for the Creek Indians.

While I attended a conference, someone said that the Reservation Indians wanted to tighten up the definition of the word Indian. Any Indian group would have to have state recognition before they would be recognized as an Indian group.

We contacted Representative Turner and he said that he would be glad to introduce the bill. So, our Indian Commission was created.[342]

In 1979, after a century and a half of literal isolation, this group of people came forth seeking, and getting, official recognition by the state of Alabama. They adopted the name "Mowa Band of the Choctaw

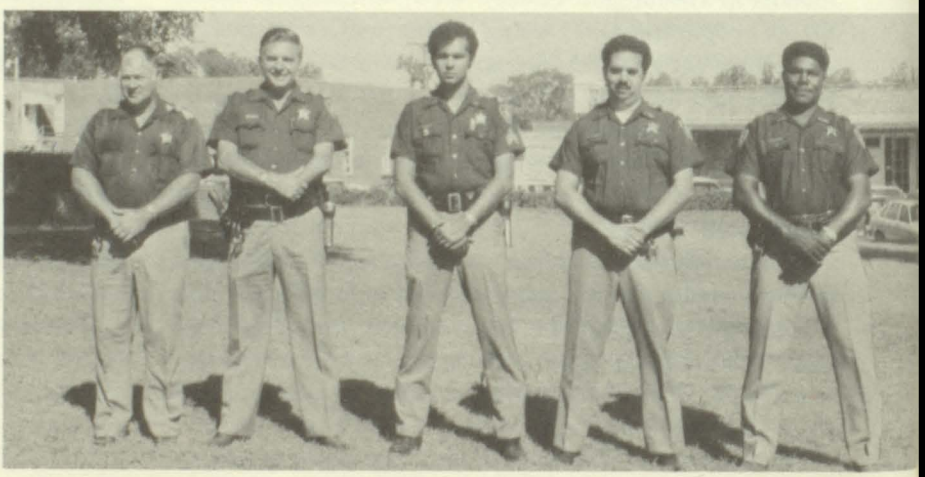
342. Bennett Weaver, "Choctaw Indians of Washington Co.," (unpublished manuscript, July 20, 1981.)

Tribe" to identify the Indians in Washington and Mobile Counties who are descended from several Indian tribes: Choctaw, Creek, Cherokee, Mescalero and Apache. State Representative J.E. Turner of Citronelle drew up a legislative act which was passed creating the Mowa Band (a combination of Mobile and Washington Counties) and established a fourteen-member commission in the two counties. "The purpose of this commission shall be to deal fairly and effectively with Indian affairs to bring local, state and federal resources into focus for the implementation of meaningful programs for Indian citizens."[343] A major goal is to educate their children, teach them to have a good self-concept and to be proud of their heritage as native Americans.

MOWA Band of Choctaw Indians Tribal Officers: John Rivers, Tribal Commissioner, Framon Weaver, Tribal Chairman, and Zelda Weaver, Tribal Secretary.

The Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians was duly incorporated with their tribal office located in McIntosh. The original incorporators were: Bennett Weaver, John Rivers, Vordie J. Rivers, George Snow, Vernon Snow, Frank Johnston, Jr., Shell Rivers, Framon Weaver, Mary McWane, Cherry M. Rivers, Hattie Rivers, Kesler Weaver, Sr., and LeBaron Byrd.[344]

In 1980, the first annual POW-WOW was held attracting several thousand Indians from all over the United States. Also in that year, two candidates made the run-off election in Washington County: Gallasneed Weaver for county commissioner, District 1, and Gilbert Johnston for school board, District 1. Jack Rivers was the first Indian to be employed by the sheriff's department. He now holds the rank of sergeant.[345] John Rivers served as an intern for state senator Sonny Callahan in Montgomery during his last year at the University of South Alabama. He started law school at the University of Alabama, fall of 1981. Already a member of the tribal council, he plans to become its tribal lawyer.[346] Current Board Members of the Mowa Board are: Framon Weaver, Chairman of the Mowa-Choctaw tribe; Mrs. Josephine Rivers, Indian Commission District Representative, Kesler Weaver, Vice Chairman; George Snow, Commissioner at Large; Polly Byrd, Commissioner and Paralegal for Legal Services under a direct grant from the Federal Government for the Choctaw Indians of Alabama; Cleve Reed, District Commissioner; John Rivers, Commissioner at Large; Verma Reed, Commissioner; Laretta Weaver, Tribal Council Treasurer; Jack Rivers,



1982 WASHINGTON COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT left to right: Sheriff William Wheat, Chief Deputy James Sullivan, Sgt. Jack Rivers, Deputy Kesler Weaver, and Deputy John Traylor.

343. Constitution of the Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians of South Alabama.

344. Articles of Incorporation of the Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians of South Alabama: A non-profit corporation.

345. Dale Gehman, "A Day With Deputy Sheriff Jack River," *Alabama Indian Advocate*, June, 1981.

346. Vivian Cannon, "He says legislative experience great; first of his people to go to law school, Rivers wants to help Choctaw Indians in Mobile and Washington Counties," *Mobile Press*, May 26, 1981.

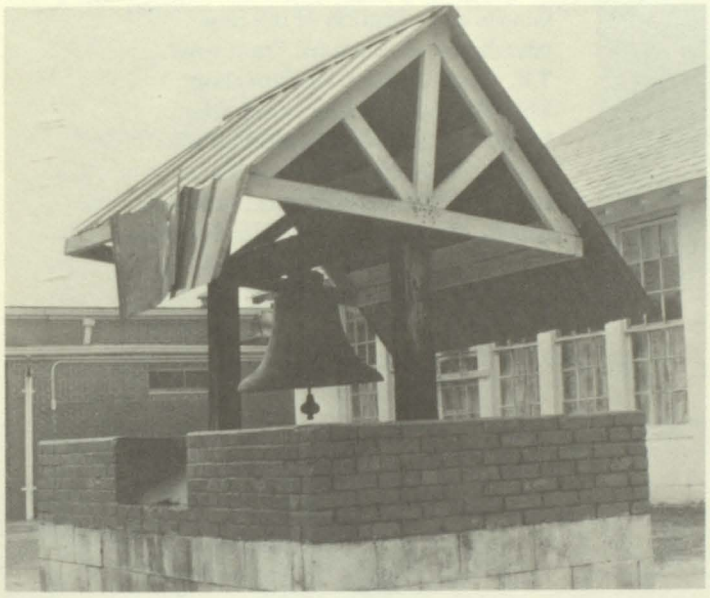
Councilman; and Barbara Johnston, Tribal Council Member.[347]

The missionaries mentioned by Mr. Weaver began work among the Indians in the 1920s. In a letter written to Reverend and Mrs. Elvert R. Isbell of Citronelle, Mr. Edward B. Freeman, Jr., Director of Special Missions, Alabama State Baptist State Convention, says about their work:

> Alabama Baptist State Convention has considered the ministry which you direct to be a mission ministry among American Indians of Choctaw heritage since the work was begun with a survey of the field in 1921. These ministries have been conducted by Southern Baptist under the overall program of missions to American Indians throughout this entire sixty-year period. I am appalled that anyone would attempt to question the validity of the Choctaw heritage of your people.[348]

Reed's Chapel Baptist Church was begun in 1850, long before missionaries came to the county, and has been a source of inspiration to the community through the Christian stewardship of its leaders:

George C. Reed	1850
George R. Weaver	1916
Charlie Stevenson	1916
Earley Reed, Sr.	1922
Martha Waldon	1922 – School Teacher
Earley Reed, Jr.	1924
Blanche McKay	1927 – School Teacher
L. A. Weathers	1927 – School Teacher
Clifford Reed	1931
R. M. Averitt	1932–1949 – Missionary
Mable Malone	1945–1953 – Missionary
John Isaacs	1950–1957
E. R. Isbelle	1957–1962
Earl Walker	1963–1964
Boyd Stanford	1965–1967
Leon Harris	1968 – four months
J. E. Parker	1969–1978
I. C. Snow	1978 until present



Reed's Chapel School Bell is the last remaining evidence of the original Reed's Chapel School, an early educational landmark in Washington County. It was once one of five schools in the community attended predominately by Indians of mixed ancestry and part of a rare three-system school organization in the county that lasted until the 1960s. The school and nearby Reed's Chapel are the hub of the community of about 4,500 residents. Courtesy of Alabama Historical Commission.

347. Letter to author from John D. Rivers, McIntosh, Alabama, July 23, 1981.

348. Letter to Rev. and Mrs. Elbert R. Isbell of Citronelle from Mr. Edward B. Freeman, Jr., Director of Special Missions, Alabama Baptist State Convention, March 11, 1981.

New Washington County Courthouse was dedicated September 14, 1965. Governor George C. Wallace was the guest speaker. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

Washington County Commissioners, 1981. Judge John H. Armstrong, *standing; seated*, left to right: Sherwood Dees, Leonard B. Sullivan, Bodie Carpenter and N. Ebb Turner. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

Guests at dedication of the new courthouse in Chatom. Front row: T.B. Pearson, Supt. of Education, Mildred Womble, Court Reporter, Barbara Agee, Senator John Sparkman, Mrs. Lurleen Wallace, Gov. George Wallace, ____, ____, Jack Edwards, M.C.; back row: Fritz Schell, Tax Assessor, Larmar Agee, John Furr, Tax Collector, Willie Sheffield, W.I. "Red" Bowman, ____. Courtesy of T.B. Pearson, Leroy, AL.

Front row: Hattie Turner, Lurlene Wallace, Gov. George Wallace, Dan Beech, Commissioner; back row: Emmett Carpenter, Circuit Clerk; William G. Lindsey, Circuit Judge; C.R. Loper, Commissioner; Tom Turner, Judge of Probate; Senator John Sparkman; Representative J. Emmett Wood; Georgine O. Wood, Judge of Court of General Sessions; Ray Coaker, Commissioner; Mary Bailey, Jake Bailey, Commissioner and Congressman Jack Edwards. Courtesy of Georgine O. Wood, Jackson, AL.

15

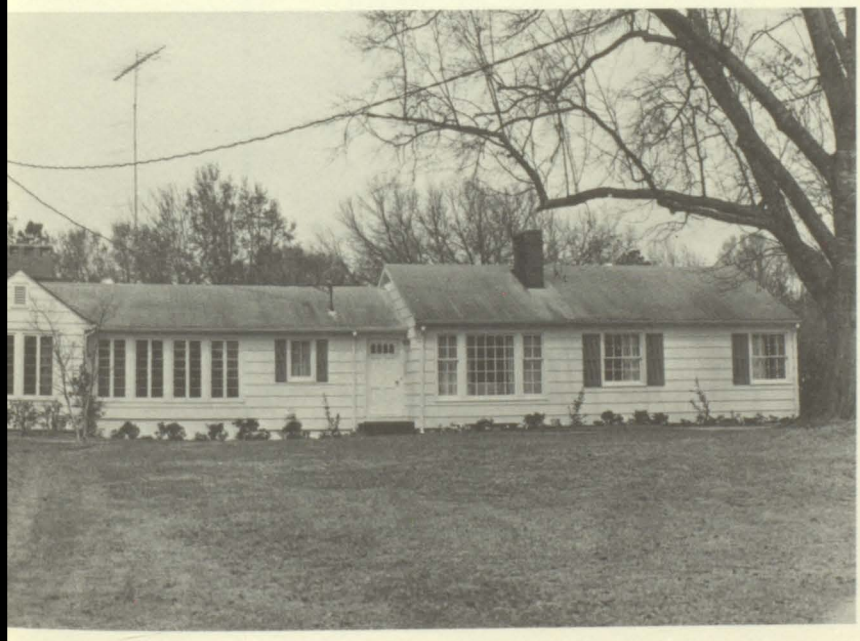
We've Come a Long Way. . . .

It seems fitting to end this book with an editorial from the *Call-News Dispatch* published during Industry Appreciation Week, July 9, 1981. From its earliest beginnings, this newspaper has truly been the "voice of the people" and has been a primary source for this book.

Perhaps many of our readers can remember when, a little over a quarter of a century ago, the economy of Washington County was based on pulpwood, logging and truck crops, with a few cattle and hogs scattered about. When the weather was inclement or crops failed, or animals caught diseases, there wasn't much money in circulation.

But today, as the cigarette ads say, "You've come a long way, baby." Washington County has two large petrochemical industries which generate untold thousands of dollars yearly in such things as payroll, materials and equipment investment. She has a large gas separating plant, two garment manufacturing plants, an electricity generating plant, several sawmills, a lime extracting plant and others. In other words, the county has a more diversified industrial makeup than it had a quarter of a century ago, and it can weather just about any economic "storm" which comes.

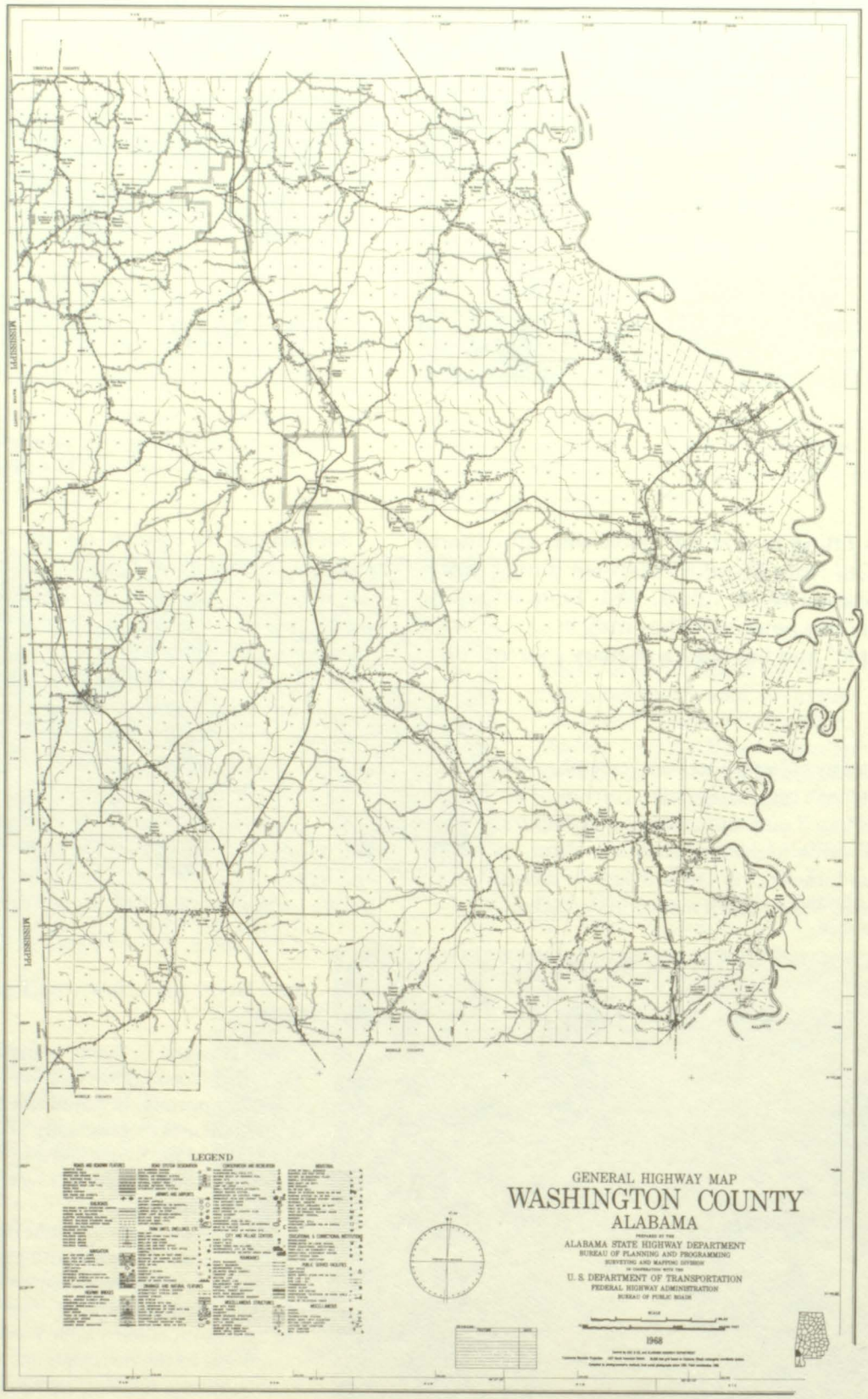
The county's industries have helped provide jobs, nice homes and cars, and also a sound tax base, which in turn affords a sound government, good schools and an excellent hospital and nursing home. In our opinion, if it were not



Scott Home left to Town of Chatom for use as Community Center

When Howard G. Scott "pegged out" recently (that was his term), Washington County lost one of its most dedicated supporters. It would not be possible to chronicle the individual acts of generosity and encouragement he provided, since his *modus operandi* was to avoid public acclaim, and many such acts were known only to Howard and the recipient.

It would be fair to say that until her death in 1973, his wife, Elizabeth C. Scott, and Howard worked together as a team promoting long-range Washington County projects affecting the lives of most of us. Their primary interests were education and public welfare. Their influence was significant in the development of the county hospital, the county library, the local museum, the growth of our school system, successful school integration, and in their deep sense of responsibility to the community that should be an example to us all. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.



According to the 1980 census, Washington County has a population of 16,778 and 5,950 houses. The county's population in 1970 was listed as 16,241, while the number of houses was 4,647.

J. Emmett Wood State Lake at Millry, January 21, 1966. Members of the Conservation Department and J. Emmett Wood (with glasses) stocking the lake with catfish. Courtesy Conservation Department State of Alabama.

for the small and large industries of Washington County, we would still be "in the woods" trying to make a living cutting trees and growing turnip greens and potatoes.

But if the growth of the past 25 years has been great, just wait a few more years and you will witness a phenomenon. With its abundant natural resources, rivers, railroads, highways and skilled laborers, Washington County is going to mushroom and have new industries located at many places along its rivers and highways. We believe this growth will come regardless of whether or not the Tenn-Tom Waterway is completed.

And our county needs to grow. The only way our schools, churches, retail businesses and service businesses will grow is to have still more industries located in the county. There are a few people in the county who don't want the county to grow, but they have already made their fortunes. The rest of us are still trying to make ends meet. The more business and industry we have, the more we will be able to survive recessions and depressions such as we have witnessed in recent years.

In conclusion, we want to take this opportunity to express appreciation to the many small and large industries and retail businesses in the county and to those who have enticed them to invest in the county. Their contributions to the life of our schools and churches and to the economy of our county cannot be measured with a ruler or in dollars and cents, but we all know that without their contributions, we would be in the dark ages rather than on the brink of growth, diversity and possibly even prosperity. We are looking forward to many more years of pleasant association with the people who manage and work for businesses and industries in Washington County.

PART II

People, Places and Things

16

Community Life

Education

Early education in Washington County was much the same as in other parts of the country. It started with teaching in the homes and progressed through the phases of one or two-room schools, private academies, and community "grammar" or elementary schools. Young people left the county to attend high school until a consistent school system, including high schools, was established.

Washington and Mobile counties were unique in that they had three separate school systems—one for whites, one for blacks, and one for those of racially mixed heritage. Until the 1960s, many of the schools for blacks and the racially mixed were small three or four teacher schools that taught grades one through twelve. Generally, there were only two or three students above the seventh grade.

After the Tawler Creek and Sunflower schools were discontinued in 1923, there were twenty-eight school districts and fifty-two schools; eighty-six teachers worked in the system. The school districts were: Fairford, Orso, Malcolm, Pleasant View, McIntosh, Hawthorne, Washington, Daugherty, Wagarville, Leroy, St. Stephens, Lucyville, Bigbee, Frankville, Friendship, Koenton, Rocky Ridge, Yarbo, Hobson, Chatom, Free Will, Dickey, Fairhope, Alex Williams, Spring Bank, Tibbie, Uniform, Richardson, Sim's Chapel, Charity Chapel, Emerson, Deer Park, Shiloh, Burbank, Walley, West Side, Vinegar Bend, Morning Star, Escatawpa, Fruitdale, Oak Grove, Yellow Pine, Laton, Copeland, Barlow Chapel, New Bethel, Millry, Shady Grove, Ganus, Aquilla, Omega.

Washington County had 21 schools in September, 1966: Booker T. Washington, Charity Chapel, Chatom, Deer Park, Frank W. Boykin, Frankville #1 (Black), Frankville, Fruitdale, Hill Springs, Leroy, Magnolia, Millry Elementary, Millry High, McIntosh Union, North Central, Pleasant View, Prestwick, Reed's Chapel, St. Stephens, Sunflower and Wagarville. Eleven of these schools taught grades one through twelve.

In May, 1967, all of the two and three teacher schools closed; both Frankville schools, Hill Springs, Magnolia, St. Stephens, and Sunflower. In May, 1968, Charity Chapel and Deer Park closed. In May, 1969, those closing were Booker T. Washington, Millry Elementary (Black), Pleasant View, and Prestwick. North Central High became Washington County Junior High (later Chatom Middle) and serves grades six, seven, and eight.

Integration was completed in the fall of 1970 with the closing of the high school grades at Reed's Chapel. The high school students were transferred to McIntosh High; elementary students in McIntosh attend Frank Boykin and Reed's Chapel. All other schools in the county were already integrated before this time.

The Washington County Area Vocational Center opened September, 1979, with eight teachers. Subjects offered are auto mechanics, welding, building construction, business education, sewing, and drafting. Subjects were established from a survey of the business and industry serving Washington County.

McIntosh Academy, a private school in McIntosh, was established September 1970. In 1981, 153 students were enrolled. There were private schools in St. Stephens and Frankville for a short time, but both closed. Public kindergarten began in 1978.

In September, 1981, ten schools opened in Wash-

ington County. Including the students of the Washington County Area Vocational Center in Chatom, there is a total enrollment of 4,214. The schools are:

Grades	*Students*		*Teachers*	
Grade K–12	Leroy	656	39	State Accredited
	Millry	698	39	State Accredited
	Fruitdale	540	34	State Accredited
Grade K–5	Chatom Elm.	498	27	State and Southern Assoc. Accredited
Grade K–6	Frank Boykin	438	24	
	Reed's Chapel	179	11	State Accredited
	Wagarville	116	8	
Grade 6,7, & 8	Chatom Middle	253	15	Applied for Southern Assoc. Accreditation
Grades 7–12	McIntosh High	487	29	State Accredited
Grades 9–12	Washington Co. High School	349	23	State Accredited

The superintendent of education is Dr. Fred M. Scoggins and Dr. V.L. Dearmon is the assistant superintendent. Present members of Washington County Board of Education are: John C. Young, president; T.J. Brown, Johnny G. Anderson, Terry Middleton, and Nollie Dees.

Washington County Museum

The Washington County Museum was established by the county commissioners in recognition of the need for a permanent place to house artifacts and items of historical interest. The resolution, signed in 1966 by Judge of Probate Tom W. Turner, allocated rooms in the downstairs area of the courthouse for the museum.

The need for a museum was realized shortly after the completion of the new courthouse when the many valuable and interesting items were displayed in the showcase outside the probate office. These items included a Bible collection, guns, knives, skins and memorabilia belonging to Dr. Paul Petcher, who spent several years in Nigeria, Africa. Members of the committee to direct the museum were Theodore B. Pearson, Dr. Paul Petcher, Howard Scott, and Judge Tom W. Turner.

Today the museum contains many items which have been wisely saved by their owners over the years; they remind one of the hard times of those who lived a generation or two ago. Most of the items are in lighted display cases. There are many newspapers, magazines, newspaper clippings, maps, legal documents, Indian arrowheads and tools made from stone, hand tools of many kinds, kitchen utensils, clothing, logging tools, medical instruments, and turpentine gathering tools.

Among the items not in display cases are a cornerstone from the Washington County Courthouse erected in 1908, two church pews, a school desk with an inkwell and groove for holding pencils, a corn sheller, and a county criminal contract record book.

Following is a case by case listing of other items in the Museum:

1. Spinning wheel, snuff bottles, school slate, handwoven rug, cylinder phonograph record, ocarina (a simple wind instrument), hymnals, sheet music, cotton cards, and a liquor jug.
2. World War I uniform, knives, and gas mask.
3. Bear trap, typewriter, pirate's boatswain pipe, drawing knife, sewing machine, barbed wire strands, sage brush broom, iron-clad lamp stove, and clock.
4. Coins, Indian corn pounder, Indian rock pestle, shark's teeth, and stones.
5. Pot rack, gourd dipper, feather fan, tin cup, fly fan (made from a newspaper glued to a small bamboo stick and cut into strips), corn pone baker, bread tray, kneading pan, wooden mixing bowls, waffle iron, candle maker, sausage mill, coffee mill, boiler, butter mold, churn, kerosene can, kerosene lantern, bottles, mixing bowls, water pitcher, grater, canning jars.
6. Adding machine, typewriter, ledgers, American flag, ice plant whistle, ice cream dipper.
7. Clothing, old magazines with clothing ads displayed, cabbage cutter, ice tongs, plane on edger, banana knife, blades, blacksmith tongs, snaking tongs for timber, anvil punch, and a fifty-two-pound convict ball.
8. Notary seal, flat iron, walking stick, gasoline irons, well windless, shoe buttoner, wooden trying plane, shoe last, wrenches, shuck mop, broad axe, scrub board, clothes wringer, foot jack (used to remove boots), pliers, Indian whetstone.
9. Tin kerosene lamp, wood rasp, petrified wood, calf weaner, grub hoe, square nail, newspapers that recorded some big moments in history.
10. Replica of turpentine still, turpentine cup and dipper, hollow horn boring tool, razor and strap, chopped box, box axe, razor hone, resin dipper, hack for chopping turpentine boxes, shears.

11. Autoclave, cross-cut saw, medical instruments, Sheffield iron, flat iron, auger, meat hook, garden hoe, hand plane and edger, honeycomb knife (used to lift a honeycomb out of a beehive), hack saw, sausage stuffer, lock.

12. Tobacco cutter, tobacco plug cutter, gasoline lamp, hand planes and cutters, ladle for melting wax to seal fruit-jar lids, spindle for keeping thread, jury box, handmade bricks, Model-T Ford brake shoes, corn cracker, cobblestone.

13. Double-face typewriter, wireless telegraph, letter opener, railroad spikes (one handmade).

14. Buggy wheel, double ox yoke, dog for rafting logs, hub and spoke from a wagon, whip, quirt, breast chains for mules, McClellen stirrup, hub wrench, redtop axle grease, hook used for logging, and deer antlers.

There are a few more items in the museum, but space does not permit listing all of them nor the names of the persons who gave or loaned them. But perhaps this list will whet the appetite of history lovers and cause them to visit the museum.

The courthouse is closed on Wednesday afternoons and Saturday afternoons.

Source: The *Call-News Dispatch* April 3, 1975.

Fine Arts

Music has been important to the lives of Washington County citizens throughout their history. As in most rural counties, the people have depended on home entertainment. From pioneer days to the present, families have enjoyed making music and singing.

The fiddle, banjo, mandolin, and guitar played an important part in this type of family and community recreation, for they were relatively inexpensive, and during pioneer days, were often made by the owner. The organ and piano were always popular, but it was not until the 1890s that families could afford them. These instruments were not only enjoyed for their music; they were also a status symbol of sorts. Anyone owning a piano or organ could count on company at least once a week. The piano teacher and voice teacher were important people in the community.

One of the oldest pianos in the county now belongs to Mrs. Sallie Turner Stanley of Sunflower. This piano was purchased by Dr. W.A. Williams over a hundred years ago and was left in the Williams home when it was sold to the Turner family. There is sheet music with the piano that is ninety years old.

Before World War II almost all entertainment was centered around the home, church, and school. After about 1924 there were two theaters in the county; but because most roads were unpaved during these years, many string bands were organized in the home and schools. The "fiddler's convention" became one of the most popular forms of entertainment, and with the addition of a few political speakers during election years, a great way to raise money for worthwhile projects.

There was some outstanding talent displayed at these events. Many families who helped start these contests years ago still have family members active in the same field. Some of the names connected with these bands are: Richardson, Gilley, Phillips, Howard, Clark, Parnell, Bozeman, Grimes, Sullivan, Bailey, Carpenter, Reed, Turner, Powell, Elms, Savage, Gallant, Reynolds, Palmer, Tate, Miller, and Williams.

During the 1920s a school band, consisting of brass and woodwind instruments, was organized at Washington County High School. It only lasted for a few years. It was not until after World War II that this type of music became popular.

In 1946 Mr. G.H. Gavin, a young war veteran from Choctaw County, came to Washington County High School to teach and organize a school band. Mr. Gavin has been band director since that time. Through his encouragement each of the five county high schools now has a marching band and a concert and stage band. The county band concerts have become important yearly events.

Washington County High School was the first school in the state to give credits toward graduation for band and music instruction. This school set a pattern that is used by rural schools in conducting and financing band programs. The musical training received through these programs has meant much to the individual band members, their families, the community, and the county. Many of these bands and band members have received state recognition. One young man, Charles Gavin, was chosen to represent the state in the McDonald's All-American Band in a Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade in New York City. Many band members have continued their musical careers in college, playing with the Alabama and Auburn bands and with others.

Thirty or forty Washington County High School students and two Leroy High School students have become band directors or music teachers. Some have played in symphony orchestras and opera guild orchestras, and several continue to do so. Two of these are Betty Massey Godwin and Shane Dickerson, former members of the Washington County High School Band. Shane is now the band director at Fruitdale.

Rufus Dickey, a graduate of Washington County High School, graduated from Eastman College of Music in Rochester, N.Y., and played for several years with the Mobile Symphony orchestra. He also taught music at East Carolina University in North Carolina and Florida State University. Charles Gavin is now teaching music at Coe College in Cedar Rapids, Iowa and also plays with the Cedar Rapids Symphony Orchestra.

For a few years the string bands' popularity waned. However, in the last ten years this type of music, gospel singing, and bluegrass music have again become very popular. The county now has two festival parks—Lockwood and Hygh Rize—which specialize in blue grass and gospel music. The annual festivals in May and September draw thousands of people from this county and the surrounding counties and states. Another festival park, the Sullivan Family Park, is now under construction. An annual July 4th festival called "Hall of Fame Festival" is planned for 1982 and will feature musicians from the country music Hall of Fame as well as other Grand Ole Opry stars.

Three outstanding county music groups who have attained professional status in the recording and performing industries are: the Sullivan Family, the Journeymen Quartet, and Jerry and Tammy Sullivan. Bob Alday, a county native who now lives in Jackson, AL, has recorded LP albums and is known as the "Alabama Plowboy."

Other forms of the arts are also represented in the county. While art and creative writing have not been taught in the county schools as extensively as music has been, the county has several notable persons in these fields.

One of the most outstanding artists from the county was Mrs. Genevieve McClure Southerland. (See biographical sketches.) Another is Mrs. Vernice Brown Lassiter, who has exhibited her paintings throughout Alabama and in several other states. She painted a mural for the University of South Alabama and for the Chatom State Bank, Millry Branch.

Mrs. Juanita Corners Collins has also exhibited locally and in surrounding states. The dining room of the Scott House in Chatom features a lovely mural painted by Mrs. Collins. Others who have had their paintings exhibited are: Mrs. Alberta Smith Melton, Mr. Sidney Schell, Mrs. Jean Furr Moseley, Mrs. Bernice Beech, and Miss Donna Howard.

Several persons from the county have published articles, stories, and poetry. Mrs. Vauncile Williams Reed published a book of poems, *I Touched the Earth With My Heart*.

An arts and crafts association sponsors an annual arts and crafts show. Little theater groups from Mobile and other cities give performances in the schools. This association has also sponsored an artist-in-residence for summer programs in such fields as art, little theater, and photography. Workshops have also been conducted in needlework, art, and pottery.

Washington County Library

On August 19, 1956, at 3:00 P.M. the Washington County Library was officially opened to the public in a classroom on the present site of the Washington County High School Home Economics Building. Through the efforts of several civic minded persons—Dr. and Mrs. Frank Hastings, Mr. Dennis Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Scott and Mr. John L. Porter, principal of the Washington County High School, and under the aegis of Mrs. Elizabeth Beamguard, director of the Alabama Public Library Service, and the town council of Chatom, a small library was established.

Money for furnishing the room, and for painting, shelving and carpentry work was raised by volunteer efforts. Many a bake sale, pancake supper and Farm Bureau supper was put on by the board of directors and interested community persons.

The first Board appointed by the town council in May, 1956, consisted of: Mr. Howard Moss, chairman of the board until his death in 1960, Mrs. Elva Floyd, Mr. Lamar Agee, Mrs. Edith Wilcox and Mrs. Elizabeth Scott who became chairman upon Mr. Moss' death. A librarian, Mrs. Ola Warrick, was chosen and the library opened for twelve hours a week. With the help of many volunteers, Mrs. Warrick served for 14 years as librarian.

Books were furnished by the Alabama Public Library Service from their depository in Montgomery. As representative for Washington County in the state legislature, Mr. Dennis Porter drove to and from Montgomery on official business. He also picked up and returned the books which were loaned for use in the library. Books were circulated throughout the county through the County Extension Service home demonstration agents. They carried books to club meetings in various communities where members could check them out until the next meeting.

When the new city hall was built in 1965, a special room for the library was included. Today the library is housed in two rooms of the city hall—an addition being built in 1979. It contains 14,500 volumes, many

records, filmstrips, magazines, a microfische-film reader and cassette tapes. It is open thirty-six hours a week during the school year and forty-eight hours during the summer. A Bookmobile reaches all parts of the county. Under the direction of the library board—Dr. Claire Ramsey, chairman, Mrs. Maud Patterson, treasurer, Mrs. Joe Granade, secretary, Mrs. Wilene Quimby, trustee, and Dr. W.A. Taylor, trustee—a staff of three operate the library. Mrs. Jessie Blouke is librarian, Mrs. Linda Orso in charge of the Bookmobile and Mrs. Yvonne Webb, clerk.

Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Scott, a trust fund was left upon their deaths for the maintenance of the library. Their house was given to the town of Chatom for the exclusive use of the library. It is known as the "Scott House" and is now an active community center under the direction of a committee appointed by the library board and the town council.

As a special section is being developed for Alabama and Washington County history and records, the library has been vitally concerned with the publishing of the *History of Washington County: First County of Alabama*. It has served as a clearing house for orders for the book, for publicity, and through a Book-A-Thon, has enabled the school children of Washington County to contribute $1200 toward publishing the book.

Washington County Historical Society

The Washington County Historical Society was organized at a meeting held by interested participants after the dedication of the Tombigbee Settlements Historical Marker on Sunday, May 21, 1978. A nominating committee composed of Mr. Tom Turner, Miss Alice Henson and Mr. D.K. Sullivan suggested the following slate of officers: Gene Schell, president, Theodore Pearson, vice-president; Mrs. Jessie Blouke, secretary; and Mrs. Nanette Bumpers, treasurer. The proposed slate of officers was unanimously elected.

The following are charter members:

Mr. and Mrs. E.O. Bradley, Millry; Mrs. Bernice Schell, Chatom; Mrs. Maggie Lea Kerr, Millry; Mr. Joe Richardson, Hobson; Miss Alice Henson, Wagarville; Mr. and Mrs. Tom Turner, Wagarville; Mr. R.P. Roberts, Jr., Leroy; Mr. and Mrs. Bill Johnston, Wagarville; Probate Judge John Armstrong, Millry; Mr. and Mrs. Niles Wilson, Wagarville; Mr. and Mrs. Gene Schell, Chatom; Mr. Thomas B. Henson, Jr., Wagarville; Mrs. Pierre Blouke, Chatom; Mrs. Joe Granade, Chatom; Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Henson, Hawthorn; Mrs. Sally Stanley, Sunflower; Mrs. Thomas E. Bumpers, Wagarville; Mr. D.K. Sullivan, Wagarville; Mr. Theodore Pearson, Leroy; Mrs. Cecil Brown, Chatom; Mrs. Effie Jordan, Chatom; and Mrs. Lillie Smith, Wagarville.

The membership now numbers over 100 with members from several other towns, cities and states. A quarterly issued in January, April, and August and December furnishes genealogical and historical items of the county.

The aim and purpose of the Society is the preservation of and interest in historical data, places and things concerning Washington County for the present and future generations.

The first project of the Society was to publish a history. Begun nearly three years ago with less than $300 and the hope of a 250–300 page book, the present volume has become a reality. Never with such limited means could such a small group have been able to accomplish this without the generous financial help of those listed below:

Governor Fob James' Discretionary Fund
Dearmon Foundation
Chatom State Bank
Washington County Board of Commissioners
Washington County Board of Education
Washington County Library Board
Tensaw Land and Timber Company
Jackson Saw Mill Company, Inc.
St. Regis Paper Company
Ciba-Geigy
Phillips Petroleum Company
Scott Paper Company
Olin Chemical Company
Michael Onderdonk
C. E. Harrell, Jr.
Washington County State Bank
Bailey's Construction Company
Donald Stallworth
Lassiter Lumber Company
C.E. Harrell & Sons
Millry Bee Company
Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Replogle
Powell Real Estate and Insurance
Millry Manufacturing Company
Dr. and Mrs. Robert Ramsey

Benefit Performance

Many thanks to the Washington County musicians for their time, talent and assistance in presenting a benefit musical performance to help finance *The History of Washington County*. This program, featuring

country western, bluegrass and gospel music was held March 7, 1982 at the Washington County High School auditorium in Chatom.

Those participating were the Journeymen, Thomas Tate and the Countians, Bob Alday, the Alabama Ploughboy, the A. L. Rawls family, the St. Stephens Singing Saints, J. B. Reed, Aaron Bozeman, Jerry and Tammy Sullivan and the Sullivan Family. Special guest stars were Alonzo and Oscar from the Grand Ole Opry.

The program, a great success, was the culmination of efforts of members of the Washington County Historical Society and other county citizens who donated food to be sold and helped with publicity. Guest speakers for the evening were Speaker of the House Joe C. McCorquodale, Representative J. E. Turner, Probate Judge John H. Armstrong, Mrs. Doris Jordan Brown, president of the historical society and Mrs. Jacqueline A. Matte, author and editor of *The History of Washington County.*

Washington County Youth Hunts

Mrs. Carrie Jordan

Martha Annie (Loper) Jordan, born May 22, 1893, widow of Ellis Lee Jordan (1887–1971), returned home to Jordan in the spring of 1938. She moved from Tuscaloosa, where she had chaperoned her daughters

"Miss Annie" Jordan organized Youth Hunts.

while they were in school at the University of Alabama. They were: Carrie Maud (Jordan) Jordan, born November 16, 1912; Margie Lee (Jordan) Plemmons (1914–1976); and Edith Mae (Jordan) Wilcox, born May 23, 1916.

When the deer season opened in the fall of 1938, Annie and Ellis Jordan began to take an active part in hunting. Annie Jordan obtained several good deer dogs, and with the help of friends and the Sud Beech boys—Sid, Cecil, Ed, Lee, and Lon—the deer hunting season became the popular event of the year. The Beech brothers took charge of putting out the deer standers and driving the dogs in pursuit of the deer.

In those early years, Ellis often took long walks over his property, checking land lines and the growth of his timber. Although he liked walking with the Beech brothers on the deer drives, he did not enjoy the deer stands—he only enjoyed moving about in the woods. He had an active mind and was always full of future business plans.

In the earlier hunting seasons there was no club house; while the hunters waited for Ellis and Annie Jordan to join them, they built small wood fires on the side of the road. They warmed themselves by the fire and told deer stories as they made plans for the day. On many Saturdays the hunters gathered in front of the Jordan house and waited for Ellis to have breakfast so he could join them in their hunt. Some would have coffee at the antique dining room table, where Ellis joined them in telling deer stories.

Ellis often recalled the time he walked through his woods, and on seeing a big buck with a beautiful set of antlers, raised his .22 rifle to his shoulder and fired. He expected the deer to fall (he was hit), but instead, it charged toward him. Since the deer was too close for Ellis to take aim with his gun, he had to do some quick thinking. He reached down, picked up a pine knot and finished killing the deer. It was a close call.

About 1944 or 1945, Ellis built a one-room club house with a front porch and added a skinning shed onto the west end of the building. He used rough-hewn, solid-heart pine lumber from E.L. Jordan's sawmill at Jordan. The club house was located at the old Pad Beech homestead, south of the old St. Stephens road, about four miles east of the Bigbee Road on the east side of Simmons Creek. This was a pasture where Annie first kept her cows in the 1940s.

To feed the deer and turkey in the lean and dry years, Annie started growing her own corn in the Dearmon field at Ellisville (Spring Hill community). She also bought corn and planted rye grass and velvet beans in the Bell field, located near the hunting club in the pasture.

Because there was no electricity in the hunting area, Ellis set up a dynamotor and wired lights into the club house. When the Rural Electrification Administration asked Ellis for land to run their lines from Chatom to Highway 43 (crossing his land close

to the hunting area) they agreed to put in a separate line for the hunting club.

In November, 1966, trespassers and resentful hunters burned down the original club house. The antique woodburning stove—with food warmers on top, a big oven, and hot water tanks on the side—was a big loss. It cannot be replaced. Coffee pots, mounted stuffed deer heads, expensive hunting knives, and other kitchen supplies were stolen.

A temporary hunting place was set up at a feeding shed on the top of the hill on the west side of Simmons Creek. Annie built a new club house about 1969. The building was made of galvanized tin and was set up on concrete flooring and concrete blocks. It is about forty-by-twenty-feet in size. A barbecue shed and a skinning shed were built close to the main building. In 1978 Annie built another building, thirty-by-twelve-feet, which is used as a storage room and a restroom. The club house holds four long tables made of pine lumber, benches to match, three refrigerators, two stoves, a stainless steel grill, and two stainless steel washing sinks.

The Washington County Alabama Conservation Wild Life Hunting Club was organized about 1950. Officers were elected, and a two dollar membership fee, to be paid yearly, was initiated. The first president was Robert C. Perkins; the vice-president was Grady Young. Grady, who worked for the Alabama Forestry Commission, became president in 1970 and served until his death on April 2, 1976. After his death, the following officers were elected: W.T. Purvis, president; Sid Beech, vice-president; and Ernest Goldman, secretary-treasurer. Although Robert Perkins retired as president of the Conservation Club, he continued to help with the Youth Hunts.

The Youth Hunts began about 1951, when "Miss Annie" became conscious of the need to teach the young people of Washington County to protect deer and turkey. She worked with the Conservation Club in setting aside one Saturday during the hunting season to hold the Youth Hunt. Rules for the hunt were set by the club members. Boys and girls between the ages of nine and sixteen were invited to participate; the children were not allowed to use rifles. Inexperienced children were allowed to have one of their parents or friends with them on the deer stand.

As many as fifty children came to Annie's club house to take part in the Youth Hunt. Annie often invited officials from the Alabama State Conservation Department in Montgomery to make a speech to the youngsters before they went out on the hunt. After the children returned from the hunt at 1:00 p.m., Annie held a barbecue for them and their friends. Their parents were asked to bring a covered dish.

Often, after the hunt was over, a kangaroo court was held by the Conservation Club officials to determine which child would have his shirt-tail cut off for missing a deer. The children had great fun in catching and holding those who killed their first deer so that fresh deer blood could be smeared over his or her face.

Collier Washington, who worked for the Jordan family for over thirty years, barbecues the meat for the Youth Hunts. The meat is deer, beef, pork, mutton, and sometimes, turkey.

During the early 1960s, the Youth Hunt was held alternately at Frank Boykin's Club at McIntosh, Turner Pine Hunting Club at Seaboard, and Annie Jordan's club house at Chatom.

Over a period of seven years, three trailers were added to the club house hunting area in the Jordan pasture. Two trailers are sometimes used during the turkey season. Miss Annie keeps the big trailer for her private use.

In recognition for her efforts in preserving the game in Washington County, the Conservation Club of Washington County gave Miss Annie parties, a hot water heater, a pressure cooker, and other useful gifts for the club house.

Annie has also received a number of awards from the Alabama Conservation Department for her forty years of service in preserving game. Recently they presented awards to "Mrs. Annie L. Jordan and her employees, Marie and Dan Beech, for efforts on behalf of wildlife and game conservation." Many believe that Mrs. Jordan practices the best wildlife and game management in southwest Alabama.

Washington County Sports History

Washington County has often been called a "sportsman's paradise," and so it is and has been since its beginning. The early county residents required fish and game in order to live, and the thick forests, many streams, and the Tombigbee River provided these abundantly. With careful conservation practices and good sportsmanship, the county provides almost as much game and fish as in pioneer days and has gained wide recognition for this fact. There are many hunting clubs and preserves throughout the county. There is one state game preserve—The Frank and Rob Boykin Game Preserve.

Members of Chatom's 1944 Baseball Team were; *first row*, left to right: DeHass Loper, Thomas Taylor, Leroy McKinley, Tobe Lassiter; second row: Fletcher Schell, Dude Stryker, Jesse Jordan, Jr., J.D. Thompson, Zack Dees; third row: Watt Beech, Marvin Reed, Lilburne Odom, Bud Mills, and Wyman Lassiter.

While hunting and fishing are ever popular, so are the team sports of baseball, softball, basketball, and football. Baseball and softball have been organized sports in the county for many years. Almost every community and log school had a team or two, and competition with their neighbors was always popular. With the opening of high schools throughout the county and the paving of roads, these organized team sports became even more popular, and were included in every school and community athletic program. Basketball was added to the programs, and girls' teams were also organized.

There were a few football teams in the early years of the high schools, but it was not until the late 1930s that this sport became really popular. Those first football teams had little protection in the way of padding and uniforms. Games were played in the daytime on fields that were "dust bowls" compared to what we have today.

FEMALE HOOPSTERS. These girls were members of the distaff basketball team at Washington County High School in about 1917. Only a few of them can be identified as of this writing. Seated: Minnie Jordan, Mamie Long, and Pearl Leigh Utsey; standing, Ethel Schell. Courtsey of Mrs. H.N. Jordan

WOCO PEP TEAM. These are members of Chatom's Woco Pep girls' basketball team, which was organized in 1934 by Theodore Pearson, and which had an outstanding record. They are; seated, left to right: Mildred Richardson, Verna Wilkins, captain, Lorette Wilkins, Lancaster Wilkins, and Tom Dickey; standing: L.W. Gunter, sponsor, Vivian Dees, Cecile Dumas, Victoria Sporna, Vaucile Williams, Mary Catherine Granade, and Georgiana Onderdonk. Not pictured are Hessel Wilkins, Eva Richardson, and Miss Irma Powell, manager. Courtesy of Mrs. Jack McCuiston (Verna Wilkins)

Basketball was also an outdoor sport in the beginning, but with the construction of school auditoriums, it moved indoors. At present all five county high schools maintain well-lighted and well-equipped football fields and basketball courts. The competition is keen among these schools and also among schools of the surrounding area.

The county has had many young men, both black and white, who have played either baseball, football, or basketball in college. Most of these have won scholarships. There have also been some who have excelled in track events.

The county has some outstanding community teams in these sports. Softball is now the most popular community team sport for the adults, both men

and women. For the children there are well-organized Little League and Babe Ruth Baseball teams and Little League Football.

Many young men from the county have played baseball or football with well-known organizations; some have played a season or two and gone on to other careers, while others have enjoyed lengthy athletic careers. Here is a list according to sport, player, and organization.

Baseball

Zack Dees: Meridian, MS (St. Louis Cardinals)
John Long: Tampa, FL (Florida State League)
Ernest H. "Dude" Stryker: Cordele, GA (Cleveland Indians)
Joe Gene Fuller: Columbia, SC (Cleveland Indians)
James G. "Bud" Mills: a Georgia team (Cleveland Indians)
Willard Moss: Dothan, AL (St. Louis Cardinals)
Elvin Ross: Lakeland, FL (Detroit Tigers)
Elgin Laton: Valdosta, GA (Detroit Tigers)
Powell Dean Waite: St. Petersburg, FL (St. Louis Cardinals)
Dennis Wayne Waite: St. Louis Cardinals
Wilmer "Vinegar Bend" Mizell: St. Louis Cardinals
(While not a native of Washington County, Mizell played with several teams in the county, and the people of the county are proud of him.)
Lilburne Odom: Union City, TN (Cincinnati Reds); Cordele, GA (Cleveland Indians) (Odom is a native of Clarke County, AL, and it was there that his baseball career began. Still, he has been a resident and businessman in Washington County for many years, where he has played on county baseball teams and supported all phases of sports.)
Gregory Wells: Toronto Blue Jays
Kevin Moore: Oakland A's

Football

Ernest H. "Dude" Stryker: New York Titans (Jets) (After playing three exhibition games with the Titans, later to be the Jets, Stryker returned to Alabama to become a teacher and coach at Citronelle.)
Rusty Jackson: Memphis Southmen
Birmingham Vulcans
Los Angeles Rams
Buffalo Bills
Steven Jackson: Oakland Raiders
Montreal Allouettes

Sources: Persons listed and Zack Dees

Washington County Medical History

During the county's early years trained medical doctors were few. The practice of medicine was done by lay people who used home remedies. As the county become more populated, physicians began to settle in the area. They were among the few educated men of their time and were most often the leaders of a community.

This chapter pays tribute to those early men and women—doctors, nurses, midwives—who "tended" to the medical needs of their fellow men. They often made house calls, traveling many miles by horse, buggy, or model "T," in all kinds of weather, day or night. If house calls were not made, they saw patients at anytime in their offices and dispensed medicines needed.

It was not until 1953 that Washington County acquired its own hospital. Before this time, most people used one of the Mobile hospitals, often going by train until the development of better roads and automobiles. Small hospitals at Butler, Choctaw County and Jackson, Clarke County were used. The County Health Department also served whenever possible. With the building of the hospital, a new and better era of medicine began for the county.

Following is a list of individuals prominent in Washington County medical practice and related fields:

1. Physicians in the county before 1865—Washington Williams, John Chastang, Josiah Huber, ———Ross, O.D. Lynes, T.E. Collier, G.W. Conway, M.G. Pritchett, J. McAmon, J.P. Richardson.
2. Physicians in the county between 1885 and 1904—W.E. Kimbrough, Sr., John W. Wood, John Gordon, John H. Cooper, Joseph D. Tramwell, J.B. Hargrove, William H. Boykin, Thomas R. Lenoir, D.B. Williams, Walton W. Shoemaker, Julius F. Peavy, Wallace C. McCannon, George L. Izard, Robert H. Coleman, Alford P. Webb, Wiley E. Oldman, Frank D. Haas, Henry F. Wilkins, Theodore M. Blake.
3. Dentists during this period—Young Dahlberg and T. Granade.
4. Physicians in the county between 1904 and 1965—John Chason, Zack Causey, Walter N. Moore, Charles E. Seale, Charles Hutton, Andrew J. Wood, William F. Brown, Samuel T. Miller, Harry C. Crelly, Orvil C. Mastin, Wiley D. Wood, William A. Thompson, Joseph L. Granberry, William J. Blount, James H. Somerville, Jr., Hardy D. Howard, Stova B. McIlwain, Harry P. Cogburn, William B. Brewton, Gaines C. McCrary, William E. Kimbrough, Jr., Willie H. Clarke, Jesse M. Reed, Robert H. Peters, McInnis L. Goff, William C. Tisdale, Otis L. Chason, Claude D. Barkley, William F. Hand, Clyde C. Rouse, Lucius B. Merriam, Isadore Dyer, Thomas T. Box, Edward M. Meyer, Frank M. Hastings, Mark K. Nettles, J. Edward Kimbrough, Larry G. Shipp, Nat E. Hyder, Jr., James H. Price, William James

Blount, Paul W. Petcher, Herman C. Patterson, Palmer H. Warren, John L. Hubbard.

5. Dentists during the period 1904 to 1965—Woodie S. Knight, Henry A. Grimes, A.F. Copeland, W.A. Wood, J.W. Blount, M.L. Smith, Vincent P. Best, Charles H. Jordan.

6. Optometrists—Oscar A. Brierfield, S.H. Nettles, George A. Bronson, James A. Ashbee.

7. Pharmacists—Hattie M. Seely, Grover L. Agee, and I.D. Redditt.

8. Others—Joe L. Henson, veterinarian; Harry B. Freeman, mortician; Leon L. Payne, chiropractor; Edward A. Copeland, allopathic physician.

Some of those named above are still practicing their professions in the county. Others are: Robert Ramsey and Edmond C. Henson, physicians; Sam Seay, Barbara T. Ahmid, Elizabeth T. Counselman, and Wayne Beech, pharmacists; D.L. Coleman, T.H. Hayden, James T. Martin, and Byron Scott, dentists.

Sources: County Physicians Register 1885–1965 and miscellaneous records.

Washington County Hospital

Washington County Hospital has a brief but proud history of service to the people of Washington and nearby counties. Many people have entered through its doors during the past twenty-seven years, some to seek improved health, and others to offer more and better health services to others.

But the actual history of Washington County Hospital goes back even further. County leaders first conceived the idea of the facility and appointed a board of directors thirty years ago. This board labored for five years before the hospital was built and opened to the public.

The first directors were appointed in March of 1948 by the county governing body (then called the Board of Revenue). John G. Kimbrough was chairman; members of the Board of Revenue were Ray Coaker, Dan Beech, Cyrus R. Loper, and John Johnston. The hospital was built on land which was donated by Mrs. Fannie P. Turner. Federal Hill-Burton funds were used to help finance the facility.

The twenty-bed general hospital was opened to the public for the first time September 9, 1953. The first patient, Mrs. Lois G. Taylor, was admitted on September 11. The first baby born in the hospital, Terry Lang, entered the world on September 12.

Architect for the original portion of the hospital was Sherlock, Smith, and Adams of Montgomery; the contractor was Henderson, Black, and Green of Troy. A ten-bed addition was constructed in 1962. Architect was Charles H. McCauley Associates of Birmingham, and contractor was Linden Construction Company of Silverhill.

Two men have served as directors since the hospital opened. They are Mr. Odom and Marvin Turner. Members of the first board of directors of the hospital were George M. Atchison, Tom W. Thompson, Tom Brown, J. Horace Odom, J. Collier Dees, M.C. Stallworth, Jr., Clinton K. Howard, George W. Woodyard, Bridges Daugherty, L.Q. Gunter, Marvin Turner, Mrs. Sally S. Knight, Mrs. Josephine Sullivan, Louie Wilson, Oscar V. Coaker, and Judson Pharez. All directors serve without pay.

Still another addition to the county's health care facilities was made in 1973, when the nursing home was built. Both facilities now have the same administrator, Hiller Dickerson, who provided information for this article. The hospital has had only three director-chairmen during its existence. They are the late M.C. Stallworth, Jr., J. Horace Odom, and Sid Beech. Mr. Stallworth served for twenty-two years.

The hospital has had eight administrators, seven of whom served during the first six years: Claud Clark, Mittie B. Hinson, Price Painter, Shober Roberts, William H. Knox, Charles R. Worthen, Lucille Otts, and Hiller Dickerson.

Washington County Hospital and its patients have been served by many physicians through the years. The medical staff, past and present, has included Frank Hastings, Edward Kimbrough, N.E. Hyder, James H. Price, James P. Wood, Arthur E. Wood, James W. Blount, Guy W. Faulk, A.L. Prine, John L. Hubbard, Herman C. Patterson, Paul W. Petcher, Robert H. Ramsey, Charles H. Jordan, William F. Tillman, and Sergio Gonzales.

Courtesy staff privileges have been granted to physicians in nearby towns at various times, but their names are not listed here. Many other people, too numerous to list, have served the hospital as employees. At least one other group that has aided the hospital staff is the Ladies Hospital Auxiliary; appointed before the hospital was opened, it no longer exists. Members were: Mrs. Elizabeth Turner, president; Mrs. Gretchen C. Dyas, vice-president; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Scott, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Ethel K. Granade, Mrs. Stella Stallworth, Mrs. Ruby Boykin, Mrs. Marie B. Anderson, Mrs. Minnie P. Hurst, and Mrs. Fannie Koen.

The Auxiliary was appointed July 27, 1953. The chairman of the directors requested help in beautifying the grounds and in interior decoration, and also

help in organizing the opening-day program. Another former helping group was the Gray Ladies, who served during the hospital's early years.

A twenty-five bed addition to Washington County Nursing Home is now under construction and should be opened by January, 1982.

Many of the quests of Perkins Hotel in 1929 were employees of county agencies. Seated: E.E. Stapp, AT & N depot agent, Choctaw County; Dr. Clyde C. Rouse, Mississippi; Julia Strickland, county nurse, Port Washington, FL; Olive Ivey, home economics teacher, Beatrice, AL; Janie Smith, hotel employee; standing: Marie Bailey, child welfare attendance officer and Lee Anderson, woods rider for Ellis Jordan. Courtesy of Mrs. Marie B. Anderson,

Washington County Health Department

Marie B. Anderson

The first county Health Department was housed in a room above the Powell Drugstore. Dr. Otis Chason was health officer and Mrs. Mamie Rawls Ratliff, health nurse. Dr. Chason was followed by Dr. I.C. Sumner of Mobile. (His wife was a daughter of Dr. W.A. Blake of Toulminville.) After a few years, Mrs. Ratliff was succeeded by Julia Strickland. Other nurses were Irma Powell, Bertie S. Nelson, and Fannie Mae Loper. Many have followed in their footsteps since the "pioneer" days, when their chief task was to provide "better training for midwives." These nurses also went from school to school innoculating children against childhood diseases.

Later nurses were Ruth E. Moodie, Allene S. Carpenter, Ann Overstreet, and Ruthie Howard. Later health officers were: T.T. Box, W.A. Blake, T.M. Littlepage, Virginia Webb, W.J. Blount, and Paul W. Petcher. Four of our county doctors were born, reared, and educated in the county: W.J. Blount, Andrew W. Wood, W.E. Kimbrough, Sr., W.E. (Dr. Willie) Kimbrough. "Old-timey" doctors who made house calls included the above, plus Dr. John Chason, Dr. R.H. Peters, Dr. C.C. Rouse, and Dr. C.D. Barkley of State Line, MS.

During recent years, the doctors at Chatom Clinic, J.L. Hubbard, H.D. Patterson, and Paul W. Petcher, have assisted in the health programs, giving admirable service. The health inspector for schools, businesses, and other food-handling areas is Wilson Turner. Among the secretaries of the Health Department were Lancaster Wilkins, Carolyn Whidden, Mary R. Dumas, and Sarah G. Odom, who is still serving in 1981. The Health Department is located in a modern, well-equipped building located north of the courthouse.

Forrest Lee Anderson, Jr., and Grady Cleveland, forest ranger, 1931, both of whom "boarded" at the Perkins Hotel. Courtesy of Mrs. Marie B. Anderson.

American Red Cross

Marie B. Anderson

The Washington County Chapter of the American Red Cross was issued a charter by Congress in 1917. This Chapter has always been run by volunteers who have devoted many hours to the various Red Cross programs. Some of the earlier chairmen were Mrs.

Gussie Blount and Mrs. F.C. Turner. Later, Howard Scott, Neilo Couch, Dennis Porter, Robert Perkins, Grover Agee, Eddie Williams, and Dr. Charles Jordan directed the activities. Mrs. Minnie Lou Jordan has served as director of service to military families since World War II.

In 1948 the Blood Program was initiated in Washington County. Sid Beech, Rev. Mack Jones, Vivian Beech, Dr. Paul Petcher, Mrs. Yvonne Hubbard, and Rev. W.H. Ponder are some of the people who have made the program one of the best in the South.

Funds for Red Cross programs are obtained solely from voluntary contributions. The campaign successes are due to the chairmen: Grady Hurst, Sr., Grover L. Agee, Howard Moss, Floyd Replogle, Hugh Garris, Joe Wood, Dr. Herman Patterson, Audrey Beech, Judge J.G. Kimbrough, and Curtis M. Loper.

John Stroud served as treasurer for about forty years and was replaced by Mrs. Gaye Dickey, current treasurer. Mrs. Carrie M. Jordan and Merry Ann Schell have directed water safety courses for the last twenty years. First aid and CPR courses have been under the direction of the chapter board. It has been an outstanding program, training hundreds of people.

Disaster services have been under the supervision of Mrs. Edith Wilcox. The Chapter has many awards for accomplishments during tornadoes, floods, and other natural disasters. Special recognition was given for services during hurricanes Camille and Frederick.

Miss Beatrice Graybill served as chapter executive from 1948 until she resigned in 1954. For the last twenty-five years, Mrs. Ola G. Warrick has filled the position.

Washington County Department of Pensions and Security

The early history of the Department of Public Welfare, as it was first known, is in the General History, Chapter 13. The welfare department was reorganized in 1959 and became the Department of Pensions and Security, its services increasing with every passing year. The present staff consists of twenty workers housed in a new building on the site of the former Chatom Tavern. The present director is Mrs. Rose Johnson. Directors who preceded her were Marie Bailey Anderson, Ruby McKee Boykin, Alberta Austin, Marilyn George, Mary Bernice Barton, Virginia Bayless, Doris Bender and Marie Alexander. Through the years other employees have been Beulah Mae Koen Herrington, Minnie May Pugh, Claudia Lindsey, L. W. Stabler, Hessel Wilkins, Myrtle Waite, Ethel S. Lambert, Helen Smith, Bernice Bell, Opal Dickey, Florence Herring, Lucille Granade, and Carrie Mills.

Alabama Cooperative Extension Service County Agent's Office

The Washington County department that we know as the county agent's office got its start in 1910 with the appointment of Albert Norman as the first county agent. He resigned a year later, and H.H. Best was appointed in 1911. Mr. Best retained this post until he resigned in 1936, due to ill health. He served several years after this as assistant county agent.

Mr. Dewitt O. Estes, extension chairman, is pictured with Mrs. Estes and friends at his retirement dinner. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

There is no record of a home demonstration agent for these first years.

Following are some of those who have served the county during the years. These people not only served in their official capacity, but also helped to build the county and its communities in ways too numerous to list. They contributed to the educational, civic, social, and religious growth of our large rural county.

County agents were: Albert Norman, H.H. Best, Ralph R. Jones, Howard Moss, Dewitt Estes, Thomas E. Fuller. Assistant county agents were: J.P. Robinsom, H.H. Best, John D. Griffin, W.D. Bynum, H.N. Barton, John H. Gilmer, Jasper Jernigan, Dewitt O. Estes, Kenneth Copeland, Joseph E. Rigsby, Clayton Holmes, Kenneth Barlow, Thomas E. Fuller, Larry Purnell, and Arthur L. Threatt.

Home demonstration agents were: Opal Jones, Annie Laura Crawley, Mildred Gilbert, Elizabeth Emfinger, Sybil Murphy, O'Neal C. Moore, Myrtice Williams, Dot Vick, Vivian Waters, Julianne Thompson, Roma J. Weeks, and Sarah H. Hazen. Assistant home demonstration agents were: Virginia Lowery, Elizabeth Emfinger, Frances Adams, Amyrillis Davis, Dot Vick, Zella R. Bunch, Adelaide Hurd, Roma J. Weeks, Ernestine P. Vann, Dorothy Henze, Faye V. Daugherty, Dorothy Haney, Mary N. Cook, and Patricia Taylor.

Sources: Dewitt O. Estes, Thomas E. Fuller, and Sarah H. Hazen

This farm pond was completed for livestock water and is located on Larry Powell's farm, Leroy, AL. Courtesy of USDA Soil Conservation Service.

Grassed waterway on Emma Causey's farm, Millry, AL. Courtesy of USDA Soil Conservation Service.

History and Mission of Soil and Water Conservation in Washington County

The Washington County Soil and Water Conservation District was organized by local people. On March 24, 1958, it became a legal subdivision of Alabama state government. From 1941 until 1958 Washington County was one of five counties, along with Mobile, Baldwin, Clarke, and Choctaw, that made up the Mobile River Soil Conservation District.

The District is governed by a five-man board of supervisors, composed of landowners from different communities within the county. Since 1941 many men have sacrificed much time and effort without pay while serving on the board. Past members of the board of supervisors were: A.H. Kumler (Millry); George Quiggle (Fruitdale); Ben Glover (Leroy); and Forest Bumpers (Wagarville). These men represented Washington County when it was part of the Mobile River Conservation District. Supervisors who have served on the board since it became an individual district in 1958 include: Richard Quiggle (Fruitdale); John Garris (Leroy); T.C. Britton (Aquilla); Russell Hartley (Copeland); Oscar Braun (Frankville); and Burt Bumpers (Wagarville). Members of the present board of supervisors are: Bedsole Moseley, chairman (Leroy); Russell Hendrix, vice-chairman (Fruitdale); Rodney Richardson, secretary-treasurer (Leroy); W.T. Purvis, (Koenton); and Judge Harold Odom (Chatom).

The purpose of the District is to provide for an organized procedure to assist farmers, land users, organizations, and local governments with the planning and application of conservation practices. In order to secure assistance in furthering its objectives, the District entered into a working arrangement with the USDA's Soil Conservation Service (SCS). Under this arrangement, SCS provides technicians to help the District with its conservation efforts.

Mr. R.C. Perkins was the first Soil Conservation

Service employee in Washington County. He was district conservationist from 1941 until 1976. For thirty-five years he assisted landowners in planning and applying conservation practices. Other SCS employees who have worked in Washington County are: Herman Johnson, (1948–1957); Lyndon McCavitt (1976–1978); and Andrew Williams (1978–1980). SCS employees working in Washington County at the present are: David T. Sheffield, since 1957; Tommie Stewart, since 1965; and Floyd Wood, since 1980.

In 1950 the SCS introduced Bahia grass to Washington County. Many Washington County farmers would have gone out of the cattle business if it had not been for Bahia grass. Soon after, farmers started rotating corn and soybeans with Bahia grass in order to increase crop yields and reduce soil erosion. In the late 1940s some farmers were producing only ten to fifteen bushels of corn per acre; but corn planted after Bahia grass and on these same fields was yielding eighty to ninety bushels per acre by the early 1950s.

Landowners in Washington County have benefited greatly from the services provided by the District and the SCS. Since 1941 landowners have been assisted with the construction of over 600 ponds, over 100 acres of vegetated waterways, 150 miles of terraces, 50 seep spring developments, 30 waste lagoons. They have also been assisted with the writing of nearly a thousand conservation plans.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) is an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture. There is an ASCS office in each agricultural county in the United States.

The ASCS office in Washington County is located in the Frank Turner Hall, Chatom. Before moving to the Frank Turner Hall in 1942, the ASCS office was first housed in the Granade Warehouse. It was later moved to the Onderdonk Building, then to the State Liquor Store building, and finally, to the present location.

The ASCS was established by Congress in the early 1930s to carry out authorized farm programs. At the time this agency was started, there was a surplus of almost all farm commodities and, therefore, prices were very low. The program offered acreage control and price support measures in an effort to bring supplies more nearly in line with demand. Many Washington County farmers participated in this program. At that time more than ten thousand acres of cotton were planted each year on about one thousand farms in Washington County. There were four cotton gins in operation in the county.

During the Dust Bowl era the federal government established an agricultural conservation program which shared costs with farmers to carry out approved conservation measures. This program is used extensively all over the United States to solve conservation problems that would not otherwise be solved.

In Washington County many landowners have participated in this program—building farm ponds, terracing farmland, establishing vegetative cover on eroded land, and planting trees.

Over the years many farm programs have been authorized by Congress. They include acreage controls and price supports during years when there have been surplus commodities; and the food program, during World War II, which encouraged production in times of shortages.

ASCS programs are administered in counties by a farmer-elected county committee, and the day to day operations are the responsibility of the county executive director.

The current county committeemen are Robert H. Tucker, Theodore Scarbrough, and Bedsole Moseley. The county executive director is Bobby Nichols. County committeemen who served in prior years were Nelson Moseley, Coleman Moseley, Shelley Moseley, Chester M. Frost, George Quiggle, Jack Granade, S.G. Tucker, Sr., A.H. Kumler, George W. Williams, and Winton H. Stokley.

Imogene L. Odom is chief clerk and has worked for ASCS in Washington County for more than twenty years. Pat Williams, clerk, has worked for ASCS for more than five years.

Ormond R. Platt retired in 1979 after having worked more than forty years for ASCS in Washington County as county executive director, field supervisor, and clerk. Others who served in the county as executive directors were Ponder Livingston, Ewell Pickett, Roy Perry, U.J. Black, and Sam Gibbon.

Ralph Jones, Extension Service county agent, served as secretary to the county committee. This was near the time the agency began; it was known as the AAA Agency.

History of Chatom State Bank

Chatom State Bank was organized because Mr. J. Sam Granade and his two sons, James N. Granade and Joe C. Granade, recognized the need for the establishment of a bank in Washington County.

On Saturday June 6, 1908, a group of men met in the office of Granade and Granade, Attorneys, for the purpose of organizing a bank. The charter was filed on July 1, 1909, with a capital stock of $25,000 and 250 shares at $100 per share. The following were named as presiding officers of the newly organized bank: James N. Granade, president; Oscar L. Gray, vice-president; C.T. McCorquodale, secretary; M.L. Smith, cashier. The first directors were: J.S. Granade, Frankville; O.L. Gray, Butler; C.F. Carpenter, Millry; Joe C. Granade, Chatom; W.J. Williams, Fruitdale; T.J. Dees, Chatom; James N. Granade, Chatom; M.L. Smith, Chatom.

Business of the bank was first conducted in the tax assessor's office in the Washington County Courthouse and continued there until 1914. At that time, Granade and Granade, Attorneys, erected a building on Center Street, across from the front of the courthouse, and leased this to the bank from 1914 until 1952.

The first Chatom State Bank built 1914; picture ca. 1949. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

This bank building was constructed of brick and had an open entry porch and stairway that led to law offices upstairs. Although a modest building in size, Italian marble was used in parts of the interior; mahogany and iron were used in the teller cages. The open fireplace in the lobby was used for heating.

During the Depression years, when the federal government required all banks to close doors for a specified period of time, Chatom State Bank was one of the few area banks that was able to reopen immediately.

The second bank building, a modern brick structure, was built across the side street from the first building. The new bank opening was arranged to coincide with the seventy-fifth birthday of Mr. Granade, who had continued to serve as president. The grand opening was on September 29, 1952.

New Chatom State Bank built in 1952. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

There were six persons actively employed at this time: Mr. James N. Granade, president; Mr. Irving Adams, cashier; Vivian Williams, assistant cashier; Curtis Loper, Vivian Caten, and Marie Pilot, bookkeepers.

In 1952 the bank had assets totaling $120,000 and transacted approximately $1.75 million of business annually.

Officers and directors in 1952 were as follows: president, James N. Granade; vice-president, Pugh Granade; vice-president and cashier, Irving Adams; directors, G.D. Cotton, Joe C. Granade, and James N. Granade, Jr., sons of James N. Granade. (A brother to James N. Granade, also named Joe C. Granade and one of the early co-founders of this bank, had died December 18, 1913.)

Due to a steady growth, it was necessary to build yet a larger banking facility. A new bank building was erected in the same place as the first bank building. The bank had at this time grown to a $6.5 million bank. The newest facility opened its doors on June 16, 1971, and the open house was held on June 23, 1971.

After Mr. Granade's death on September 27, 1969, his eldest son, James N. Granade, Jr., was elected president and held this position until he retired in 1977. At this time Curtis Loper was elected president. Direct descendants have continued to be active in this business.

On August 20, 1974, a branch bank was opened in a trailer at Millry, and on May 31, 1980, the branch bank moved into a permanent structure.

Mural in Chatom State Bank, Millry Branch: artist is Mrs. Vernice Brown of Millry. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

Millry Branch of Chatom State Bank. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

Through the years Chatom State Bank has grown with the county. It has enjoyed close customer relationships because its purpose has always been to meet the needs of the people of the area and to help the county grow in a healthy economic way.

CIBA–GEIGY Plant History

Natalie Green, *Public Relations Dept.*

Mud, mules, and thirty-two employees didn't mark a very auspicious beginning for Ciba-Geigy Corporation at McIntosh, but from those humble days of 1952 grew the Mobile area's fourth largest industrial employer.

Constructed on land cleared largely by mules slopping through the mud, Ciba-Geigy today is one of the largest chemical plants in the Southeast, producing nearly one hundred products in the fields of agriculture, plastics and additives, and dyestuffs and other specialty chemicals.

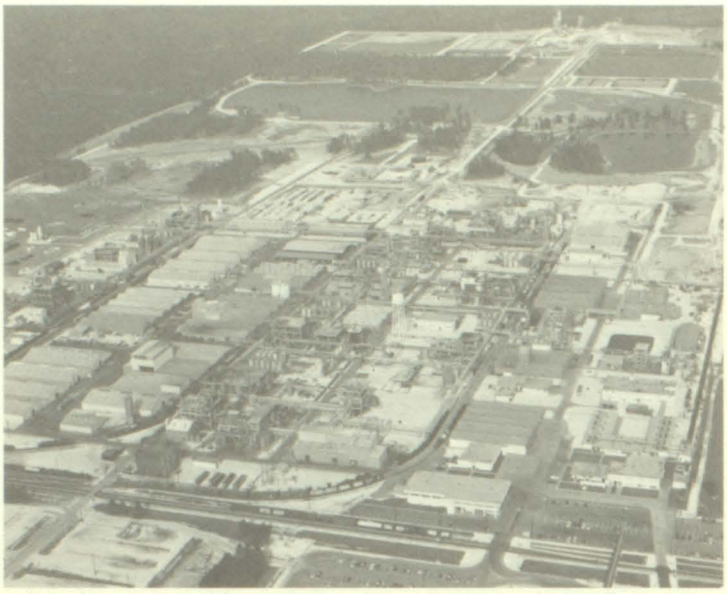
The Ciba-Geigy organization dates back several years before the American Revolution. The original Swiss Geigy company was primarily a producer of dyes through its history, but later branched into production of other specialty chemicals.

Ciba-Geigy's McIntosh plant in the early 1950s was constructed to produce one product—DDT, the Nobel Prize-winning insecticide. As newer and more sophisticated pesticides came to the fore, the Washington County facility grew to a multi-purpose production plant. This growth mirrored the company on a worldwide level, as Geigy merged with a former competitor, Ciba, and became Ciba-Geigy in 1970.

Today, Ciba-Geigy at McIntosh provides employment for about 1,180 area people, with a yearly payroll of $30 million. The plant annually pumps more than $100 million into the southwest Alabama economy, in the form of payrolls, purchases, and taxes.

A few of the products currently made at the plant include herbicides and insecticides, fluorescent whitening agents for laundry detergents, products to

Washington County State Bank, McIntosh Alabama. Incorporated August 15, 1978. President, John F. Gittings; Secretary, George G. Woodyard, Jr.; Board of Directors—George G. Woodyard, Jr., Carroll Daughterty, Frank Everett, Robert E. Reams, Howard R. Daughterty, Joe. C. McCorquodale, Jr., Paul Parham II, Roy E. Patrick, Nelson B. Mosely. The new bank building was completed in 1980.



CIBA-GEIGY photo by Brown & Root, Inc.

counteract unwanted trace metals in foods and beverages, and stabilizers to give longer life to plastics, adhesives, rubber, and fiber.

The 1,500-acre facility at McIntosh is the site of one of the more sophisticated air and water pollution control systems. Also located on the plant's property is a wildlife preserve for deer, turkey, and other animals that populate Washington County.

Olin Plant History

McIntosh, Alabama, the location of Olin's largest chlorine and caustic soda manufacturing complex, is approximately one mile west of the Tombigbee River and one mile east of U.S. Highway 43 in Washington County. McIntosh is approximately 45 miles north of Mobile and 24 miles south of Jackson, Alabama. The company owns 1600 acres along the Tombigbee River and the developed plant site (approximately 175 acres) lies adjacent the Southern Railroad tracks.

The existence of a large underground salt dome was discovered at McIntosh at a depth of 450 feet by the Gulf Oil Company while exploring for oil in 1945. The dome, which is of high purity and is easy to mine, is approximately one mile in diameter and can accommodate well over 100 years of expanded operation.

The McIntosh facilities were laid out immediately adjacent the salt dome in 1951 by the Mathieson Chemical Corp. with a view to expansion as required by the growth of chemical consuming industries in the South. Two cell rooms were built for the production of chlorine and caustic soda to serve the needs of rayon, paper, textile, chemical, and other industries located in the deep South.

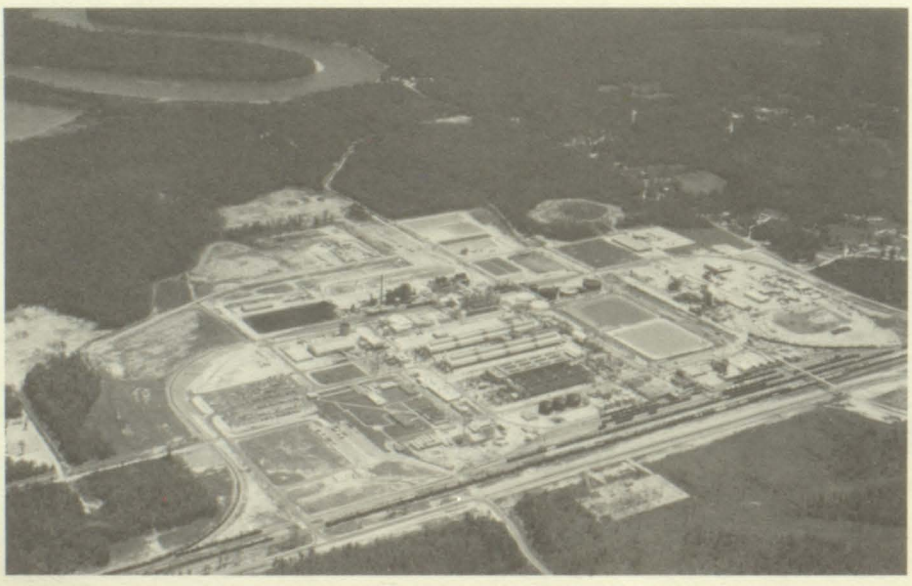
The major raw material needed in the production of chlorine and caustic soda in addition to salt is a large quantity of electrical power supplied on a non-interrupted basis. Electricity used by the plant is presently over four million kilowatt hours per day and is supplied by Alabama Power Company.

An organic plant was completed in 1952 which now produces PCNB, TCAN and Terrazole.

In July 1976, construction was completed on a facility to manufacture sodium hypochlorite.

Ground was broken in March 1976 for construction of a facility designed to utilize the most advanced and proven diaphragm cell chlorine-caustic soda technology. This 212 cell diaphragm cell plant, the largest in the Southeast, was brought on stream in two phases. One cell room was energized in November of 1977 and the other cell room was started up in September of 1978.

The plant operates continuously 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, circulating approximately 3,700 gallons



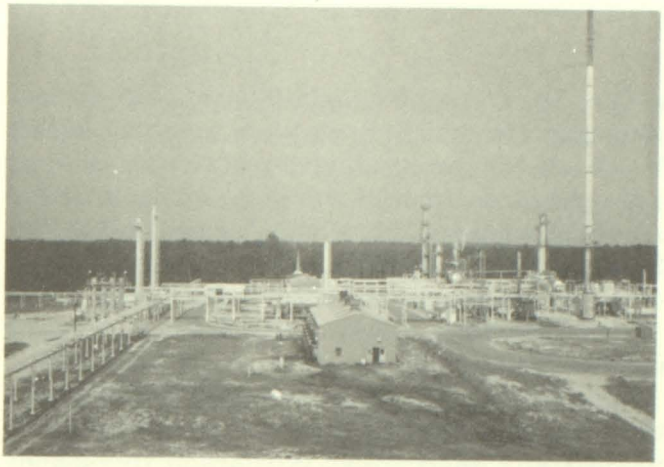
OLIN Chemicals.

of brine per minute from seven brine wells. Presently the wells are used to supply approximately 5,600 gallons of fresh water per minute.

The most recent addition was the sodium chlorate plant which was completed in January of 1979.

Total plant operations continue to manufacture products at a level consistent with market demand of the total industry and provides employment for some 600 area residents.

Products include chlorine, caustic, PCNB, salt, and soil and seed fungicides.



Chatom gas processing plant of Phillips Petroleum Company. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

Phillips Petroleum Company

Phillips Petroleum Company, located on Alabama Highway 56 about five miles east of the Mississippi state line, was placed into operation on July 7, 1974. The latest in environmental equipment and techniques are found at the Chatom area gas processing plant.

Gas for plant processing is obtained from four company-owned wells, all located on producing sites near the plant. Since these wells produce what is commonly known as "sour gas," which contains a high concentration of deadly hydrogen sulfide, the design of plant and production facilities included the ultimate in automated safety and environmental control equipment.

Super-sensitive hydrogen sulfide monitors at well sites and throughout the plant will immediately set off a series of warning lights and alarms at the slightest indication of danger, and if necessary, will automatically shut down all producing, process, and loading operations. An example of the extreme sensitivity of these safety controls is illustrated by the fact that they can be triggered by a mere puff of smoke.

The latest environmental protection equipment and techniques are in use at the Phillips plant to assure the continuation of clean air and water in Washington County. In keeping with the company's clean air and water policies, the plant has its own water disposal system for the maximum protection of area streams and rivers.

At present, twenty-three men and women are involved in the twenty-four-hour operation of this highly automated installation. Although nine of these are veteran Phillips men who were transferred to Chatom from other company operations in other states, the majority of plant personnel were hired locally.

From an approximate inlet volume of twenty-five million cubic feet of gas per day, the plant produces raw sulphur, natural gas, butane, propane, isobutane, and distillates. Many of these products are sold directly to area customers, and are transported from plant storage and loading facilities to these nearby markets by truck transport shipments and through local pipelines systems.

However, about six thousand barrels of stabilized condensate and raw gasoline are transported each day by pipeline to Mobile, then barged to the Texas Gulf coast for subsequent pipeline shipment to the Borger refinery and NGL process center.

Plant Superintendent Jim Archer states that current production is 3500 barrels of oil, 15,000 gallons of propane, 13,000 gallons of butane and 148 long tons of sulphur per day. Annual payroll is $660,000; annual taxes paid $2 million; annual royalties paid $4.7 million.

Washington County was formally declared the state's fourteenth oil field in November, 1970, by the Alabama Oil and Gas Board.

International Paper Company

The abundant forest resources of Washington County have been a vital source of wood for International Paper Company since the opening of the Mobile mill in 1929.

International Paper Company began operation of one of its first concentration woodyards in Chatom in 1951. The late E.L. Jordan recognized a need for pulpwood thinning in the natural pine forest and was instrumental in locating the company's yard in Chatom. While the present yard was under construction, the company operated on Mr. Jordan's sawmill site in

Jordan. The company bought the site of its present yard from Mr. Jordan. Yards were later built in McIntosh and Vinegar Bend, giving International Paper a woodyard on each of the three railroads in the county. Currently, Chatom and Vinegar Bend are active woodyards. International Paper Company presently purchases approximately seventy thousand cords of wood a year from the landowners of Washington County.

The following are some of the names of International Paper Company foresters who have been associated with forest-related activities in Washington County: Tom Kennedy, Kenneth Seymour, Joe Croom, Louis Dantzler, G.A. Brock, and Bill Toomey.

International Paper Company maintains a Woodlands Office in Chatom. This office is responsible for land management activities on company-owned fee lands and long-term lease lands in Washington, Mobile, Choctaw, and Clarke counties. It also manages activities on privately owned lands in Washington, Mobile and Baldwin counties as cooperators in the company's Landowner Assistance Program. In Washington County, International Paper owns in fee or has under long-term lease approximately twenty-one thousand acres of forest land. There are eighty-three thousand acres of privately owned lands included in the Landowner Assistance Program. The Woodlands Office is also responsible for the purchasing of timber directly from private landowners as a source of raw material for our Wiggins, MS complex and the Mobile mill.

Today there are twenty-five International Paper Company employees employed in the Woodlands Office activities in Washington County.

Marshall Durbin Company

In October, 1963, the Marshall Durbin Company of Birmingham announced plans to construct a $200,000 broiler-chick hatchery in Chatom. The company had expanded their facilities in Washington County, and Woodrow Durbin of Mobile, vice-president of the company, believed that there were enough growers in the area to support a hatchery and that the Chatom hatchery and Washington County growing area would in turn support the Mobile processing plant.

The hatchery was opened in June, 1964, and employed seventeen people. It turned out 148,000 baby chicks per week for the first few years. There were seven breeder flocks consisting of 40,000 hens and eighteen broiler growers.

This industry has grown in its twenty-year existance, and at present, the hatchery employs fifty people and has a payroll of $300,000 per year. It produces 525,000 chicks per week for the area of Washington County and a part of southeast Mississippi. There are now twenty-nine growers in the county, who produce 3.21 million broilers per year for an estimated total income of $370,000. The egg producing houses now number sixteen and have a production of 2.3 million eggs per year for a total estimated income of $287,500 per year.

This industry has become an important part of the economy of the county.

Sources: Marshall Durbin, Chatom Hatchery, and *Call–News Dispatch*.

St. Regis Paper Company

The St. Regis Paper Company has a Southern Timberlands Division district office at McIntosh, Alabama. The company has had offices there since 1956 and now has 10 fulltime employees.

As one of the largest forest managers in the county, the company owns or controls almost 71,000 acres. The economic impact of St. Regis in Washington County is several million dollars annually.

In addition, St. Regis has a woodyard in Washington County. Washington County is part of the company's Mobile District, which also includes the counties of Mobile, Clarke, Marengo and Choctaw. There are two other woodyards in the Mobile District, both in Marengo County.

St. Regis operations in Washington County include both land management and timber purchase. The company has land management agreements in the county with Tensaw Land & Timber Company, Mrs. Frank Boykin and Catherine Boykin, the George G. Woodyard, Sr. Estate, and Maggie Cater.

Working in agreement with the Alabama Forestry Commission and other landowners, St. Regis assists in countywide fire control efforts assisting on suppression and control on other private lands as well as company lands.

New Prince Hall Masonic Lodge

This Lodge received its original charter from the Grand Lodge of London, England, on the 29th of September A.L, 5784 A.D. 1784 W.M. White G.S.-R.

New Prince Hall Masonic Lodge was built in 1977 in St. Stephens. The founder was L.J. Williams, Sr. Courtesy of Evelyn Woodyard Phillips.

Holt D.G.M. They are working under a charter from the Grand Lodge in Alabama at Birmingham, received July 26, 1926. Early worshipful master or Lodge officers include: J.C. Collins, Less Horn, M.S. King, Willie Cleveland, James H. Woodyard, Ceasar Howell, Rev. D.W. Tillman. Present worshipful master is Leroy J. Williams. James C. Simon is secretary, and James E. Atchison is tyler.

Masonic Brothers, Sisters Attend St. John's Festival

The Prince Hall Mason Lodges and members of the Order of Eastern Star chapters of Washington County District No. 1 celebrated their annual St. John's Day Festival at the New True Light Baptist Church in Koenton. Rev. Willie C. McNeil is pastor.

The host chapter was Sparkling Jet Chapter No. 218, O.E.S., Mrs. Annie H. Stallworth, worthy matron and assistant grand deputy for the first district of the state of Alabama. The host lodge was Koenton Lodge, No. 426, Alonzo May, worshipful master.

The following persons gave a very enlightening and inspiring program: Brother Charlie Dixon, S.H. Washington, Sister Rosetta Hicks, Brother G.W. Holcombe, Sister Vester Holcombe, Brother Walter Taylor, L.J. Williams, Sister Hattie Hendrieth, Brother A.J. Towner, Brother Charles D. Stallworth, Brother Howard Houze, Brother Maser Holcombe, and Brother Ronald Thompson. Rev. Richmond Chaney brought the anniversary message.

The members were following their motto—working together and agreeing to make the world a better place to live tomorrow—and at the same time were commemorating the anniversary of the 197-year old Grand Lodge Charter. The charter was warrant No. 459, granted by the Grand Lodge of London, England, petition of Prince Hall.

Baston Smith, Thomas Sanderson, and several other masons of Boston, MA constituted them into a regular Lodge of free and accepted masons, on Tuesday, September 29, 1784, by his Highness Right Worshipful Grand Master Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham, Lord Howard; His Royal Highness, Henry Fredrick, Duke of Cumberland, most ancient and Honorable Society of Free and accepted Masons of London, England, given under the seal of Masonry, the 20th day of September A.D. 5784; A.D. 1784.

Masonic Leaders. Among those attending the recent St. John's Day Festival at Koenton were worshipful masters Howard Houze, E.T. Steeley, A.J. May, L.J. Williams, and Coleman Washington. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

Eastern Star Leaders. Among the ladies attending the recent annual St. John's Day Festival at Koenton were worthy matrons Pinkie Harmon, Hattie Hendrieth, Annie H. Stallworth, Essie B. Williams, and Paralee Woodyard. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

The following chapters of the Order of Eastern Star represented District No. 1 in this gala festival: Sparkling Jet Chapter No. 218, Sister Annie H. Stallworth, worthy matron; Good Hope Chapter No. 575, Sister Essie B. Williams, worthy matron; Lilly Star Chapter No. 143, Sister Hattie Hendrieth, worthy matron; Morning Star Chapter No. 463, Sister Pinkie Harmon, worthy matron.

The following Lodges were represented: St. Stephens Lodge No. 846, Brother L.J. Williams; Millry Lodge No. 777, Brother Howard Houze, worshipful master; Koenton Lodge No. 426, Brother A.J. May, worshipful master; Sunflower Solomon Temple Lodge No. 378, Brother E.T. Steeley, worshipful master.

Sparkling Jets Chapter No. 218

Millry

The Sparkling Jets of the Eastern Star Chapter was chartered about 1910. The officers were: Tom Farrier, worthy patron; Adam Fox, associate patron; Virginia Raine Smith, worthy matron; Frances Fox, associate matron.

The charter members were: Virginia L. Smith, Frances Fox, Sister Annie L. Taylor, Sister Hattie Craig, Sister Abell Merida, Sister Cera May, Sister Julia Mitchell, Sister Janie Mitchell, Sister Pearlie May, Sister Asleen Craig, Sister Martha Mitchell, Sister Mattie Farrier, Sister Lucy Holcombe, Brother Tom Farrier, Brother Adam Fox.

Solomon's Temple Lodge No. 378

The Solomon's Temple Lodge No. 378 was chartered in Montgomery, Alabama on August 20, 1907, and is located in Sunflower, AL. The first officers were: J.M. Mobley, worshipful master; E.B. Warren, senior warden; H. Young, junior warden.

Koenton Lodge No. 426

The Koenton Lodge No. 426 was instituted on August 18, 1910. The charter members were: F.J. Jordan, A.D. Fox, H.W. White, A. Merida, Julius Sargent, C.W. Washington, J.T. Tanner, Charlie Holcomb, T.J. Jordan, Hill Whigham, Mose Holcomb, B.C. Craige, and John Cunningham.

The first officers were: G.W. Mitchell, worshipful master; R. Mitchell, senior warden; Milton Jordan, junior warden.

Chatom Chapter No. 268

The charter to this chapter was granted by the Grand Chapter on November 20, 1912. The charter members were: Leona Onderdonk, Willie Dickey, Susie Chason, Ruth Jordan, Cecil Brown, Effie Jordan, Belle Moss, Annie B. Henson, Millicent Best, Eunia Kirkland, J. Hilton Blount, Talmon Henson, Mamie Long, Willie Mills, Fannie Turner, Gussie Blount, Eva Smith, Minnie Pruitt, Harriet Schell, Ethel Schell, Sadie Kirkland, Frances Lynes, Mrs. Joe M. Pelham, Sr., and Madison Smith.

The first officers were: Leona Onderdonk, worthy matron; Joe M. Pelham, Jr., worthy patron; Mrs. Willie Dickey, associate matron.

Mrs. Mary E. Causey instituted the Chatom chapter on November 3, 1920. The chapter celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on December 13, 1970, with a special program and reception in the Lodge hall. Mrs. Mary E. Causey, past grand matron, of York, AL, was a special guest. Those receiving their fifty year pins were: Willie Dickey, Effie Jordan, Minnie Pruitt, Carrie Ferguson (all of Chatom), and Ruth Jordan of Tuscaloosa.

Vinegar Bend Masonic Lodge No. 761 F&AM

The dispensation date for this Lodge was August 12, 1912. The charter date was December 4, 1912. It was consolidated with Fruitdale Masonic Lodge No. 621 in 1923. Nathan F. Rockwell, Jr., was first worshipful master and was instrumental in getting the order organized and chartered.

Fruitdale Masonic Lodge F&AM

The Fruitdale Masonic Lodge F&AM No. 621 was established at Fruitdale on October 18, 1904, by

D.G.M. Ben M. Locke under a dispensation issued by the G.M. of Alabama Sept. 21, 1904.

Charter members were: Thomas J. Lucas, W.M. James, C. Sneveley, S.W. Williams, J. Devol, J.W. Williams, W.A. Haight, Peter O. Melius, Louis O. Lone, George Ballow, and Theodore Coleman.

This lodge later disbanded, and some members joined the Citronelle Masonic Lodge No. 637 F&AM and the Chatom Masonic Lodge No. 740 F&AM.

The first officers were: T.J. Lucas, worthy master; J.C. Snevely, senior warden; W.J. Devol, junior warden; Theo Coleman, treasurer; W.A. Haight, secretary; George Ballow, senior deacon; P.O. Melius, junior deacon; Theo Coleman, tyler.

Healing Springs Masonic Lodge F&AM

The Healing Springs Masonic Lodge F&AM was established about 1895. There is no written history of the lodge.

The charter members were Hartsfield Causey, J.P. Phelps, J.E. McLemore, Jack Mackey, Henry Pettus, Rev. J.E. Tucker, John Dearmon, Mart Mills, Mr. Ferguson, Tom Loper, and J.B. Hamberlin.

Chatom Masonic Lodge No. 740 F&AM

The Chatom Masonic Lodge No. 740 F&AM was organized on June 18, 1911. The lodge met for the first years in a meeting room over the Chatom Exchange, a mercantile establishment. In 1924 the Masonic Lodge and the Jordan brothers erected a brick building next to the post office. The Jordan brothers' mercantile store occupied the first floor; the Masonic Lodge owned the second floor. This remains the home of the Masonic Lodge and the Order of the Eastern Star, Chatom Chapter No. 268.

Charter members of the Lodge were: Madison Lafayette Smith, Daniel James Long, Thomas Young Moss, Wallace Powell Pruitt, Albert T. Webb, Frank Cocke Turner, Henry Horry Loper, Thomas D. Lathan, James Martin Turner, and Joseph Caleb Koen, Sr.

The first officers were: M.L. Smith, worshipful master; Frank C. Turner, senior warden; D.J. Long, junior warden; H.H. Loper, senior deacon; J.C. Koen Sr., junior deacon; T.Y. Moss, treasurer; W.P. Pruitt, secretary; T.D. Lathan, tyler.

The W.N. Reynolds Lodge No. 900 U.D., F&AM Frankville, Alabama

The Frankville Lodge No. 900 U.D., F&AM was established on May 27, 1952, by Brother Joseph S. Southall, Sr., R.W. Deputy, grand master of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Alabama. The lodge later was known as the W.M. Reynolds Lodge No. 900 U.D., F&AM.

The charter members were: George E. Atchison, Tom T. Carney, John B. Curry, Franklin H. Granade, John P. Reynolds, Audrey E. Moorer, Earl Johnson, DeWitt Moorer, Melvin M. Moorer, John W. Wilson, John C. Naper, Melvin E. Pritchard, John A. Reynolds, George Pugh Granade, Lee J. Reynolds, Melton S. Reynolds, William N. Reynolds, and Thomas W. Richardson.

The first officers were: W.N. Reynolds, worshipful master; John B. Curry, senior warden; John A. Reynolds, junior warden; Earl Johnson, treasurer; G.P. Granade, secretary; Lee J. Reynolds, chaplain; Thomas W. Richardson, senior deacon; D.F. Moorer, junior deacon; Mack Reynolds, senior steward; Audrey Moorer, junior steward; Wilson Moorer, marshall; Melvin Pritchard, tyler.

Meetings were held the first and third Tuesdays of each month. The charter was granted on November 19, 1956. The lodge purchased the Frankville school building in 1976 and now holds meetings there.

The first Masonic Lodge of Frankville was started on September 29, 1906, and fortified its charter in 1926.

4-C Shrine Club

The 4-C Shrine Club was granted a charter to operate and function as a shrine club. Its purpose was to promote closer relations between all masonic bodies and to promote fraternal fellowship and good will among shriners in Washington, Choctaw, Clarke, and north Mobile counties. The charter was granted by the Abba Temple A.A.O.N.M.S. on January 1, 1972—Sam E. Deenham, Jr., potentate.

The officers were: president, W.E. Miller, Chatom; first vice-president, Jesse L. Bedgood, Jr., Citronelle; second vice-president, Ernest Goldman, St. Stephens; secretary-treasurer, C.A. Floyd, Chatom.

Charter members were: William B. Easley, Mobile; Jesse L. Jordan, Chatom; Sid Beech, Chatom; J.B. Lewis, Deer Park; J.L. Stringer, Vinegar Bend; Otis Baxter, Cullomburg; Robert F. Ware, Chatom; Victor

Fagan, Citronelle; Aubrey Rowell, Citronelle; Bobby J. Fleming, Salitpa; Milton S. Miller, Birmingham; James S. Miller, Chatom; Arnett Miller, Chatom; Leon Spencer, Chatom; Richard F. Beech, McIntosh; Alton G. Land, Gilbertown; Arthur Milton Jordan, Chatom; James F. Beech, Chatom; J.W. Lassiter, Jr., Cullomburg; James D. Norton, Sr., Silas; E.L. Britton, Citronelle; William M. Devore, Citronelle; William H. Dickey, Chatom; Andrew Michael Onderdonk, Chatom; Roy M. Beech, Chatom; J.R. Dickey, Jr., Chatom; O.D. Beech, Chatom; Charles H. Neil, Shalimar, FL; Herman Lathan, Jackson; Wayne Lathan, Jackson; C.J. Sullivan, Millry; John C. Furr, Chatom; John M. Gaddis, Jackson: Jake Bailey, Wagarville; Thurman R. Beech, Chatom; Willie W. Beech, Chatom; J. Laverne Beech, Chatom; Charles Curlee, Chatom; Hyman Berger, Mobile; Floyd Sullivan, Chatom; T.E. Hoiles, Robertsdale; T.J. Brown, Jr., Millry; Gilbert Mullins, Chatom; G.B. Beech, Chatom; Leroy Gilley, Chatom; Theason Brown, Millry; Thomas F. Wheat, Tibbie; James H. Goldman, Chatom; Lynwood Williams, Fruitdale; Harvey Glass, Jr., Tibbie; J.P. McKee, Jr., Jackson; Harold Tucker, Millry; George Patrick, Deer Park; P.W. Henley, Citronelle; Don Rex Harrison, Butler; Aubrey Flogan, Citronelle; Roy V. Jones, Malcolm; A.J. Oliver, Mt. Vernon; W.T. Purvis, Millry; James Dunagan, Coffeeville; Percy L. Beech, Jr., Chatom; L.E. Butcher, Birmingham; L.T. Taylor, Pensacola; Fred Stewart, Saraland; Rowdy McGee, Grove Hill; R.A. Davis, Chatom; J.C. Martin, Jr., Millry; T.C. Britton, Aquilla; Sam Dunham, Mobile; Edward Coward, Mobile; O.C. Jackson, Mobile; John M. Tyson, Mobile; Gordon Lowell, Mobile; Arthur H. Smith, Mobile; Arthur W. Palm, Mobile; John D. Woodyard, Calvert; Kenneth L. Sessions, Mobile; Ernest E. Thornton, Jr., Montgomery; Emory D. Loper, Warrington, FL; William F. Flowers, Pine Hill; S.P. Harrell, Butler; W.M. Watts, Mobile; Tommie J. Sullivan, Wagarville; Don R. Blankenship, Citronelle; Roy L. Beck, Atmore; George F. Reynolds, Chatom; Hugh Johnson, Butler; Bill Ray Miller, Millry; Prentis P. Miller, Millry; Bill Reed, Butler; Jack Bailey, Wagarville.

The Shrine has helped children in need since it was founded in 1922. The 4-C Shrine Club is active in supporting the Shriners' Hospitals for crippled and burned children and in helping families of these children financially.

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Biographical Sketches

Robert Brantley

Robert Brantley, pioneer, was b. in NC, and d. at St. Stephens, in 1847; son of Louis and Patty Waller Brantley, both residents of Halifax County, NC. The Brantleys were of Scotch Irish stock. Robert emigrated to Georgia about 1820, and in 1822 to St. Stephens. He m. Mary Anne Wilkins of NC. Children were 1. David Wilkins, m. first Sarah Sehon, of Conecuh County, and second Sarah Eleanor, daughter of John and Sallie Epys Dowdell, of VA; 2. Burwell Pitman, m. Ruth, daughter of John and Temperance Ferrill Ross, the former a native of VA, but a resident of NC, and the representative of Martin County, NC in the house of commons, in 1784, and sister of Jack Ferrill Ross (qv); 3. Elijah Richard, m. first unknown, and second Anne Brantley; 4. Lewis, d. young; 5. Angeline D., first wife of Lieut. Theophilus Wilkinson, son of Gen. Wilkinson, and grandson of Gen. Theophilus Toulmin; 6. Martha Pitman, m. Maj. Reuben Chamberlain (qv); 7. Margaret, m. Henry Jordan; 8. Elizabeth, second wife of Lieut. Theophilus Wilkinson above. Last residence: St. Stephens.

James Caller

James Caller, pioneer citizen, was b. in 1785 in VA, and d. December 3, 1819, at St. Stephens; son of James Caller, a native of England who, while serving at the age of eighteen as a shoemaker's apprentice in a seaport town, was captured by British officers and brought to America in order to serve against the French and Indians, escaped on the landing of the ship at Norfolk, VA, settling in the interior, m. and later removed to Warrenton, NC. Colonel Caller removed to Alabama about 1801 and located in Washington County, later moving to Clarke. He was a man of wealth and considerable frontier influence; was senior militia officer; was one of the first representatives to the legislative councils from Washington County, and 1807 was territorial commissioner. He was one of the officers in the disastrous battle of Burnt Corn Creek, when the Americans were routed by the Indians and Spaniards. He m. in Warrenton, NC to Winifred, daughter of Green Duke, of that place. Children were 1. Robert, m. Emily Collier; 2. Green Duke, m. Jane Toulmin; 3. Mary Parham, m. Gov. Gabriel Moore (qv); 4. Martha, m. William McConnell; Susan, m. Daniel H. DeWolf; 6. Rebecca Duke; 7. James S., major, removed to Clarke County, south of Suggsville, fought in Creek and Seminole War, 1836, m. Jane Marks. Last residence: St. Stephens.

Edmund Pendleton Gaines

Edmund Pendleton Gaines, a physician, was b. October 31, 1824, at St. Stephens, Washington County, and d. December 7, 1884, at Mobile; son of William D. and Helen Toulmin Gaines, who lived in Washington County; grandson of Harry and Martha Johnson

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Biographical sketches of citizens of Washington County found in *History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography* by Thomas McAdory Owen, Vol. III and IV.

Toulmin, who lived in Washington and Mobile Counties. His early education was obtained in Pinney's college, a private school in Mobile, of which Norman Pinney was principal. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. Fearn, then went to Philadelphia where he continued his studies in the medical college of the University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated M.D., 1845, and practiced his profession in Choctaw County for two or three years, then opened an office with Dr. Goronway Owen in Toulminville, where he remained for four years. He moved to Mobile in 1852, and practiced medicine there uninterruptedly, save for the period during the War of Secession, until his death. In 1861, Dr. Gaines took charge of the Alabama hospital at Richmond, VA, an institution presided over by Mrs. A.F. Hopkins. His health failed him before the close of the war, and he was forced to return to Mobile, where later he resumed his partnership with Dr. Owen. For more than thirty years, Dr. Gaines was at no time in good health. He contracted the lung disease in the fifties and suffered from it very severely for many years. His experiments and studies in his efforts to eradicate the disease from his system, gave him a remarkable insight into the methods of meeting the attacks of the same disease on others, and having first cured himself, or having at least stopped the progress of the disease, he gave much of his attention to consumptive patients, who came to him in great numbers, and for whose relief he labored with a success which was regarded as phenomenal. Many cases are cited where his skill in diagnosis and treatment of this disease effected permanent cure, while to all who came to him he gave such assistance as soon marked him as a physician of eminent rank. From his entrance into the practice, he was a member of the Mobile medical society, of which organization, as well as of the Alabama State medical association, he was at one time president. He was for many years a member of the board of health, and served for a time on the school board as one of the commissioners. He was professor of physical diagnosis and clinical medicine for many years and up to the time of his death at the Alabama medical college; was a Democrat, a vestryman for many years in the Methodist Episcopal church, and a Knight Templar. He m. February 12, 1847, at Toulminville, Mobile County, Mary J., dec.; daughter of Gen. Theophilus Lindsey and Amante Elizabeth Toulmin, of Toulminville. Children were 1. Toulmin Gaines, dec.; 2. Amante, d. October 27, 1889, m. Judge Oliver John Semmes, who was son of Admiral Raphael Semmes (qv). Last residence: Mobile.

George Strother Gaines

George Strother Gaines, pioneer settler, was b. in 1784, in Stokes County, NC, and d. in December, 1872, at State Line, MS; son of James and Elizabeth Strother Gaines, the former a captain of Culpeper County, VA, minute men, during the Revolutionary War, a member of the NC convention that ratified the constitution of the United States, whose home stood on the dividing line between VA and NC; brother of Edmund Pendleton Gaines (qv); grandson of William Henry and Isabella Pendleton Gaines, the former a native of Culpeper County, VA, and a member of the house of burgesses, and of Francis and Susannah Dabney Strother; great-grandson of William and Margaret Thornton Strother, of Henry and Mary Bishop Taylor Pendleton, the former of VA, the latter of Carlisle, England, and of Richard Gaines, of Culpeper County, VA; great-great-grandson of Philip and Isabella (Hart, or Hurt) Pendleton, the former a native of England, who emigrated to America in 1674, locating in VA where he m. and was a teacher, and of Thomas Gaines; great-great-great-grandson of Sir John Gaines of Newton, County of Brecon, Wales, and of Henry and Elizabeth Pendleton, of Norwich, Norfolk County, England; great-great-great-great-grandson of Henry and Susan Carmyer Pendleton, of St. Stephens, Norwich, England; great-great-great-great-great-grandson of George and Elizabeth Pettingall Pendleton, of Pendleton, Lancashire, England, who were married some time in the fifteenth century, in Norwich County, England, where they afterwards made their home; great-great-great-great-great-great-grandson of John Pettingall, of Norwich, Norfolk County, England, and of George Pendleton, of Pendleton, Lancashire County, England. Sir John Gaines was the great-great-grandson of Morgan, the eldest son of Sir David Gaines, the progenitor of the Gaines family. The name was originally "Gam," after two generations changing to Games, which form was adhered to in Wales, but became in England Ganes, Gaynes, and finally Gaines. George S. Gaines removed with his parents to Sullivan County, TN, in 1794, and remained there until 1805 when he was appointed assistant factor of the trading house at St. Stephens, on the Tombigbee River. He took charge in March of that year and a year later was appointed factor, a position he held for fourteen years. In 1816 he removed the factorage to Sumter County, resigning three years later, and in 1822 becoming a merchant at Demopolis. Gainesville, Sumter County, was named in his honor. He served Marengo and Clarke

Counties in the State senate, in 1825 and 1827. He assisted in removing the Choctaw tribes to a home beyond the MS after exploring the country with their leaders in 1829. In 1830 he began merchandising in Mobile; for a number of years was president of the Mobile branch of the State bank; in 1856 removed to State Line, MS, where he had already established a farm and served in the legislature of that state in 1861. Author: "Reminiscences of the early history of the Mississippi Territory," first part published in the "Mobile Register" in 1872, and second part in manuscript form, in Alabama State Department of Archives and History. He m. about 1812, to Ann, daughter of Young Gaines. Children were 1. James, m. Rosa ——; 2. Frank Young (qv); 3. George Henry, m. Mary Earle; 4. Abner, m. first Miss Saffold, second Marion Stack; 5. Emanuel; 6. Helen; 7. Mary. Last residence: State Line, MS.

Ephraim Kirby

Ephraim Kirby, first superior court judge of Mississippi Territory, was b. February 23, 1757, at Judea Society, Ancient Woodbury, CN, and d. October 20, 1804, at Fort Stoddert; son of Abraham and Eunice Starkweather Kirby, who were m. May 31, 1756; grandson of Roger and Martha Kirby, the former b. 1698; great-grandson of John Kirby; great-great-grandson of Joseph Kirby, of Hartford, CN, who emigrated from Warwickshire, England, early in the seventeenth century. Judge Kirby was educated at Yale college but left without taking a degree. In 1787 Yale conferred upon him an honorary degree of Master of Arts. After the Revolutionary War he entered the law office of Reynold Marvin in Litchfield, CN, and after diligent study was admitted to the bar. He practiced law for several years in Litchfield and represented that district in the Connecticut legislature from 1791 until 1801 when he was appointed by President Jefferson, supervisor of internal revenue and direct tax for the State. In 1803 he was made land commissioner. He was one of the original thirty-five proprietors of the Western Reserve in Ohio and one of the first board of directors of that company. He was appointed by President Jefferson, first superior court judge for the Mississippi Territory on April 6, 1804. He immediately proceeded to his post, Fort Stoddert, on the Alabama River, near the present Mount Vernon, where he d. a few months later. At the outbreak of the Revolution he joined a company of volunteers and fought at Bunker Hill, later enlisted in a volunteer cavalry company, December 24, 1776, and was discharged August 7, 1778. In the engagement at Elk River he received seven sabre cuts on the head. At one time he was a lieutenant in RI company. He was in nineteen battles and skirmishes and received thirteen wounds. After the war he was colonel of the 17th regiment CN militia. He was a staunch Democrat, an Episcopalian, and first general grand high priest of the Royal Arch Masons of the United States, 1798–1804. He compiled and published in 1789 the first volume of law reports ever issued in America, reports of cases adjudged in the superior court of the State of Connecticut from the year 1785 to May, 1788. He wrote the pledge and organized the first temperance society in America. He m. March 17, 1784, in Litchfield, CN, to Ruth, only daughter of Judge Reynold and Ruth Welch Marvin. Children were 1. Frances Kirby, m. Joseph Lee Smith, son of Elnathan Smith and Chloe Lee, both of New Britain, CN, parents of the famous Confederate, Gen. Edmund Kirby Smith, m. Cassie Selden, daughter of Samuel Marshall and Caroline Hart Selden; 2. Harriet, d. in infancy; 3. Reynold Marvin m. first Harriett W. Larned, second Mary Barclay; 4. Edmund, m. Eliza Brown; 5. Ephraim; 6. Harriet, m. Frances S. Belton; 7. Helen, m. Benjamin A. Putnam; 8. Catherine, m. Joseph P. Russell. Last residence: Ft. Stoddert.

Abner Smith Lipscomb

Abner Smith Lipscomb, lawyer and associate justice supreme court, was b. February 10, 1789 in Abbeville, SC and died December 3, 1857, near Austin, TX; son of Joel and Elizabeth Childs Lipscomb, natives of Culpeper County, VA, the former a Revolutionary officer, having moved to South Carolina prior to that event afterwards migrated to the Mississippi Territory and settled on the Tombigbee River in Washington County, now a part of Alabama. Abner Smith Lipscomb secured the educational advantages afforded by the common schools of the period; studied law in the office of John C. Calhoun and George Bowie at Abbeville, SC; and settled in the practice in 1811 at St. Stephens, then Mississippi Territory. The following year he served as captain of a company of volunteers, raised to suppress the Indians of the southern frontier who had been excited by the War of 1812. He was a member of the Alabama Territorial legislature, 1818; judge of the supreme court of the State of

Alabama, 1820–24; and chief justice, 1824–35. He resigned his seat upon the bench and removed to Mobile and in 1838 was elected from Mobile County to the legislature. Through his influence the common-law system of pleading was simplified and the judicature of the state rendered more uniform and expeditious. In 1839, he removed to Texas and in that state rendered public service of as high value as he had done in Alabama. President Lamar of the Republic of Texas invited him to accept the part of secretary of state in his cabinet and later he warmly espoused the policy of Texas annexation. He was elected to the Texas convention of 1845, and introduced the resolutions accepting the terms of annexation proposed by the Federal government. The provisions of the Texas constitution, adopted at that time, relating to homestead exemptions and marital rights, were largely the result of his influence. His services were recognized by his appointment to the supreme court of TX, a position which he adorned for eleven years, and until his death. Lipscomb County, TX, was named in his honor. The University of Alabama conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1834. He m. first in 1813, in the Mississippi Territory, to Elizabeth Gaines, daughter of a planter; second in 1843, to Mrs. Mary P. Bullock, daughter of Dr. Thomas Hunt of Austin, TX. He left a family of nine or ten children, among these, Ellen, m. Percy Walker (qv) and several of whom resided in TX. Last residence, Austin.

Josiah Lister

Josiah Lister, pioneer physician, was b. in GA, and d. at State Line, MS before the War of Secession; son of Eralbourn Patterson Lister. He was a pioneer physician at Old St. Stephens, and practiced at one time at Winchester, MS. He m. Rebecca Powe of Winchester, MS. Children were 1. Dora; 2. Joseph, both d. in infancy. Last residence: State Line, MS.

James Magoffin

James Magoffin, pioneer settler and legislator, was educated in Philadelphia and removed to St. Stephens in 1809. He represented Washington County in the Mississippi Territory legislature, and established a store near Grove Hill about 1815, remaining there until 1830, or later, when he removed to St. Stephens. He represented Clarke County in the constitutional convention of 1819, and in the legislature of 1821. After his return to St. Stephens he was appointed register of the United States land office and held that position for over thirty years. He also was interested in the nursery business in Clarke County and St. Stephens. He was unmarried. Last residence: St. Stephens.

Israel Pickens

Israel Pickens, governor of Alabama, was b. January 30, 1780, in Mecklenburg County, NC, and d. April 24, 1827, in Matanzas, Cuba; son of Capt. Samuel and Jane Carrigan Pickens, of NC, the former a Revolutionary soldier and a descendant of French Huguenot settlers. He was educated in the private schools of his day and graduated from the law department of Washington College, PN. He was a member of the NC senate, 1808–10, and a representative in congress, 1811–17. In 1817, he removed to the Alabama Territory, just before the State was admitted to the union, and was register in the land office at St. Stephens. He represented Washington County, 1819, in the constitutional convention that formed the State of Alabama. In 1821, he was elected governor of the new state, holding the office four years; he was the third governor and is known as the "constructive governor," as he completed the thorough organization of the State. In 1826 he was appointed by Pres. John Quincy Adams to the U.S. Senate to fill an unexpired term. During his term of governor, Gen. Lafayette visited AL and was met and welcomed by Gov. Pickens at Montgomery, and escorted to the capital city, Cahaba, where he was entertained. Gov. Pickens was given to scientific research and invented a lunar dial. In 1827, he went to Cuba, in search of health, and d. there and was buried in Matanzas, but later the Alabama legislature made provision for the removal of his remains to this State, and he is in the family burying-ground, near the old Pickens homestead, Greensboro. He was a Democrat; and a Presbyterian. He m. June 9, 1814 at Fort Defiance, Yadkin River, NC, to Martha Orilla, daughter of Gen. William and Ann Ballard Lenoit, of NC, the former a Revolutionary soldier. Children were 1. Julia, m. Lt. C. S. Howe, U.S. Army; 2. Andrew Lenoir, m. Caroline Gordon; 3. Israel, jr., m. Eliza Nelson. Last residence: Greensboro.

William Franklin Porter

William Franklin Porter, lawyer, was b. August 1, 1877, at St. Stephens, Washington County; son of Benjamin Franklin and Mary E. Shinn Porter, who lived at St. Stephens, the former a native of Mobile, who was clerk of the circuit court for six years and probate judge for eighteen years, and served in the C.S. Army as a captain during the War of Secession; grandson of Thomas Shinn who lived in Washington County, and moved to TX in 1886. He received his early education in the public schools of Washington County, and in the Mobile District high school at St. Stephens. He was graduated with honor from the law department of the University of Alabama, LL.B., 1899, and was admitted to the bar at Mobile in July, 1899. He began the practice of law at St. Stephens, and continued his profession at that place until 1901, when he moved to Bessemer. He became city attorney of Bessemer in September, 1901; represented Washington County in the State legislature, 1900–1902, serving as a member of the congressional executive committee; is a Democrat; Methodist, Elk; Knight of Pythias; Odd Fellow; and a Mason. He m. June 17, 1903, to Sallie P. Nicol, daughter of Capt. T.W. Nicol, of Mobile, who was a civil engineer for many years, and was connected with the U.S. government engineering corps in Alabama. Residence: St. Stephens.

Hiram Mounger Posey

Hiram Mounger Posey, business man, was b. November 20, 1842, near Old Wakefield, Washington County; son of Andrew Trail and Eliza Ann Mounger Posey, the former who was a native of Spartanburg district, SC, but at an early age emigrated to AL; grandson of Hiram and Berthenia Denley Mounger, of Washington County. Mr. Posey received his early education in the common schools and academies of the state. He was elected tax assessor of Washington County, 1884, for a four year term; was elected to the legislature, 1888; was re-elected in 1902; and later engaged in planting and milling. He served in Co. I, Thirty-sixth Alabama regiment infantry, June 1862, and was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga, and at New Hope church, GA, was elected but never commissioned lieutenant of his company after the battle of Atlanta. He is a Democrat and a Methodist. Residence: Sunflower.

James Benjamin Rawls

James Benjamin Rawls, lawyer and probate judge, was b. at Suggsville, Clarke County; son of John Franklin and Lucretia Jaqueline Davis Rawls, the former a native of Harris County, GA, later a resident of Mobile; grandson of William and Frances Dancy Rawls of Harris County, GA and of Shugan Ransom and Mary Sorsby Davis of near Ransom's Bridge, Halifax County, NC, the former served in the War of 1812, from NC, stationed at Norfolk, VA; great-grandson of William and Amy Ransom Davis, of NC, and of Benjamin and Susan Davis Sorsby, the former was of English descent, and served in the Revolutionary Army, enlisted in Nash County, NC, under Capt. Jacob Turner's company, 3rd North Carolina infantry regiment, commanded by Col. Jethro Sumner. He received his early education in private schools in Mobile and at Summerville Institute, Noxubee County, MS. He read law by a correspondence course and entered upon the practice, having successfully passed an examination before the presiding judge of the circuit court of Washington County, 1905. He has served as notary public and justice of the peace several years; was county commissioner two terms; probate judge one term, and elected tax commissioner of Washington County, 1907, an office he still holds. He was a member of the home guard of Mobile at the close of the War of Secession, having been taken prisoner at the capture of Mobile and held until Lee's surrender at Appomattox. He is a Democrat, Methodist, and Mason. He m. February 4, 1873, near Columbus, KY, to Ruth Morrison, daughter of Edwin Ruthven and Harriet Magruda Brown Ray of that place; granddaughter of Col. Peter W. and Susan Ray Brown of Lebanon, KY, and Dennis and Nancy Hayes Ray of Clinton, KY. Children were 1. Carrie L., m. John C. Maclay, Moss Point, MS; 2. Harriet M., m. William R. Leon, Deer Park; 3. James B. jr., unmarried, Lucedale, MS; 4. Mary D., m. Dr. Warren D. Ratliff, Lucedale, MS; 5. Ellen H., unmarried, St. Stephens; 6. Ruth R., m. Samuel E. McGlathery, Chatom; 7. Dennis B., Mobile; 8. Robert M., Francis, OK; 9. Fletcher H., St. Stephens; 10. Antoinette, St. Stephens; 11. Louis D., Mobile; 12. Edgar D., St. Stephens; 13. Ebenezer T., St. Stephens. Residence: St. Stephens.

Frank Armstrong Ross

Frank Armstrong Ross, physician, was b. at St. Stephens, February, 1821, and d. in Mobile, 1885; son of

Jack Ferrill and Anne Amelia Fisher Ross (qv) and brother of William Henry Ross (qv). He was partially educated at Spring Hill college, Mobile; graduated from the University of Virginia; studied medicine in Mobile under Dr. Henry S. LeVert; and graduated with distinction from the medical department of the University of PN. He returned to Mobile and began the practice of his profession; was appointed medical director on the staff of Gen. Pierce Butler in the War with Mexico; after the war he returned to Mobile and resumed his practice; in the War of Secession he was appointed medical director of the Department of the Gulf. Again returning to Mobile he was constantly engaged in the practice of medicine until his death. He m. Helen, daughter of Anne Toulmin Hunter, and granddaughter of Judge Harry Toulmin (qv). Children were 1. Lightfoot, merchant of Galveston, TX and a student at the University of Alabama, 1861–67; m. Helen Lyon Prince, of Mobile; 2. William Henry, jr., physician, and a graduate of the University of Alabama, B.A., 1865, m. Miss Perry of Pensacola; 3. Martha M. Last residence: Mobile

Jack Ferrill Ross

Jack Ferrill Ross, first territorial and first State treasurer, was b. in Franklin County, NC, October 29, 1791, and d. at Mobile, October 12, 1837; son of John and Temperance Ferrill Ross, the former a resident of NC, who served as representative of Martin County, 1784, in the house of commons. He received his early education in the local schools, later attending the University at Chapel Hill. He enlisted in the army during the War of 1812, appointed as 3rd lieutenant, 3rd infantry, May 20, 1813; 2nd lieutenant, February, 1814; 1st lieutenant, July, 1814; retained December, 1815, as 2nd lieutenant, light artillery, with brevet; and resigned April 15, 1817. He was in active service in the South under Gen. Jackson during these four years and shortly before his resignation went to Mobile to pay off the troops. After his resignation he became a merchant at Ft. Stephens. He was appointed first territorial treasurer and when the State was admitted to the Union, he was chosen by the legislature, 1819, to succeed himself. In December, 1818, his dwelling and store were destroyed and with them all of his papers as well as some of the Territory moneys. He was one of the incorporators of the second bank established within the limits of Alabama, the first having been established at Huntsville. He removed to Mobile, 1824, where he engaged extensively in the mercantile business, at the same time owning and operating large plantations in Greene and Clarke Counties. He was sheriff of Mobile County for one term; represented this county in the house of representatives, 1826, 1827 and 1835, and in senate, 1828. He d. of yellow fever in Mobile. He m. February 11, 1817, to Anne Amelia, daughter of Col. George and Catherine Sossaman Fisher (qv). Children were 1. Sarah Bee, m. William B. Lightfoot, of Baltimore, MD; 2. William Henry, (qv) m. Mary A. Lyon; 3. Frank Armstrong (qv) m. Helen Hunter; 4. Alfred Greene, d. unm. Last residence: Mobile.

Harry Toulmin

Harry Toulmin, minister, lawyer, judge, member of the constitutional convention of 1819, was b. April 7, 1766, at Taunton, England, and d. in December, 1824, at Washington Court House; son of Rev. Joshua Toulmin, who was an independent clergyman at Colyton, Devonshire, a Baptist Clergyman, Taunton, England, 1765–1804, and a Unitarian clergyman, Birmingham, England, 1804–15. He received his education in England, and was licensed to preach, was a dissenting minister at Chorobert, Lancashire, until 1793, when he came to this country, accompanied by Dr. Joseph Priestly, landed at Norfolk, VA, and proceeded to Winchester, Va, Dr. Priestly settling in PN. He established a seminary at Norfolk and the following year removed to Lexington, KY, where he became president of the Translyvania university, for four years. He was suspected of Unitarian sentiments, and as he was also a friend of Thomas Jefferson, he won disfavor with the Presbyterian trustees, several of whom resigned and established an academy of their own known as the Kentucky academy. They, however, reunited with the seminary in 1798, and although Mr. Toulmin was reelected unanimously to the presidency of the academy, he retired, April 4, 1796, and Rev. James Moore succeeded him. In 1796, he became secretary of the state of KY, and removed to Frankfort, where he resided and continued in his office for eight years, during the two terms of Gov. James Garrard. He studied law, attained eminence at the KY bar, and in 1804, was appointed by President Jefferson judge of the superior court of the Mississippi Territory, and subsequently became the first federal judge of what was then called the Tombigbee District. When he came to the territory, he first settled at Fort Stoddart in Washington County, two or three miles from the Mt. Vernon garrison. His first court was held

in the fall of 1804, at a place named by him, New Wakefield. He was distributing postmaster for all mails arriving for the territory in his neighborhood, and served as minister and as physician. His judicial functions ceased, in 1819, when the Mississippi Territory was divided, and he subsequently removed to Washington Court House, where he was one of the framers of the State constitution. He is the author of: "Description of Kentucky," 1792; "Magistrate's Assistant; Collection of the Acts of Kentucky," 1802; "Review of the Criminal Law of Kentucky, with James Blair," 1804; "Mississippi Magistrate's Guide," and the "Laws of Mississippi," 1807; and "Digest of the Laws of the State of Alabama," 1823. He was a Democrat. He m. first in England, to Ann Tremlett; second in Washington County, to Martha Johnson, a native of England. Children by first m.: 1. Lucinda, m. Daniel Garrard, dec.; 2. Frances, m. Edmund Pendleton Gaines, major general in the U.S. Army, dec.; 3. Hannah, m. Major Reuben Chamberlain of the C.S. Army, dec.; 4. Theophilus Lindsey, m. Amante Elizabeth Juzan, dec.; 5. Joshua, d. in early life; 6. Jane, m. Green Duke Caller, dec.; 7. Ann Tremlett, m. William Hunter, dec.; 8. Emma, m. Thomas H. Herndon, dec.; by second m.: 9. Helen, m. William P. Gaines, dec.; 10. Harry, dec., m. Frances Biddle Priestly, child Priestly, residence, Birmingham. Last residence: Washington Court House, Washington County.

George Michael Troup

George Michael Troup, governor of GA, was b. September 8, 1780, at McIntosh's Bluff, Washington County, and d. April 26, 1865, at Lublin, Lawrence County, GA; son of a royal soldier of the British army and Cathrine McIntosh, sister of Gen. John McIntosh. Gov. Troup received his early education under private tutors, afterwards was sent to Savannah and later to Erasmus hall, Long Island, a well known school for youths of the South at that time; graduated from the College of New Jersey, A.B., 1797, A.M., 1800; studied law in the office of Hon. John Y. Noel, of Savannah, and was admitted to the bar by the superior court of Chatham County, May 29, 1800. He began the practice of law at Dublin, GA; was a representative in the state legislature 1803–04; elected to congress 1806 as representative and in 1816 defeated for re-election to the U.S. senate W.W. Bibb, who afterwards became governor of Alabama Territory; re-elected to the senate, but resigned 1819; governor of Georgia, 1823–27; while holding this office he brought about a treaty with the Creek Indians by which the state secured a right to the Creek lands; again elected in 1829 to the U.S. senate, serving until March 2, 1833, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was a Democrat and was twice nominated, 1833 and 1852 for the presidency by the States Rights Party. He m. first October 30, 1803, at Louisville, GA, to Ann St. Clare, daughter of Dr. James McCormick; second November 8, 1809, at Alexandria, VA to Ann, daughter of George Carter. There were no children by the first m. but by the second there were six, three dying in childhood. Children were 1. Florida, m. Thomas M. Forman; 2. Oralie; 3. George M. Last residence: Dublin, GA.

Beloved L. Turner

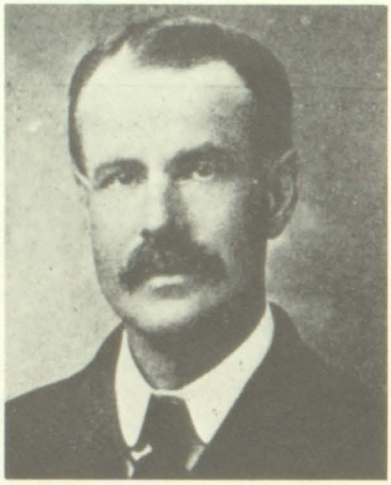
Beloved L. Turner, planter and state senator, was b. in Washington County, and d. there in 1877 or 1878; son of Abner and Chaste E. Love Turner, the former came from GA, with his wife to Washington County, settling near St. Stephens in 1807, and in 1809 removing to West Bend, where he remained until his death. He received a good education and engaged in planting; represented Washington County in the house, 1842 and 1843, and was a member of the State senate from the district composed of Washington and Clarke Counties, 1845. When the capitol at Montgomery burned, December 14, 1849, he ably assisted in removing many of the valuable records, etc., from the office of the Secretary of State. He was a Democrat. Last residence: Washington County.

Tandy Walker

Tandy Walker, pioneer blacksmith and woodsman, was b. in VA and d. in AL or TX, in 1842. One of his grandmothers was a Miss Tandy. He removed to the Tombigbee Country, 1801, then an Indian frontier, guarded by military posts, and beginning to be occupied by white pioneer families. Mr. Walker was the government blacksmith at St. Stephens, then an army post, and was also interpreter between the whites and Indians. He was the hero of one of the most thrilling of the border incidents, preserved in AL history, the rescue of Mrs. Crawley, a TN white woman, who had been kidnapped and brought to the "great falls" now Tuscaloosa, by "Little Warrior" to be burned at the stake. He was a fearless Indian fighter.

He m. Mary Mays. Children were 1. Sarah Newstep, m. Caswell Reynolds of Newbern; 2. Millie, m. Edward Easley.

*The following biographical sketches are copied exactly as they were written by Nelson C. White for the 1903 "Anniversary and Trade Edition" of the *Washington County News*, published by W.A. Moseley, Editor and Proprietor, St. Stephens, Ala., October 1, 1903. Sketches in the 1903 edition not included here are found with additional information, in biographical sketches written by family members.



Thomas Lyle Bosworth, Esq.

Mr. Thomas L. Bosworth was born 1851 at San Francisco, California, of Alabama parents, and has lived most of his life South. He graduated at the age of 18 from St. Stanislaus College, Bay St. Louis, Miss. He studied law under that profound lawyer and distinguished orator Col. D.C. Anderson and graduated in law from Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., 1879–81, and is now in the active practice of his profession and located at Hawthorn, Ala. At one time he was county solicitor of Washington county.

Mr. Bosworth possesses that clear analytical mind that is so necessary in solving the intricate problems that arise in the practice of law. He is an unassuming man but has won for himself a name and reputation as a lawyer that is worthy of mention and comment. With the attributes of a scholar and the proclivities of a good business man the writer does not wonder at the success he has attained in his profession. He is conservative and conscientious and has the integrity and tenacity of purpose that is typical of all men of considerable real ability and true worth.

In politics he is a Democrat, heart and soul, and always stands by the principles enunciated by his party. He has never sought public office but once, correctly believing that a successful lawyer enjoys a happier life than the most renowned politician and hence, sedulously eschewing politics and confining himself to his practice, he has become known in the community for his energy and zeal in behalf of his clients.

A man of firm convictions, of fixed principle and in the prime of life, there is yet before him years of usefulness for his talents and energies. May his ambitions be realized.

Jeff A. Brown

Escatawpa is one of the pretty little towns along the Mobile & Ohio Railroad on the west side of the county. It has two churches, school building, three stores, turpentine still and a cotton gin and grist mill and a community of mighty good people. Health is good, the people prosperous and enterprising, and to the raising of cotton and corn and stock, they are adding fruit and vegetable growing with gratifying results.

Perhaps the leading spirit of the town is found in the personage of Mr. Jeff A. Brown, proprietor of a large mercantile establishment. Mr. Brown, was born and raised four miles from Escatawpa, having first seen the light of day May 27, 1861. He attended the county schools and farmed until 1885 when he began merchandising at his present stand. In 1887 he married Miss Bessie McMillan at Mauvilla, and now has a family of six children. He is a Master Mason, K. of P. and W. of W., a member of the Methodist church and sterling Democrat. Besides his store he operates a cotton ginnery and grist mill, as well as 200 acre farm. He is interested in cattle raising and has a herd of 150 head, and is trying to improve the stock in his section.

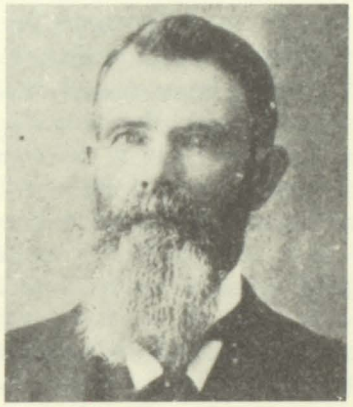
Mr. Brown is one of the foremost men of the county, a Christian gentleman, and a man to whom all refer with pride because of his many noble qualities of heart and mind. For many years he has served on the county Democratic executive committee, proving to be a most valuable member. He was appointed and served on the board of equalization a few years ago, giving entire satisfaction. His public career has

always stamped him an honest, conservative, tireless citizen.

His store is a model of neatness, and his stock is complete with almost every article you could want; his trade is large and increasing. Mr. Brown will gladly furnish information relative to his section in which he is greatly interested and hopes to see soon built up.

S.J. Callier

The firm of S.J. Callier, successor to Callier & McDowell, dealer in general merchandise, Koenton, Ala., is one of the staunch mercantile establishments of Washington county. It was established in January, 1892, by the lamented Dr. T.E. Callier, and has been run by members of his family since his death. Milton McDowell, the gentlemanly manager, is very popular and has made a success of the business. He is also engaged in timber business at Bladon Springs. Miss Lucinda McDowell has charge of the millinery department of the store and has a most select line of goods. Miss Lucinda has graduated under the most proficient millinery artists in Cincinnati and St. Louis, and personally selected her goods in the Eastern markets and the ladies of the community are indeed fortunate to have such an up-to-date line of millinery from which to make their purchases.



Clerk C.J. Coate

Among the pleasant men in the employ of the county, none are more universally esteemed for their sterling qualities and merits than the man whose history appears in this column.

Mr. Chas. J. Coate is an Alabamian by birth and first saw the light of day at Clarksville, Clarke County, Alabama. He has attained the age of 54 years. His father John A. Coate, was a prominent citizen and officer of Clarke County, while his grandfather was one of the pioneer settlers of Clarke County, he settling the town of Clarksville in 1808, and the courts of those times were held at his residence. He attended school at Grove Hill, but at the outbreak of the war left that institution at the age of 16 years and enlisted in Co. 1. Wood's Regiment. Capt. Jno. Kilpatrick, of Camden, was captain of his company. Although he followed Sherman to the sea and was in all the fights around Vicksburg and Natchez, he was never wounded.

At the expiration of the war, he accepted a clerkship with Isaac Adler & Bro. cotton dealers of Uniontown, and later farmed with his brother several years in Clarke County on his father's plantation.

In 1887, he married Miss Lomie Davis and resided two years at Bladon Springs, moving from there to St. Stephens in 1880 where he has lived since. Up to 1892, he served at intervals as clerk in all the county offices, sometimes assessing and sometimes collecting taxes. In 1892, he was elected circuit clerk, and again in 1898, each time receiving handsome majorities. He has always been found correct in his office, courteous and accommodating. He has been complimented by the State Examiners of Accounts and his administrations are unanimously endorsed by the people.

S.R. Cochran

Lumber, iron and coal are the constituent factors in Alabama prosperity, and the least of these is not lumber. Mr. S.R. Cochran four years ago established his large mill at Slade's Station, and has constantly added to the same until now he has one of the most complete plants on the Southern Railway. The mill has a capacity of 40,000 feet per day, and employs 90 men constantly, making a monthly pay roll of $3,000. The value of the investment is roughly estimated at $35,000. He now operates two miles of well equipped railroad, which hauls the logs to the mill and is constantly being extended. This mill manufactures all kinds of rough and dressed lumber, such as car sills and timbers, flooring, ceiling, siding, casing, etc., all of which is the best grade and finds a ready market. Besides the mill, there are three dry kilns, and a planing mill, where finished products are turned out. Mr. Cochran is postmaster at Slade's Station and the postoffice is kept in the commissary near the mill. Besides the store there is a hotel and numerous cottages about the mill for the employees. Mr. Jerome Cowan, a very pleasant gentleman, is bookkeeper and manager of the commissary.

Mr. Cochran is a native of Greenville, Pa., and is 56 years old. He is an experienced and practical lumberman, and has been quite successful, he having for three years done a valuable lumber business at Coffeeville, in Clarke county. He has a wife and three children who reside in a handsome home at Greenville, where he occasionally visits when his large business interests permit him a leave of absence.

Howard Douglas

One of the largest, best equipped and prettiest stock farms in Alabama is located at McIntosh this county, and is owned and operated by Mr. Howard Douglas. He owns there a tract of land embracing 14,000 acres—about 7,000 acres of which is under fence and used for growing and pasturing cattle. Five hundred acres of this 7,000 acres under fence is upon land and is used for raising grain and hay for winter feeding. The remainder of the tract is timber land, 7,000 acres of which is very fine hardwood timber. The land extends from the Tombigbee river westward across the Southern railway, and is half river bottom and balance hammock and upland pine land. The ranch has been established ten years and great headway has been made, as is evidenced by the substantial fences, the fine pastures, splendid fields, ample out houses and labor saving machinery. The herd of cattle will now aggregate 400 head. The stock is Poll Durham and Red Poll bulls crossed on native cows, which results in a finer beast, maturing earlier and far superior beef. Hogs are raised in the river bottoms for use on the place, and Mr. Douglas buys nothing for home consumption except flour, sugar and coffee, everything else being raised on the place. He uses hams at two years of age, which are in all respects equal to the famous Smithfield hams and when he sells them realizes the same price as the Smithfields are sold for. Mr. Douglas uses the latest and most improved machinery on his farm and cuts corn and oats with binders, which together with large crops of peas are saved for forage. Stock is fed hay during February and March, or after high water drives them from cane pastures in the river bottoms. He believes the future of this section of pine lands from which the timber has been cut lies in stock raising and farming, and has demonstrated that it can be done cheaper here than in the North and West.

"Three Rivers," the pretty home of Mr. Douglas, is situated on the Mobile and St. Stephens road, just north of McIntosh and is a beautiful place, surrounded by ancient oaks and magnificent lawn, while to the north a lily pond adds fragrance and beauty to the scene. He is surrounded by every convenience and enjoys a quiet but happy life with his children about him.

The place is not without historic interest, as the remains of the first courthouse built in Alabama are still to be seen on the site of Old Wakefield, and only about a half mile from this home was where Aaron Burr was captured. There are several beautiful lakes and bayous on the plantation, principal among them being Three Rivers Lake, or Bayou, for which the place was named. The lake shows from the river opening in three broad channels, timbered to the water's edge, the main channel entering five miles to the northwest. The waters are deep and the banks high, while it is dotted here and there with numbers of small islands which only add beauty to the scene. Rowing, fishing, yachting and watching from the shores the ever-changing tints and shadows; listening in the moonlight to the ripples and the nightingale's sweet song—

"By distance mellowed, o'er water's sweep," the lake is as much a companion as it is a picture. Everywhere a succession of buttercups, daisies, goldenrod and the deep verdue of the woodland, always the low of cattle, the hum of bees, the song of birds. Nature's noises do not startle, the landscapes do not exhaust, and she has given this "aqueous gem" a setting in keeping with its tranquill loveliness, making it the most beautiful scenery in the 'Bigby bottoms. The lake affords the finest bream and bass fishing, also cat and buffalo, the latter of which are shipped in large quantities annually by Mr. Grigg, who has leased the privilege of catching the coarse fish, turning loose all game fish taken. A comfortable four-room house, known as the "club house," on the lake, is occupied most of the fall and winter by Mr. Douglas and family and friends. He owns a splendid nine-horse power cabin launch, with innumerable canoes, rowboats, etc. Besides fishing, the surrounding forests abound in large and small game, making this one of the most delightful places for an outing in the state, and Mr. Douglas has many distinguished friends who frequently come to enjoy his generous hospitality and genial presence.

Mr. Douglas was born in Lowndes County in 1858, but was raised in Montgomery. He is a civil engineer by profession and spent most of his business life in Jefferson County mining coal, having opened up and developed the rich mines in the Coalburg district, and while he still retains his interests in and around Birmingham, believes there is no place so good to live

in as Washington County. He married Miss Bessie C. Milner, a daughter of the late Hon. John T. Milner, who after a number of years of happy married life, was called to the Father's home on high, leaving the husband and three children to mourn the death of a devoted wife and mother. He came to Washington County and purchased his possessions here in 1890, and besides being a most enterprising and successful planter and stock-raiser, he has given much time and means to the success of the Democratic party of which he is an ardent member. He has been for three years and is still a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee and has served on the county committee and as delegate to nearly all the conventions. He was elected as a delegate from this county to the constitutional convention in 1900, but as we all know the act making provision for the convention was annulled by a special session of the legislature and he did not serve. He is a thorough-going businessman, enterprising and alert, and while confining his time and talents to developing his own interests, takes great interest in every movement looking to the development of the whole county and has an abiding faith in its future greatness.

Mr. and Mrs. J.F. Granade

Mr. Granade is a native of Washington county, and was born and reared at Frankville near his present residence.

When a youth he clerked at Coffeeville, Bladon Springs and other places, building a reputation for honesty, business sagacity and integrity that has made him a success in life. He is a sterling Democrat and has done much valuable party service, and served in the high councils of the party on numerous occasions. He stands high in the Baptist denomination, being one of the staunch members of Union church.

Mr. Granade is postmaster at Frankville and conducts a large mercantile business, as well as runs the steam gin and grist mill. The number of bales of cotton handled by him yearly is 300 to 400. He owns valuable property and his business career is a success. He lives in one of the prettiest homes in the county.

Few men have attained the distinction and conspicuous place in the business world, beginning at the bottom of the ladder as Mr. Granade did. His continuous and steady advancement is admirable, and is one of the object lessons we meet here and there in life of what dilligence and honesty will do, giving affluence, popularity and happiness as the reward. Such men are an honor to their country, a blessing to their fellow men and satisfactory to themselves.

He has been twice married, first to Miss Dawson, now deceased, and lastly to Miss Williams. The News wishes Mr. Granade many more years of happiness and prosperity.

Granade and Wilson

Alabama has many bright and promising young men to look forward to and on whom the future welfare of the state depends. It is not our purpose to say one word in behalf of Jas. N. Granade, Esq., that he does not deserve, for he is made of that material that insures success, were we never to mention those noble traits of character which he possesses. Being by nature gifted with an unusually bright mind, and inheriting the rugged determination to succeed from his estimable father, he has not wasted the gifts that have been lavished upon him. As a lawyer he is studious and painstaking, and successful as but few lawyers of his years have been. He is a son of Mr. J.S. Granade, of Frankville, and was born near Koenton, this county, Sept. 29, 1877; attended the Frankville High School, and the Mobile District High School at St. Stephens; entered the University of Alabama Oct. 5, 1897, graduating A.B. 1900, and L.L.B. 1901; held position of captain of Co. A, with rank of major of Ala. corps of cadets, the highest cadet office at the University. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma college fraternity. During the summer of 1899 he taught the Frankville school, giving entire satisfaction. In 1900–01 he held a senate clerkship in the Alabama

James N. Granade

legislature where he made many friends throughout the state. Ever since he attained his majority he has been an active worker in the Democratic party, and was in 1900 chairman of the Democratic county congressional convention in the memorable Taylor-Taylor campaign. He is now executive committeeman for St. Stephens precinct and vice-chairman of the county executive committee. He has been twice elected county solicitor, each time declining the honor. He opened his law office in St. Stephens June 13, 1901, and has been associated in the practice of his profession with Col. Sam'l B. Browne of Mobile, and enjoys a gratifying number of clients. Mr. Granade is a candidate for the office of state solicitor for this judicial circuit and is in every way qualified to fill the office with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituency. His character as a Christian and a gentleman is above reproach and he would make an ideal officer, and the NEWS hopes to see his ambition gratified.

He is a member of the Baptist church, and is Junior Warden of St. Stephens Lodge, A.F.& A.M., and an officer in Bladon Springs Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

Edward P. Wilson

Edward P. Wilson, Esq., is 29 years of age, is a member of the M.E. Church, South, and belongs to the St. Stephens Masonic Lodge. He is a brother of Judge John M. Wilson, probate judge of Clarke county, as well as a brother of the attorney general of Alabama, Hon. Massey Wilson. He was born and raised in Clarke county; was for three years a United States cadet at West Point, N.Y., and after leaving West Point he attended the law school at the University of Alabama and finished his law course in 1897; was admitted to the bar and began the active practice of law at St. Stephens. He was Washington county's member of the late constitutional convention; was county solicitor for Washington county from 1898 to 1902. Mr. Wilson is considered one of the leading lawyers in south west Alabama. He with his associate owns a complete abstract of the whole of Washington county, and can with abstracts ready prepared, readily know the title to each and every acre of land in the county.

There is no profession or calling that tends more toward the enlightenment of the American people than the profession of law. At least one-half of the young men who seek professional life choose that of law, and in its ranks today are many young and eloquent members who are equally and fully competent to fill the places made vacant by the death or retirement of the older ones. The bar of Washington county is composed of such members, and among those who lend lustre to its character we are proud to mention the name of Edward P. Wilson, Esq.

The legal profession has existed in some shape since government was first established, and it will endure as long as governments exist and laws are made. Its members spring from no privileged class, but from the people whose aims and aspirations they share. They have led in almost every struggle for freedom and the advancement of mankind, and to the American lawyer the people are largely indebted for the blessings of liberty they now enjoy.

Personally, Mr. Wilson is the soul of honor, easily approached, charitable to the poor, public spirited, and his friends are legion, and the only objection that could possibly be brought against him is, that he is unmarried, and he promises to remove this objection at a very early date.

Mr. Granade and Mr. Wilson have formed a law partnership under the firm name of Granade & Wilson. The new firm starts out with most flattering prospects, and no doubt they will individually and collectively distinguish themselves.

Haight and Platt

Messrs. J.H. Haight and J.P. Platt, under the firm name of Haight & Platt, are the pioneer merchants of Fruitdale, and carry a full stock of general merchandise. Mr. Platt is a native of Washington county, while Mr. Haight is a native of Wisconsin, his home being at Brothertown, where previous to coming here he was postmaster and town clerk. In 1877 he was

elected a member of the Assembly without opposition. He served in the Federal army. In 1866 he married Miss Sarah Powell and they have three children. Mr. Haight is a leading citizen of the county and resides in a pretty home at Fruitdale.

Capt. A. Fletcher Hooks

Among the prominent business men of Washington County, none stand higher and have taken greater part in the business world than Capt. A.F. Hooks of McIntosh, Ala. He was born in 1816 and gained a practical education in the public schools of the county and by personal effort. He married Miss Ella Posey and raised a family of two charming and accomplished daughters, all of whom are together in a pretty and happy home at McIntosh.

Capt. Hooks since the war engaged in timber, mercantile, naval stores and agricultural pursuits and has always been signally successful, now owning three valuable river plantations, a large mercantile establishment and cotton ginnery at McIntosh. He is a partner in a large wholesale tobacco business in Mobile, and is and has for many years been postmaster of his town. Capt. Hooks is a true Democrat and has done much party service, but has never held or sought an office, but has frequently been importuned to become a candidate. He and his family are members of the Methodist Church.

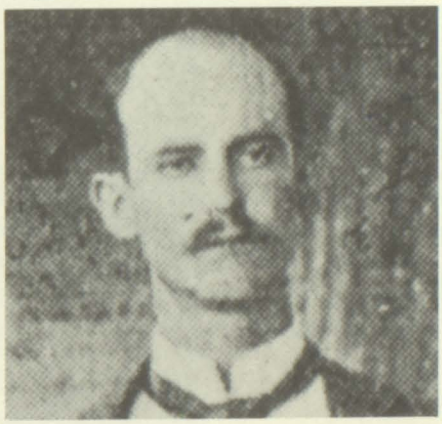
At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in Co. E. 11th Ala. Regiment, Infantry, serving throughout the four years and twice being wounded. He was in nearly all the principal engagements of the Army of Virginia and was a valiant soldier. He was recommended as Captain of his Company when the war closed and the commission never reached him. He was with the noted Charles Broadway Rous the morning he started home, he walking all the way from Virginia to Alabama and Rous to New York. It is an interesting coincidence that these two men parting at the end of the war with nothing, walked to their respective destinations, began work and made a success of life. Capt. Hooks participated in every battle with his command from the first battle of Manassas till the surrender at Appomatox and strange to say his command was never defeated.

Capt. Hooks is now Commander of Camp John James, U.C.V. Capt. James commanded Capt. Hooks' company and Capt. Hooks was standing by his side when he was killed.

Robert David Hooks

In giving a reflex of Washington county it would be incomplete without mention of the gentleman whose name appears above. Mr. Hooks was born March 4, 1853, near Carson, on what is known as the old Prince plantation, then owned by Mr. Hooks' father. His schooling was gained in the county public schools and at Lauderdale Springs, Miss. He entered business when young and has been quite successful. His efforts in life have been in the timber and naval store business, and now does a large and successful mercantile business at Sunflower. He owns a large and fertile plantation on the Tombigbee river, where each year he harvests a fine crop.

In 1885 he married Miss Belle Slade, and the union was blessed with three children, Fletcher, Bob and Miss Georgia. He resides in a beautiful home near Hawthorn. Mr. Hooks is a member of the M.E. Church, South, and has always been a loyal Democrat, and is one of the best citizens of the county.



C.L. Jordan

Among the many branches of business conducted in communities there are none that contribute more to the convenience of the public generally than that of carriage and wagon making and repairing. In this, as in every other pursuit of life, some men are the

peers of others and are more successful. This is the result of industry, better knowledge of the trade, and honest pride in their work. Washington County is especially indebted to that class of men, who by their own labor, energy and enterprise, have elevated themselves from positions of comparative obscurity to prominence.

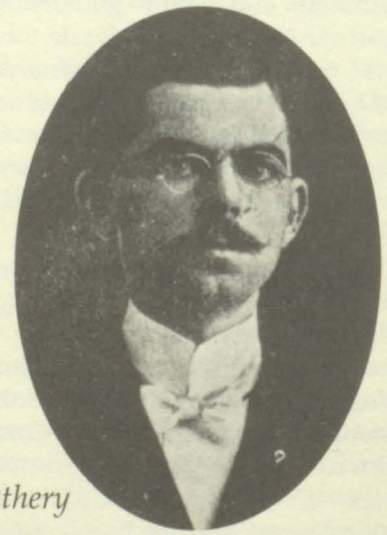
C.L. Jordan, the gentleman whose likeness is here presented, is a native of Clarke County, and was reared in that county and Choctaw County. He learned his trade under his father, and the art of successful horse shoeing from W.J. Foley, of Mobile. Three years ago, he founded his now large and increasing business in St. Stephens. Words are inadequate to describe the transformation this gentleman can work on an apparently wornout, rundown vehicle. If there was a college degree of Doctor of Wagons, he would stand eminently at the head of his profession. He also does general repair work in iron and wood, and all kinds of blacksmithing, and guarantees style and workmanship. A specialty is made of setting up all kinds of new machinery and the repairing of old, and he solicits correspondence with the public when such services are needed. Mr. Jordan makes a specialty of shoeing horses; knows everything about a horse's foot, straightens crooked feet and prevents horses from corking and otherwise damaging themselves. He is an expert in his line and we feel safe in saying that work is done in his shop that cannot be excelled if duplicated anywhere, and when you need anything in his line you will find it to your interest to call and see him. Mr. Jordan is a member of the Baptist church; in 1896 he married Miss Annie White and has a family of two children.

R.W. Lynch

Deer Park is one of the pretty and progressive Washington county towns in the south-west part of the county situated on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. It has a population of 400 people and has two churches and a good school building, five stores, two turpentine stills and two saw mills, telephone connection with adjoining towns with other conveniences. Cotton, corn and cattle are raised, but the chief industry is fruit and vegetable growing, which is increasing each year, but this season 2,200 crates of early vegetables and fruits were shipped.

Among the enterprising citizens of this town is Mr. R.W. Lynch, who conducts one of the largest mercantile establishments in that section and also operates a large saw mill with a capacity of 20,000 feet daily. Mr. Lynch is 43 years old, was born at Maple Park, Ill., and attended college at Aurora, Ind. In early years he farmed, later going on the road as a traveling salesman where he lost his health and in 1894 he came South, bringing with him the highest recommendations for honesty and industry. He first located at Citronelle where he raised watermelons with great success, but came to Deer Park the following December, and going into the mercantile business. Since going there he has been worth much to the community, lending aid in every enterprising movement. He has been running his saw mill a year and a half and has a contract with the M. & O. Railroad for all the cross ties he can supply. In 1899 he married Miss Mina Raymer. He is a member of the K. of P. and W. of W. lodges.

When Mr. Lynch came south he was a sick man, but today he weighs 225 pounds and is one of the healthiest men in the state. His business is prosperous and steadily growing. Mr. Lynch has great confidence in the future of the country and his enterprises indicate it.



Deputy S.E. M'glathery

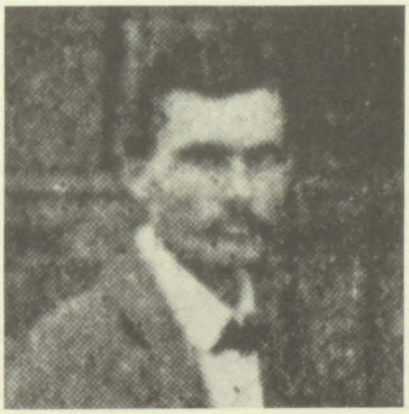
Samuel Earl McGlathery was born in State Line, Miss. but when quite a youth moved to St. Stephens

with his parents in 1887. He is a son of Mr. J.S. McGlathery, deceased, so long a successful merchant of this section and town, a grandson of Mr. Geo. S. Leatherbery. He attended all the schools of St. Stephens, gaining a good practical education.

While only 22 years of age he has a wonderful knowledge of the records and lands of the county, by virtue of work in nearly all the county offices as clerk and his connection with the law firm of Kimbrough and Wilson in making a complete abstract of the county. He has served as deputy sheriff and has always discharged faithfully and honestly every duty that devolved on him. He had valuable experience in mercantile life as clerk in his father's and management of his own store.

Mr. McGlathery is now preparing himself for the law under the direction of Kimbrough and Wilson, and will be admitted to the bar next year. His active business career and bright intellect lead us to predict that he will be a bright and shining light in the legal firmament and we are constrained to wish him the great success he highly deserves. As a sideline, he handles real estate of all descriptions, and buyers or sellers will do well to consult him before making deals.

He is a member of the Baptist church and an honorable, upright young man, stands high in social circles, and is one of the coming young men of the county. He is a Democrat and a loyal worker for his party.



J.E. M'Lemore

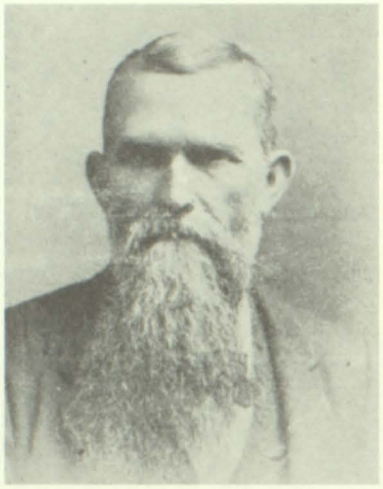
The subject of this sketch was born near the line of Lauderdale and Kemper counties, Miss., November 29, 1870, being the fifth child of a family of eleven children born to Joshua and Mary E. McLemore, who was born in South Carolina Sept. 21, 1798, and moved with his parents to North Carolina when a child and from there to Tennessee, where he was reared. When about grown he moved to Covington county, Miss., where he married Miss Nancy Perry Hill, with whom he lived 37 years and were the parents of ten children, Joshua, the father of J.E. McLemore being the youngest. He settled the present site of Meridian, Miss., in 1836, and the old M'Lemore homestead is still standing and is owned by J.S.C. O'Neal. Joshua McLemore married Miss Mary Elizabeth Semmes, Feb. 28, 1860, and has lived all his life near Meridian, except a few years in the northwestern portion of Lauderdale county, where J.E. McLemore was born. When he was six years old his parents returned to Meridian, where he attended the common schools and worked on the farm, gin and mill until he was 17 years old, since which time he has been engaged in commercial pursuits. His educational advantages having been limited on account of such a large family, he attended night schools in 1889 and graduated from the State Business College the same year. In 1900 he engaged in the mercantile business at Eastville, Miss., serving four years as postmaster. Jan. 26, 1893, he married Miss Sallie F. Dearman at Eastville, and the union has been blessed with five boys.

January 1, 1897, he came to Healing Springs, Ala., where he has been engaged in the mercantile business ever since, and is at present a stockholder and manager of the McLemore Mercantile Company. He has never held public office, although he has been repeatedly solicited to become a candidate for county offices both in this state and Mississippi. However, he has this year consented to make the race for county treasurer, and being in every way qualified, a success in business and an all round clever man, honest and truthful, he is considered a strong candidate. He is a Democrat in politics and a Baptist in religion; is a Royal Arch Mason and a Woodman of the World.

There are men born for every calling and every emergency. Mr. McLemore being a young man endowed with all the requisites that go to make up the successful business man and having supreme confidence in his goods and never taking into consideration for a moment the lever of business in all lines-competition, he has gradually but steadily forged ahead until the day he is known and appreciated by hundreds who always take pleasure in rewarding merit and the sterling qualities which he happily possesses.

Hon. L.W. M'Rae

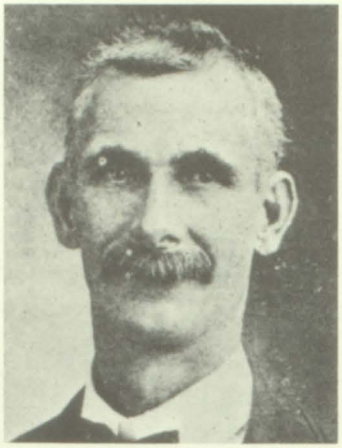
Mr. M'Rae was born near McIntosh Bluff in 1840, and was schooled in the public institutions of the county.



Hon. L.W. M'Rae

When secession was being talked and there were rumors of war he opposed seceding and argued that it would be a futile effort even voting for Bell and Everett, but when his people did secede he went to the front and entered the Confederate army as a private and came out as a first lieutenant. He was a member of the 56th Alabama Regiment, cavalry. Among the many incidents worthy of mention during his career as a soldier were: He with his command was with President Jeff Davis on the memorable retreat from Charlotte, N.C., and when at Savannah river, he divided the specie on hand among the soldiers. Mr. McRae received $25 in silver, thus being one among the few Confederate soldiers who received silver as pay. When following and harrassing Sherman's retreat from Meridian to Vicksburg, Mr. McRae was shot and thought to be mortally wounded and was laid on the side of the road to die, but recovered and was with his command at the surrender. He met at the New Orleans reunion this year one of his old comrades he had not seen since the day he was shot while chasing the yankees.

When the war closed he became a pilot on the Tombigbee river, and afterward went into the naval stores business. In recent years he has confined himself chiefly to the mercantile business, having stores at Calvert and Fairford at one time. In 1862 Mr. McRae married Miss Virginia E. Kimball of Mobile. To this union was born seven children, six of whom are still living. In politics Mr. McRae has always been a true Democrat, and has served his party as delegate and committeeman frequently. He served one full term and an unexpired term as commissioner with great satisfaction. In 1892 he was nominated and elected state senator from the 19th senatorial district by an overwhelming vote. During that term he was the originator and introduced the resolution, which by the aid of Hon. R.H. Clarke in congress, secured from the Federal government to the state of Alabama the splendid Mt. Vernon barracks, which is now so successfully used as an asylum for the insane. He was a strong prohibition worker and got through some very stringent measures. When Calvert was recently cut off from Washington county, at his request, an amendment retained him as a citizen of this county to the gratification of many warm friends and admirers.

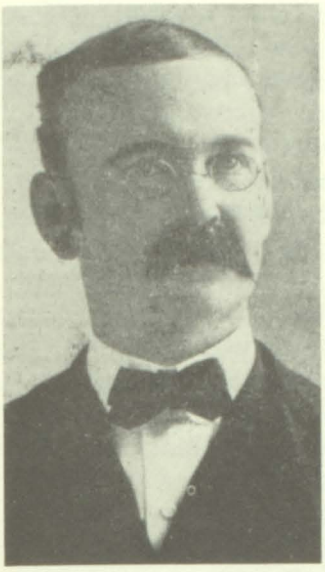


M.Q. Milstead

The subject of this sketch was born in Baldwin county, Ala., Sept. 22, 1855. Mr. Milstead was born in the very humblest sphere of life and his schooling perhaps amounted to not more than 90 days. But he had the elements of success in him and as soon as he could wield an axe he began chopping logs and saved his earnings. In 1878, Oct. 10, he married Miss Georgia Daniel, of Greenville, Ala., and up into 1898 followed the logging business. He was for a number of years connected with the Yellow Pine Lumber Company, of this county, and was universally popular and a most valuable employee. From here he went to Louisiana in the timber business, and luck followed him, but he soon returned to Alabama and settled at Orchard, a station established by himself on the new Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City Railroad. He owns 200 acres of land there and has laid out a pretty town, which is destined to become one of the popular suburbs of Mobile. There is now in the town a depot, school building, church, up-to-date sawmill, store, an orchard of 7,000 fruit trees, a $3,000 residence, all of which has been erected on lands donated by or now owned by Mr. Milstead.

Surely here is an object lesson for the young men of the land. Mr. Milstead started in life without means, without education and no influence or "pulls," yet today his check is good for $15,000, and few men are more popular and more enterprising than he. He is also a prominent secret order man. We wish him every success and that his new town may grow and exceed his most sanguine expectations.

Mr. and Mrs. W.A. Moseley



Mr. W.A. Moseley

Mrs. W.A. Moseley

In Washington county, with its great area of square miles, its thoughtful and honorable people, every man who has ever declared his sovereign rights at the polls, or who has ever taken an interest in the administrative affairs of this county, knows well of Mr. Wm. A. Moseley. It is unnecessary to make a minute biographical mention of Mr. Moseley, but suffice it to say he is of French extraction and a native of Washington county. He was born and reared in the county, only about four miles from where he now resides, first seeing the light of day December, 1854. His father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. D.C. Moseley were also raised in this county, his father dying in 1884, but his mother still survives and resides with him at St. Stephens, having attained the age of 77 years. His brother, Dr. D.C. Moseley, is a successful practicing physician at Faunsdale, Ala.; Mr. Moseley's grandfather was an early emigrant to this county from Georgia, while his grandmother was a member of the well known French family of LaFoys.

After gaining a very good common school education, Mr. Moseley in 1876 married Miss Julia Payne, a splendid young lady who was educated at Barton Academy. They have one daughter, Miss Lola, a charming young lady who is an accomplished musician. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Moseley at the age of 21 years, was appointed to fill out an unexpired term of the office of Sheriff and Ex-Officio Tax Collector, and to which office he was elected to succeed himself, serving three years. In 1880 he was elected County Treasurer and began merchandising at St. Stephens under the firm name of Grisham & Moseley. In 1883 he moved to and conducted the watering resort, at Healing Springs. In 1884 he bought the Peevy Landing and farm where he conducted a farm, mercantile business and warehouse. He was again elected Sheriff and Tax Collector in 1888 and moved back to St. Stephens where he has resided ever since. He opened a mercantile business at this time which has continued to this day successfully under the firm name of W.A. Moseley & Co. During the years 1888 to 1890 he conducted a successful drug business at Faunsdale, which he sold out.

His official life was one without a blemish and gave universal satisfaction to his constituency; every duty entrusted to him was discharged without fear or favor alike to friend or foe. His business career has been a success, and his dealings have always been characterized by scrupulous honesty.

Mr. Moseley's political record has been one of charming consistency, unselfish and earnest work. He has always been a Democrat of the truest type, and has served in the councils of the party ever since he attained his majority. For 15 years he was Chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee, always spending money and time for the benefit and success of the organization, and to his indefatigable efforts alone, the party is indebted for more than one victory. Always fair and honest, he has commanded the respect and esteem of the opposition and sustained an enviable reputation at all times. He has often represented his county in the state councils of the party and at present is a member of the District Executive Committee.

In 1892 Mr. Moseley established the first newspaper the county had since Old St. Stephens was the capitol, and to this good day THE WASHINGTON COUNTY NEWS, the eleventh anniversary of which this edition commemorates, goes weekly to a large and appreciative number of readers in this and adjoining counties. As editor of this paper he has made a reputation for fairness and justice that has attracted attention throughout the state.

A gentleman of congenial and pleasant address, of broad mind and much enterprise in business affairs, we gracefully class him as one of our most substantial citizens, with a clean record and worthy of confidence, and it is hoped he may live to round out a period of perpetual usefulness.

Mrs. Julia Payne-Moseley is a most excellent lady, whose life and deeds stamp her a true Christian. She is a friend of the poor and a sympathizer with the afflicted and many a star will sparkle in her crown for

her charitable deeds. She diversifies her time in her model domestic domain with literature in which she takes a lively interest, and is an entertaining conversationalist.

Miss Lola Moseley, Music Teacher

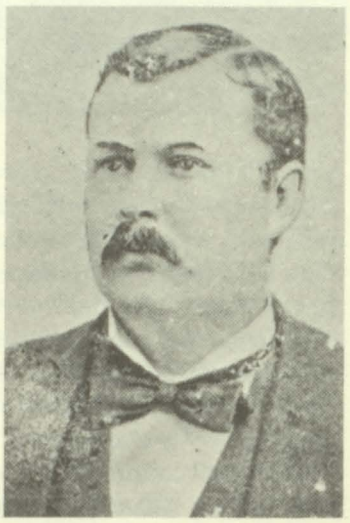
Miss Lola Moseley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W.A. Moseley, of St. Stephens, is the accomplished music teacher for this term of the Mobile District High School. Her early training in both literature and music was gained from Mrs. M.E. Slaughter. She attended in 1895 one term of the West Point (Miss) Female College, and the following year attended the Mobile District High School taught by Prof. Vaughn. The following years 1897–8 she attended the private school of Miss Fannie Young, in St. Stephens, and concluded her schooling with three years at the famous Judson. Music has ever been her specialty, and in this she is thorough, being one of the most competent musicians in this section, and in every way qualified to fill the important position she now occupies. Miss Moseley is a consecrated, Christian young lady, a devout member of the M.E. Church, South, and is loved and esteemed by all who are favored with her acquaintance. Her class is progressing nicely, and her efforts are highly satisfactory to the principal and patrons.

Hon. Dabney Palmer

Hon. Dabney Palmer was born and raised in Wilcox county, and moved to Washington county six years ago. He is a practical farmer, having done nothing else during his long and useful life, he being now 68 years of age. Mr. Palmer stated that he did not leave Wilcox because he could not make a livelihood, but on the other hand he was doing well there, but he considered Washington county one of the best agricultural sections in the world, and he could not understand why others could not see it as he did. He related numerous instances to substantiate his assertion, one was of a man who came to this county several hundred dollars in debt and bought a farm considered almost worthless on a credit, and in a few years had paid all he owed, paid for his farm, owned valuable stock and farming implements and was doing well.

Mr. Palmer purchased a wooded tract of land known as the Pugh place across the road in front of Mr. T.C. Bowling's place at Leroy. He cleared it up and built a beautiful home, set out and planted fruit trees and grape vines, and now gathers from his orchard all the fruit he wants. He has growing, one hundred pecan trees. He says everything will grow here and it is the greatest country for Irish and sweet potatoes he ever saw. He raises 30 bushels of corn to the acre with vegetable fertilizer. He says he has many offers to sell out at a big profit, but he prefers to hold his Washington county farm.

Mr. Palmer was honored by being sent to represent this senatorial district in the constitutional convention, where he was a conservative and valuable member. It was the first political office he ever held, and he very much appreciated it. He is a member of the Baptist church and a good citizen.



Treasurer W.A. Payne

The office of county treasurer is conspicuous as one of the most important in the gift of the people. Mr. W.A. Payne, the present incumbent, is regarded as one of the most efficient and accommodating officials the county ever had.

Mr. Payne was born in Dale county in 1866 and moved with his parents to Clarke county in 1874, where he lived and secured a limited education at the public schools and attending the old Morgan Institute eight months. In 1886 he came to Washington county and began clerking for J.F. Granade at Frankville at a salary of $10 per month, and in 1890 became a partner in this firm, which continued four years. In 1893 he married Miss Molly W. Dent of McIntosh, and the union was blessed with three children, two of which are now living. September 1, 1895 he moved to St. Stephens and began merchandising and was very successful. In 1900 he was nominated and elected county treasurer. When he came into office on Sept.

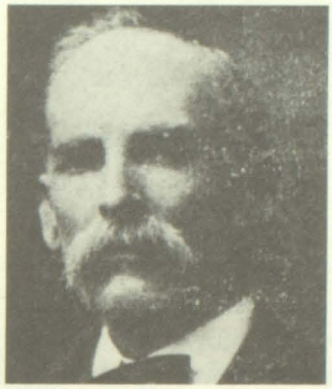
1st he found the former treasurer had failed to retain sufficient funds back to pay off the expenses of the fall term of circuit court, which would require about $1,000 and only $571 being turned over to him. Mr. Payne on his own account borrowed money enough to meet the exigency without any inconvenience to the public and without them knowing what had been done, and ever since all special jurors have been paid on demand together with all other claims against the county without any delay.

The nicest financiering work done by Treasurer Payne was with the fine and forfeiture fund. When he went in office he found claims registered against the fund amounting to $2,677.87, and $11.61 in the treasury to pay that amount with. In three years he has reduced that amount to $745.62 with $17.80 cash on hand—having paid off nearly $2,000 of long deferred claims. When he went in office, officers' claims for ex-officio services were selling for 10 cents on the dollar and now they are not offered below par value, while witness certificates which formerly sold for 25 cents on the dollar are now paid full face value on presentation to the treasurer. In addition to all of this with the aid of a small special tax Treasurer Payne paid on March 9th, this year, $3,300 for building the new jail, which was due $1,100 each year till 1905, thereby paying a neat sum in interest. On his recommendation the commissioners' court this year reduced the county tax rate one mill and a half. The examiner of his books, Mr. J.M. Pellham appointed by the probate judge reported them o.k. and correct. The treasury is in fine condition, able to pay all indebtedness and have several thousand dollars to the county's credit.

Mr. Payne has been a true Democrat and has done valuable party service. He is a member of the Baptist church, a Mason and K. of P. His great popularity makes him the center of an enthusiastic circle wherever he goes, and while he has never consented to be a candidate to succeed himself or for any other office, his many friends are continually opportuning him to permit his name to be used.

W.L. Perkins

W.L. Perkins was born and raised in Washington county. He has lived and raised a family near St. Stephens and has always been found honest and trustworthy, conducting himself with uniform courtesy to all and building about him a bulwark of friends. During the past five years Mr. Perkins has conducted a meat market at St. Stephens and has given universal satisfaction. Every Saturday his market is open and the choicest steaks and cutlets are to be had, while at intervals he supplies his patrons with mutton and kid. He is an experienced butcher, gives good weights and the very lowest prices possible.



Hon. Hiram M. Posey

Hon. Hiram Mounger Posey, of Sunflower, was born November 20, 1842, near old Wakefield, Washington County, and is the son of Andrew Trail Posey, a native of Spartanburg District, S. C.., but who early emigrated to Alabama, and wife Eliza Ann, daughter of Hiram Mounger and wife Berthenia Denley, of Washington County.

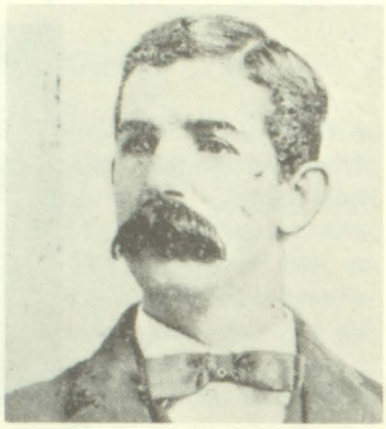
Mr. Posey was educated in the common schools and academies of the state. He enlisted in Company 1, 36th Alabama Regiment, Infantry, June 1862, and was in nearly all the engagements of the Western Army. He was wounded in the Battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863, and at New Hope Church, Ga. May 15, 1864. He was elected third lieutanant of his company after the battle around Atlanta, but was never commissioned. He is a staunch Democrat and a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and is unmarried.

He was elected tax collector of Washington County in 1884, and served his four year term; was elected representative to the legislature in 1888; was re-elected in Nov., 1902, and is the county's present able representative. His official career is one of which he may justly feel proud and is the source of much gratification to his large circle of friends.

Physically, as well as individually, Mr. Posey is a man of decided individuality, his frank and easy manners winning friends for him wherever he goes. He has always been honest and true, discharging to the letter every duty and call. In brief, the subject of this sketch is a gentleman of fine character, a good citizen, a man who is devoted to his friends, a success in business, and is in every way worthy the respect and confidence of the people which he enjoys. Mr. Posey

is a large planter and owns valuable property.

His political services have been valuable to his party and country and with his clean official record, mature and conservative judgement, his talents will bestow additional political honor upon him.



Warren S. Pugh

Mr. Warren S. Pugh moved from Clarke county to Frankville in 1882. He has been engaged in farming and has made a success, now owning one of the finest and best equipped plantations in the county. He is well known in the county and has been a life long Democrat, an earnest party worker, served on the county executive committee and has been a constant attendant at all county conventions, either as a delegate or spectator.

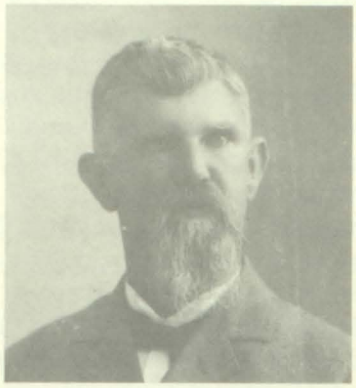
He has served two terms as county commissioner in which difficult position he gave universal satisfaction. He was appointed and served 1898–99 as tax collector, filling out the term of A.J. Wood, resigned, where he gave entire satisfaction and made a most excellent officer.

Mr. Pugh is very popular in the county and if he should again offer for office he will gather about him a large and enthusiastic following.

He is a consistent member of the Baptist church and stands for the right at all times and under all circumstances. He married Miss Mary Granade of Frankville, and has a happy family of eight children. Mr. Pugh comes of one of the old pioneer families of Clarke county, Stephen B. Pugh being his father. He is a solid man, a Christian gentleman, and worthy of the success he has made in life and all other honors and blessings which may come to him.

R.J. Pullen

Mr. R.J. Pullen is among the enterprising citizens of Escatawpa. He is postmaster of his town, conducts a general mercantile business and runs the hotel. He was born in 1848 and was a Confederate soldier belonging to Co. 11, 1st Ga. Reg.; was wounded at Peach Tree creek. In 1881 he married Miss Sallie G. Shofe at Shubuta, Miss., and now has a family of six children. He is a Democrat and has served as committeeman. He is one of Washington county's most substantial and best citizens.



Judge Jas. B. Rawls

Judge Jas. B. Rawls, probate judge of our county, judge of the county court and ex officio chairman of the board of county commissioners, is one of Washington county's illustrious sons. In giving pleasant paragraphical mention of the well-rounded life of Judge Rawls, we but perform a willing duty. Judge Rawls is self-made, and we propose to talk about him in a neighborly and unbiased manner. He has made an excellent record in office seasoning justice with mercy, and at all times maintaining the law with a firmness that must meet the approval of his constituency.

Judge Rawls is of English and French parentage, who were among the earliest settlers of Virginia and North Carolina, one branch of which family settled in Clarke County near Suggsville, in 1837, where the Judge was born Oct. 10, 1848, but he was reared in Mobile County, attending the schools of Mobile County, and completing his education at Somerville Institute in Noxubee County, Miss. On account of his tender years he did not get to participate in the war, and began his business career as a contractor on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad in Kentucky.

In 1873 he married Miss Ruth M. Ray of Kentucky and the same year moved to Deer Park, Washington County, where he has since resided until elected probate judge in 1898. This union was blessed with fifteen children, thirteen of whom are living. While residing at Deer Park he was engaged in naval stores, timber and mercantile business, and served his precinct 20 years as justice of the peace. He was postmaster of his town 15 years and served as county

commissioner from 1874 to 1880 with great credit. Once he was supported by a strong delegation for State Senator, but rather than risk the sacrifice of the Democratic party, with that mauliness for which he is noted, withdrew his name and threw his strength to another candidate who nominated and elected. He was once nominated by a primary vote for the Legislature, but because of the failure of some of his delegates to attend the convention, he lost the nomination and the honor went to another, who was supported by Judge Rawls through the campaign. He has frequently served on the county Democratic executive committee and has always been a worker in Democratic circles, and the success of the party has always been paramount to his individual interests.

In 1898 he was elected probate judge by an overwhelming majority, and whose election was the healing of the political breach that had existed in this county so long. He moved to St. Stephens and erected a nice home, where he now resides. He is a member of the M.E. Church, South, and a Scottish Rights Mason of the 32d degree, and is also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Judge Rawls believes in practical progress versus flighty theoretical ideas, and that suggestions should be within easy reach of the common people. He prides himself on the fact that a thorough knowledge of himself gives him a thorough insight into human family, and with a heart full of charity for the short comings of his fellow-men, he believes heartily in the scriptural edict, "do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Thus he keeps a careful watch over the interests of the people of the county regardless of his personal benefit. He is quite a student and philosopher, and enjoys research and history. It was he who organized the Old St. Stephens Historical Society, and as its president made possible and consummated the great celebration of the evacuation of the town by the Spaniards and makes a valuable citizen in the community.

Should Judge Rawls consent to his re-election, it is fair to presume he will command a wonderful strength among the Washington County voting population, and an endorsement of his present administration is very probable.

Esquire G.G. Skinner

Esquire G.G. Skinner

A gentleman who admirably administers the law in the lower courts of the county, is Esquire George G. Skinner, a native Alabamian who was born in Clarke county, February 14, 1840. He attended Spring Hill College and after completing his education removed to Mobile, where he engaged in clerical work in a cotton brokerage office until the civil war, when he enlisted in the 24th Alabama Regiment. Later he was placed in the engineering department and was inspector of military roads and bridges under Maj. S.T. Douglas, chief engineer of the Trans-Mississippi. As bearer of dispatches to Richmond he had thrilling experiences crossing the Mississippi river.

On the 3rd of March, 1863, he married Miss Mary Eugenia Hill, a niece of Lieut.-General A.P. Hill. After serving through the war, he accepted a position with George R. Tuttle & Co., Mobile, as cashier and bookkeeper, and there remained until his removal to Washington county in 1867. He has raised a family of ten children. He comes of the old lineage stock of Southern ancestry, and preserves his age to a remarkable degree.

Esquire Skinner has continuously held the office of justice of the peace since 1867 and has been quite successful as a real estate dealer. As a judge his rulings have been respectfully fair and impartial, and personally he is a man of a strong following of friends. He is what is known as a conscientious and conservative Democrat. His daughter, Mrs. Mason, is postmistress at Hawthorn, where he holds his court and has a comfortable home.

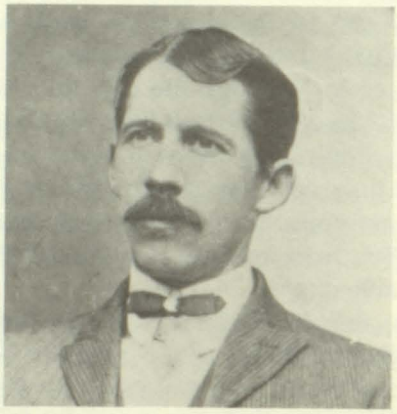
James B. Slade

James B. Slade, better known in Washington County as "Tony" Slade, was born and reared at the handsome old Slade homestead near Slade's Station, and at the age of 33 years has just reached the prime of life. His father, James B. Slade, Sr., died at the age of

74, a wealthy and highly esteemed gentleman. His family is of French extraction and has always maintained a high place among the best people of the county. On October 21, 1896, "Tony" and the charming Miss Pet Harrell were happily married. Today this happy couple reside in a lovely cottage on the site of the old Slade mansion, which was burned several years ago, and about them prattle two pretty little children. "Tony" gained his education in the public schools of the county and at Mobile. During his earlier days he engaged in stock raising and timber business, being quite successful.

Three years ago he established a general mercantile business at McIntosh, and has steadily built up a large trade. He also conducts a valuable mercantile business at Slade's Station. He carries at both stores a well selected and complete stock of general merchandise and buys and sells country produce.

"Tony" Slade is one of the most affable and pleasant gentlemen that it has been our pleasure to meet. His numerous friends will join us in saying that he deserves all the good things said about him for he has worked his way to the front by dint of energy and perseverance.



Arthur S. Smith

The subject of this sketch was born near Peavy's Landing in Washington County, and has lived here all his life. His literary knowledge was gained at intervals between work, at the public schools of the county. He began his business career as a clerk, serving in that capacity at Carson, Calvert, Koenton and St. Stephens. In 1897, he leased and later purchased the Peevy's Landing farm, and conducted the steamboat landing, a gin, and naval stores business, being very successful. He sold his plantation during the oil excitement at a big profit, and in 1901 returned to St. Stephens and purchased an interest in the mercantile establishment of W.A. Moseley & Co., since when the firm has enjoyed a large and growing patronage.

Arthur Smith is a consistent member of the Methodist church and stands for everything that is good and right. His life is a fit object lesson to the youth of the land, for by honesty and economy he has risen from a clerkship at a very small salary to a partnership in one of the best business houses in the county. He is a young man of unusual ability and safe and conservative judgment.

In politics, Arthur Smith is a loyal Democrat, always taking a lively interest in the success of the party and the welfare of the county. As a reward for his sterling worth and genuine merit, his friends are making the welkin ring with his name for the Democratic nomination for the office of County Treasurer, and should he be chosen no safer man could be put in charge of the county's finances, and his worth and popularity indicate that he will be a winner.

Smith and Moorman

Messrs. J.M. Smith and C.E. Moorman, under the firm name of Smith & Moorman, conduct at Fruitdale the leading real estate business in Washington County. You can find in their lists lands of every character, which may be purchased cheap on reasonable terms. They solicit correspondence or a visit by those interested in real estate, and will take great pleasure in showing their lands. If you have property to sell, for quick results put it in their hands. They offer special inducements to parties desiring to locate industries. They now have a few improved places that can be bought at reasonable prices.

These gentlemen have neat offices in Fruitdale where a display of the products of the county may be seen. Both are affable gentlemen, reliable and trustworthy, and promptly look after business entrusted to them. All enquiries promptly and honestly answered.

R.D. Steely

Ambition is a motive power that has no equal as a developing power, a fact amply demonstrated in the lives of all successful men. Mr. Ransom Dean Steely was born in Covington county, Ala., in 1856, and when eleven years old moved with his family to Mobile county. He attended the county schools, but when young in years went into the timber business, and from a small beginning worked his way steadily up the ladder of success and enjoys the esteem and

respect of all who know him. Since coming to Washington county in 1877 he has been remarkably successful, engaging in timber business, stock raising and mercantile business. When he came to the county his sole possession was a mustang pony which he rode, but by honest dealing, industry and economy he soon established himself and gained the confidence of all with whom he came in contact, with the result that today he owns a nice home with every convenience, a fine pasture embracing 200 acres, stocked with 400 head of cattle, 3,000 head of sheep and 200 head of hogs. In politics he is a Democrat and was a number of years a member of the executive committee of the county. He has never held but one office that being postmaster at Sunflower. He belongs to the Methodist church and is a Mason of the 32nd degree. In October, 1882, he married Miss Susan F. Wheat, who bore him one son, Theodore, who is now 19 years of age, and is attending the Polytechnic Institute at Auburn.

With many obstacles to overcome Mr. Steely has succeeded in life and again demonstrated that merit will win and energy and determination make success.

Thos. Wainwright and Son

Thomas Wainwright

Perkins Wainwright, His Son

Nature is generously kind to many, and the personnel of this sketch has many things to be thankful for. Tom Wainwright, as he is affectionately called by his host of friends, is one of the most popular drummers on the road. Mr. Wainwright was born near Old St. Stephens, in Washington County, March 1, 1856, and gained his education in the public schools of Washington and Clarke Counties. He was raised on a farm and went fresh from the fields of cotton and corn to Mobile in 1874 in search of employment. His scrupulous honesty, fair dealing and genteel manners soon won him a place, and to use his own words, his "friends from the country helped him do the rest," for they have stuck to him wherever he goes, and become patrons of every house for which he works. His energy, keen insight to business, justice and proper treatment have made him a large circle of friends and commands the confidence of all with whom he does business. No drummer is more trusted in the selection of goods, for merchants know their interest are well cared for when placed in the hands of Tom Wainwright. He is now among the pioneer drummers of this section, and no ten men have woven about them more friends than this prince of good fellows. It matters not what line of business he may engage in, his noble traits of character soon bud and ripen into friendship for all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. Possessing a kind and generous heart he is ever ready to do anything for all worthy of his friendship, and he richly deserves the popularity he enjoys.

He was married in 1886 to Miss Lizzie Perkins, a splendid young woman and a grand-daughter of the well known Hon. Hardie Perkins. They have one son, 18 years old, who is following in his father's footsteps in the commercial world, and will soon be making the territory so long covered by his father. His name is Perkins Wainwright. Mr. Wainwright has a pretty home in Mobile where he and his family reside.

Assessor W.W. Warren

Wert W. Warren, tax assessor of Washington county, was born in the vicinity of Koenton May 27, 1854. His father was killed while defending the Stars and Bars, and he went to work, a small boy, at a salary of $3 per month. At nights he gained what literary knowledge he could before a pine-knot blaze.

In 1874 he married Miss Easter Simpson and after two children were born, thinking he was handicapped by reason of limited education he entered a school and fitted himself for his useful official career. He was first elected to the office of tax assessor in 1887, and has held the office continuously ever since—each election receiving a flattering majority over his opponents and frequently doubling their vote. His books have always been neatly and correctly kept and the report of the State Examiner on

his office has been most complimentary. At the expiration of his present term Mr. Warren will retire from office voluntarily, with a clean record of 17 years in office.

Mr. Warren has nine children living and three dead; eight grandchildren—four of whom are girls and four boys. He is a member of the Baptist church and is a Royal Mason, a Woodman of the World and a Knight of Pythias.

Mr. Warren runs a large and popular mercantile business at Koenton, and operates a complete ginnery, grist mill and saw mill. His gin is of the Munger system and is complete with every modern convenience. As a business man he is as much a success as he is a politician, and few men are so universally esteemed.

In the closing days of his official career he often speaks of his gratitude to the people who have so long honored him with office.

These biographical sketches, written by family members unless otherwise stated, were compiled by Mrs. Cecil (Doris) Brown and Mrs. L.C. (Barbara) Waddell, members of the Washington County Historical Society. Edited by Jacqueline A. Matte.

Grover Lamar Agee

Grover Lamar Agee was b. in Campbell, AL on March 9, 1921. He was the son of Grover Cleveland and Annie Belle Cassity Agee, natives of Clarke County. He m. Barbara Inez Terry, daughter of Arthur Leonard and Daisy Lee York Terry of Coffeeville, AL.

The Agees came to Chatom in 1952. Lamar, a pharmacist, purchased the Court House Drug Store, which Barbara, now a pharmacist, continues to operate. They became active members of the Chatom Baptist Church where Lamar served as a deacon until his death on Sunday October 9, 1976 and Barbara taught Sunday school for many years.

The Agees being active in church and civic affairs have contributed much to the town of Chatom and the county throughout the years.

Mr. Agee was a member of the Kiwanis, served as chairman of the Red Cross, and was on the Selective Service Board 1953–1963. He was a member of the Town Council of Chatom 1960–1964 and served as mayor of Chatom 1964–1966. He served two terms as representative to the State Legislature for Washington, Clarke, and Choctow counties 1966–1970. He served on the Pharmacy Advisory Council 1971–1975 and was a member of the Lt. Governor's staff in 1976.

Solomon Anderson Family

Solomon Anderson, Jr., was b. in the Mississippi Territory February 7, 1809 and d. in Washington County on April 14, 1888. He was the son of Solomon and Ruth Anderson originally from the Carolinas and 1808 settlers of Washington County, Mississippi Territory. Solomon and Ruth Anderson settled in the northwest corner of present day Mobile County, near the Washington County line. They reared a family of nine children, four of whom migrated to Clarke County, MS.

Solomon Jr. moved to Washington County in the early 1830s. His first wife was Eliza Booth. Their children were: 1. Mary b. January 28, 1834; 2. Minervy "Nan" b. October 3, 1853, m. Francis Leroy "King" Moss b. 1832, d. 1906; 3. Martha b. September 25, 1837, m. 1st to William Israel Beech b. 1835, d. 1906; m. 2nd to W.C. Beech; 4. Susan b. December 1, 1840, d. October 18, 1912, m. John Beech b. 1832, d. June 1863; 5. Clara b. January 1, 1842, m. Martin Parker; 6. John Wesley b. 1842, d. 1864; 7. Eliza b. June 1845.

Solomon m. the second time to Rebecca Prescot Lee, who was b. 1824 and d. December 1895. Their children were: 1. Harriett Malissa b. May 1, 1856, m. Daniel Parker; 2. William Louis b. July 12, 1858, m. Margaret E. Baxter b. September 18, 1857, d. May 20, 1916; 3. James Turner b. November 25, 1860, d. September 1889, m. Sallie Ferguson b. 1866, d. 1945; 4. John Spurling b. December 27, 1862; 5. Forrest Lee b. February 19, 1865, d. April 30, 1954, m. Mildred Eliza Beech b. January 16, 1870, d. June 14, 1962; 6. Lizzie b. October 22, 1867, d. March 11, 1941, m. Frederick J. Jordan b. February 9, 1866, d. June 4, 1918; 7. Azalean G. b. September 3, 1869, d. August 9, 1924, m. Thomas DeKalb Jordan b. November 14, 1863, d. November 2, 1932; and 8. Sidney "Bud" b. November 7, 1872, d. 1936 m. 1st to Bashby Jones b. 1857, m. 2nd to Jessie Thompson.

Solomon Anderson was a farmer and landowner. His home was about one mile west of Chatom and about one mile north of the highway. He, both his wives, and two of his children are buried at the old home place in a family cemetery known as Oak Bushes.

Solomon, his son John W., his sons-in-law John, Israel, and William C. Beech fought with Wilson's Guards Co. A 3rd Alabama Regiment in the Civil War. Another son-in-law, F.L. Moss, fought with Co. D 56th Alabama Regiment. His son and sons-in-law John and Israel lost their lives in this war.

This large family of early Washington County settlers is allied through marriage with many other

early families in the county. Most of the descendents have remained in Washington County, and several have served the county in some way.

The author of this book, Jacqueline Lee Anderson Matte, is the daughter of the late Forrest Lee Jr. and Marie Bailey Anderson, granddaughter of Forrest Lee Sr. and Mildred Eliza Beech Anderson and great-granddaughter of Solomon Jr. and Rebecca Lee Anderson. (By Mrs. Cecil A. Brown)

Mrs. Forrest Lee (Marie Bailey) Anderson

Lady Marie Bailey Anderson was b. April 4, 1900 in Romeo, TN. Her parents were William Reed and Ida Maye White Bailey, whose families were early settlers in east TN. Her grandfather, Isaac White, was a Revolutionary soldier. The family moved to Lone Wolf, Indian Territory, (OK) in 1903. They lived there until January 1918 when they moved to Old Spring Hill in Marengo County, then to Newbern in Hale County, which became their permanent home. Mr. Bailey owned and operated a large farm and dairy with the help of his oldest son, Alexander Whitelaw. Other family members were Beryl (dec.), Harry W. (dec.), Richard Clay, and Nina Kate.

Marie was graduated from Perry County High School in Marion, AL in 1919. She alternated teaching and college attendance until she received her A.B. degree in English and Social Studies in 1928 from Birmingham-Southern College in Birmingham. After a summer of special social work training, she accepted a position in Washington County as the first superintendent of Child Welfare. She served in this capacity for four years, then having married two years previously, October 29, 1930, she resigned to have her family. Her husband was Forrest Lee Anderson, Jr., (dec.) son of Forrest Lee, Sr., and Eliza Beech Anderson, early settlers of the Hobson community.

Three children were born to Lee and Marie: 1. Marilyn Bailey (1933) m. George Janda of NJ. Marilyn is a Registered Dietitian employed by Thomasville Hospital and Nursing Home, Thomasville, AL; 2. Jacqueline (Jackie) Lee (1935) m. John Stephen Matte of Yonkers, N.Y. whose parents were Stephen (dec.) and Anna Madaras Matte whose parents came from Galicia, Austria. Their children are: Michael Dean (1956) m. Nancy Boisclair, their son, John Michael Matte; James Lee (1959), Frank Thomas (1961), and Kathryn Marie (1962) Matte. Jacqueline is a teacher at Mountain Brook Junior High School, Birmingham, AL; and 3. William Forrest (1937) d. in infancy and is buried in the Chatom cemetery.

Mrs. Anderson resumed her career in 1939 as director of Public Welfare and served until 1950. Her work as a pioneer in this field of service to others is characteristic of her entire life, which has been devoted to caring for younger brothers and sisters, husband, children, friends, four grandchildren and a great-grandson.

Mrs. Anderson was active in the Chatom Methodist Church from 1928 until World War II, when the

Marie Bailey, 1919.

Parents of Marie Bailey Anderson: William A. Bailey and wife, Ida Mae White, brother, Alexander Whitelaw and Lady Marie Bailey, 1902, Baileyton, Tennessee.

Forrest Lee Anderson, Jr., 1928.

Forrest Lee Anderson, Sr.

family moved to their home in Hobson. Gas rationing prevented their traveling the eight miles to and from Chatom on Sunday. At that time, the Pine Level Baptist Church was reorganizing, and she became an active and faithful member along with her husband who had been a member of this church for long years. He had always taken an active part in church and community work and continued to do so until his death in 1979. (By Mrs. Marilyn Anderson Janda)

Washington County News, November, 1930: ANDERSON-BAILEY. The marriage of Miss Marie Bailey to Mr. Lee Anderson was quietly solemnized October 29th at high noon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W.R. Bailey, of Newbern with Rev. G.G. Vickers of Chatom, officiating while only a few of their friends and relatives were present. The hospitable home was beautifully decorated with Autumn leaves, ferns and fall flowers. As "Lohengrins Wedding March" was softly played by Miss Julia Stickland of Chatom the bridal party marched into the spacious hallway where a very impressive ceremony made the contracting parties one. The bride, who is of blonde type was charming in a flat crepe of navy blue with soft lace at throat and wrists, she carried an elegant bouquet of dahlias and lillies of the valley tied with lovely tulle of harmonizing color. Miss Nina Kate Bailey, a sister of the bride acted as bridesmaid and was sweetly attired in a dress of blue glory flat crepe. The bride's brother Mr. Whitelaw Bailey, as best man, was gracious in his suit of conventional color. At the first strains of "Mendelssohn's Recessional," the bridal party, followed by the guests passed on to the dining room where a buffet lunch was served and the bride's cake cut. Miss Marie, as she is affectionately known, is loved and highly esteemed by her many friends and they wish for her a happy future. The groom, who is a citizen of Chatom, is highly respected by all who know him, and is worthy of his fair bride.

Lee Armstrong

One of the most noted careers of modern day law enforcement in Washington County and the state of Alabama was that of Lee Armstrong. Sheriff Armstrong's public service to the people of Washington County spanned four decades starting in the 1920s when he was a deputy sheriff. In 1930 he was elected sheriff of the county, and thus began his career that lasted until 1959 when he was forced to resign from office because of failing health.

Lancy Lee Armstrong was b. October 28, 1886 and lived in Millry all his life. His parents were John Hiram and Sally Carpenter Armstrong. Paternal grandparents were Lancy and Jane Hill Armstrong. Sheriff Armstrong m. Fannie Wood, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Wesley Wood from Millry. They had three children: Fannie Lee, b. 1908; John S. "Crusom", b. 1911; and, William Fletcher, b. 1913. At this writing, both John S. Armstrong and Fannie Lee Armstrong reside in the Washington County Nursing Home at Chatom, and both remained unmarried throughout their lives. William Fletcher d. in 1977 and was m. to Juanita Turner of Sumter County, AL.

Sheriff Lee Armstrong, 1940s.

Sheriff Lee Armstrong was probably best characterized by his lenient and paternalistic personality, and yet when the time arose, he could be extremely tough in his effort to preserve order in the county. Many persons in Washington County today took their "driver's test" portion of the driving license examination in Sheriff Armstrong's personal automobile.

"I can see him now," says daughter Fannie Lee. "At first when he began going to Chatom as a deputy in the 1920s, he'd leave home riding a horse on Monday of that week. He would stay at the old Hoffman Hotel, near the present courthouse, then return to Millry on Saturday afternoon by horseback. We'd all look forward to his coming home on a weekend."

Sheriff Lee Armstrong and deputies. Standing, l-r: Leon Onderdonk, Jim Gordy. Seated, l-r: Ben Armstrong, Sheriff Lee Armstrong, and Joe E. Loper, ca. 1940s.

After leaving public office in 1959, Sheriff Armstrong's health continued to deteriorate. He d. March 29, 1965. At the time of his death, he was a member of the Millry Methodist Church and a Mason at the Healing Springs Lodge. In the minds of many, Lee Armstrong carved an everlasting impression on the history of Washington County. His large physical frame and reputation for being stern at the appropriate time when he arrived on the scene in any community in Washington County well earned him the gruff nickname "Bear."

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Atchison

Mary Elizabeth Jordan, daughter of Thomas DeKalb and Azalean Gaines Anderson Jordan, was b. February 21, 1886 and d. August 10, 1958. She was m. February 6, 1901 to Uriah Franklin "Frank" Atchison, b. January 5, 1876 and d. March 16, 1952. Both are buried in the Barlow Cemetery in Washington County. They had four children.

Aunt Mary, as she was fondly called, lived on the Ellisville Road between Yarbo and Spring Hill Baptist Church community. She was a hardworking mother, who in her endeavor to make money to help raise her children, frequently walked two and a half miles to Yarbo to sell her dairy and farm products.

She started out in 1920 with two one-gallon lid-covered syrup buckets full of milk swinging from her hands, and on each bucket was balanced a half pound of butter. Many times she was seen walking down the road towards Yarbo with an armload of vegetables and a bucketfull of eggs hanging over her arm. She was off to a start in her future enterprise.

After Aunt Mary sold her milk products, eggs and vegetables, she returned home at night, very tired, to face a job of milking cows, drawing water from a well, placing the water on a wood-burning stove to boil, clean, and sterilize milk containers before going to bed.

She later acquired a horse and wagon, which made it possible to increase her efficiency and ability to sell more milk at 20 cents a gallon, plus farm products to the Ingram Day Lumber Company employees at Yarbo. Three years after the tragic death of her son, Dalco, in 1926, who was killed at an electric sawmill in Quincy, FL, she bought an automobile and busied herself in her work.

Aunt Mary increased her milk route to cover a vast part of the county—Yarbo, Millry, Jordan, Spring Hill (then known as Carpenter community and Ellisville), and Chatom. Her dairy was the first in the county. Her husband, Frank, daughter, Grace, and son, Lomax, helped her run the farm and dairy. Lomax inherited her home and business after she died.

About 12 years after she started hauling milk in her car, she was told that she would have to meet the state dairy requirements to stay in business. In 1941 she built a brick dairy barn with concrete drainage for about 16 to 18 cows. She then bought modern dairy equipment consisting of two milking machines, sterilizing equipment, cooling box, and other necessary expensive milk containers. This set the Atchison family back financially, but this did not stop Aunt Mary. Regardless of the hardships of traveling and long hours, she continued to serve her customers with a cheerful smile.

Although private dairies from Mobile moved in on Aunt Mary's territory, her customers continued to support her by buying her milk and butter. It was a sad day when Aunt Mary's customers, friends and relatives received the news that she had cancer. Her life was hard, and she will long be remembered by many who knew and loved her for her contributions to her family and friends. (By Carrie M. Jordan as told by Grace Atchison Beech)

Jake Bailey

Jake Bailey, a well-known business man of Washington County, was b. in Merrill, George County, MS,

on January 11, 1908. He came to Washington County, AL in 1911 with his parents, William L. Bailey and Lora Williams Bailey, and his three sisters.

Jake Bailey

Mr. Bailey was active in mercantile business, farming, and real estate for a number of years. He was appointed commissioner of District I by Governor Gordon Persons on June 11, 1954 and served until January 20, 1973. Among the accomplishments during his tenure as commissioner was the construction of the new courthouse and the establishment of the Washington County Nursing Home. There was much improvement in the road system throughout the county. He actively supported the chemical plants in McIntosh.

He and his family have operated Bailey's Construction Company in Wagarville for many years. He also has farming and real estate interests.

Mr. Bailey is a charter member and deacon emeritus of the Wagarville Baptist Church. He is a lifelong Democrat. A Mason, he is a member of and past Master of St. Stephens Lodge No. 81. He is a Shriner of the Scottish Rite.

He is m. to the former Mary Gartman, a native of Sunflower, Washington County, AL. She is a daughter of Allen Emanuel and Amanda Knapp Gartman, natives of Washington County.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have a daughter, Lorienne, who is m. to Kenneth Henson, a Baptist minister; and a son, Jack Allen Bailey, whose wife is the former Naomi Daugherty. Jack has been associated in business with his father for many years.

Jake Bailey is one of the most beloved and revered citizens of his community. His willingness to be of service to others and his sincere desire to be helpful to his fellowman has given him a special place in the hearts of those who know him.

Thomas Henry Bailey

Thomas H. Bailey was b. March 5, 1818 near Sinta Bogue Creek in Washington County, AL. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Bailey. His mother d. when he was a very young child. His father moved to Lowndes County, MS in 1824. Due to his tender age, Thomas Henry was left with relatives, probably an uncle. In 1834 his father moved from Lowndes County, MS and in 1835 settled in TX. Thomas H. Bailey remained in Washington County throughout his life, except for a few brief trips to Texas to visit his family.

He was educated in private schools, probably at Old St. Stephens. He taught school for many years.

He enlisted in Wilson's Guards, a Confederate Infantry Company, which was recruited at New St. Stephens in December 1861, January and February 1862. He was elected first sergeant. On November 6, 1863 he was discharged by command of the Secretary of War because he had been elected sheriff of Washington County, AL. This command of the Secretary of War was signed by John Withers, assistant adjutant general. He was elected sheriff of Washington County again on February 3, 1874.

He was a lifelong Democrat. He was a charter member of the St. Stephens Lodge No. 81, which was organized and chartered at New St. Stephens in 1854. After the Civil War he served the lodge as secretary for many years and was a member for the remainder of his life.

Gravestone of Thomas H. Bailey in Post Oak Cemetery near Gatesville in Coryell County, Texas.

Thomas H. Bailey m. Tabitha E. Bailey on March 19, 1859. She was probably a first cousin. Thomas H. and Tabitha E. Bailey were the parents of two children, Hannah Adeline, who m. Thomas J. Sullivan; and Winfred W., who first m. a Miss Middleton and later m. a Miss Gartman.

In 1882 he went to Coryell County, TX to sell some land that he had inherited from his father's estate. Before this transaction could be completed he became ill and d. August 14, 1882. He was buried in the Post Oak Cemetery near Gatesville in Coryell County, TX.

Frank William Bassett

Frank William Bassett was b. in Leroy March 7, 1848. His father, Francis Stringer Bassett (1813–1851), was a grandson of the early settler Thomas Bassett who received grants of land on the Tombigbee from King George III of England in 1776. His mother was Elmina Woodyard (1815–1852), a daughter of Walter Woodyard of Prince William County, Virginia and his wife, Mary Brewer Woodyard.

In 1884 Frank W. Bassett was elected sheriff of Washington County and served a four-year term. At the same time he served as tax collector, as the duties of tax collector were assigned to the sheriff for many years prior to 1900.

He was m. to his cousin, Kate Bowling, a daughter of Captain R.L. Bowling and wife, Sarah Maria Cheseborough Bowling. He d. in 1916 and is buried in the Bowling family graveyard in Leroy.

The children of Frank W. Bassett and Kate Bowling Bassett are: Tom Austill d. in infancy; Nellie Taylor b. 1888 d. 1893; Annie Kate m. Stanley French of Clarke County, AL; Maude m. Gus Hermanson of Clarke County, AL; Marie m. James Courtney of Clarke County, AL; Frank William, Jr., m. Maybelle Mayton of Marengo County, AL; and, Olive m. Ted Osborn of Selma, AL.

The Beech Family

In the early 1800s two brothers and a sister came to Washington County from SC. They were John, Peter, and Cynthia Beech.

John Beech was b. 1803 and m. Mary ———. They had thirteen children: 1. Joseph b. 1823 in AL m. February 25, 1847 to Sarah Parker b. 1830 in MS; 2. Thomas b. 1828, m. Louisa ——— b. 1832 in MS; 3. John b. 1832, killed in Civil War June 1, 1863, m. October 18, 1854 to Susan Ann Anderson b. December 1, 1839 in AL and d. October 18, 1912; 4. Henry b. 1834; 5. Israel b. 1835, killed in Civil War, m. December 24, 1857 to Martha Ann Anderson b. September 25, 1837; 6. Joel b. 1839; 7. Martha b. 1840, m. April 7, 1854 to David Ennis; 8. Elizabeth b. 1842; 9. Nancy b. 1844; 10. Harriett b. 1845, m. May 13, 1878 to Samuel Smith; 11. Amanda b. 1847; 12. Anicha b. 1848; 13. Selana b. 1850.

Peter Beech was b. 1807 in SC and d. August 9, 1893. He m. Elizabeth Buckaloo b. 1810 in Georgia, but her family came into Washington County about 1800. She d. March 9, 1897, and both are buried in the Jones cemetery in the Hobson community. They had seven children: 1. Elizabeth b. March 22, 1833 in AL, d. July 18, 1918, m. April 16, 1857, James C. Jones b. September 20, 1831, d. February 26, 1863; 2. William Clayton b. December, 1835, d. June 28, 1911, m. July 18, 1856 to Mary Ann Allen; 3. Sabrinah b. August 27, 1837, d. January 27, 1916, m. May 2, 1861 to William Young Moss b. October 6, 1826, d. March 18, 1885; 4. Mary Polly Beech b. March 22, 1839, d. May 27, 1914; 5. Peter Johnson b. December 17, 1840, d. December 26, 1919, m. Nancy Milstead; 6. James Madison b. August 25, 1841, d. June 24, 1914, m. December 31, 1865 to Amanda N. Busby b. August, 1841; and 7. Joshua T. m. September 9, 1863 to Amanda Williams.

Cynthia Beech b. 1813 in SC, m. September 4, 1832 in Washington County to Peter Hyatt b. in 1813. They had four children according to the 1850 Washington County census: 1. Mary Polly b. 1837, m. March 25, 1854 to Edward B. Loper b. July, 1833; 2. Sarah Jane b. 1843; 3. Mona b. 1846; 4. Isaac b. 1847.

Many descendents of this family live in Washington County today. (By Mrs. Barbara Waddell)

The story of how the Beech family came to Washington County has been handed down from generation to generation. According to tradition, they originally came from Ireland to Plymouth, MA and then to NC.

While they were in Hickory, NC in 1814 or 1815, they took part in a house raising along with their neighbors. For some reason an argument started, followed by fighting. After throwing a few punches, the neighbors (who were also friends) decided to settle the argument and avoid a feud by drawing straws. The loser had to leave NC and resettle somewhere else, stopping only long enough to gather a few possessions.

The loser was Peter J. Beech, leader of one of the groups in the fight. He and several families quickly

hired a guide, Cooper, a part Cherokee, who had earlier traveled to the Tombigbee country. This group of about thirty people wanted good farm land and plenty of game for hunting, and Cooper knew the Tombigbee country had both.

The Beech, Bassett, Loper, Moss, Joiner, Sullivan, Jones, and Dykes families left NC and headed south. They drove sheep and cattle, with their possessions tied behind horses on slings made of poles and hides. No one knows how long the journey took, but they crossed the Tombigbee River at Prince's Upper Landing and came into Washington County.

Peter J. Beech, who was about twenty-two years old, stayed in Washington County as did the other families. However, two of his brothers moved further west. One named John settled in what later became MS and the other in OK. (Percy L. Beech, Sr.)

O.D. "Dan" Beech

Dan Beech is the son of Patrick Henry and Effie Rouchester Goldman Beech, grandson of James Medrick and Armanda Busby Beech and great-grandson of Peter and Elizabeth Buckaloo Beech, early settlers of Washington County. He is m. to Marie Beech and has four children.

Mr. Beech served as county commissioner from 1942 to 1970. While he was in office, the Frank Turner Hall was completed and all public roads in District 1 except for three miles were blacktopped. During his term, Olin Corporation and Ciba-Geigy Corporation were established in McIntosh, and the new courthouse, hospital, and health departments were built.

Percy L. Beech, Sr.

Percy L. Beech, Sr., is the son of Peter Johnson IV and Amzie Caroline Stoker Beech. He is the grandson of W.K. and Nancy Reider Stoker and Peter J. III and Nancy Milstead Beech, all natives of Washington County.

Mr. Beech was b. and reared in Hobson and made his home in Washington County for many years, where he was engaged in the land and timber business.

He served as State Wildlife Development agent and special assistant to the Alabama State Conservation Director for four years.

He is an active member of the Democratic Party and has campaigned in behalf of a number of state and national candidates, having served as state campaign manager for Mrs. Ruth Johnson Owens, Democratic National Committee Woman, for eight years.

Mr. Beech is now retired and has lived in Orange Beach, AL for the past twelve years.

He is a trustee of the Baldwin County Electric Membership Corporation; chairman of the Orange Beach Water, Sewer and Fire Protection Authority, and a director of the Gulf Shores Tourist Association.

Mr. Beech and his wife, the former Laura S. Stansbury of Birmingham are members of the Orange Beach Baptist Church, where Mr. Beech serves on the grounds and building committee.

Mr. Beech was first m. to Olla Mae Copeland, the daughter of Charly A. and Mary Eliza Moss Copeland. They had three children: 1. Percy L. Beech, Jr., and wife Juarine Shoultz Beech live in Orange Beach, AL; 2. Joe M. and wife Anna LaGrant Beech live in Metairie, LA; 3. Mae Olene Beech and Abie Miller live in Leaksville, MS. There are eight grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Mr. and Mrs. Sid Beech

Sid Beech b. July 30, 1912, Chatom, AL is the son of James Madison and Ottie Stoker Beech and grandson of James Madison and Amanda Busby Beech.

He has served the county in many capacities: charter member of Kiwanis Club, Chatom; past president of Washington County Cattlemen's Association Club; member of Alabama National Cattlemen's Association; served many years with Red Cross Association; Washington County 4-H Youth Service; Wash. County Conservation Club; sponsor and member of Sheriff's Association; sponsor and member of Boy's and Girl's Ranch in AL; member of Chatom Utilities Board; Dir. of Chatom State Bank; chairman Wash. Co. Hospital Board; Industrial Development Board of Chatom; member on United Fund Executive Comm.; district chairman Boy Scouts of Maubila District and member Mobile area; council executive board Boy Scouts of Am.; and business member of Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A. Mr. Beech is a member of Chatom Baptist Church and a 32nd-degree Mason and Shriner, Abba Temple, Mobile, AL. He served in the U.S. Army Air Force Feb. 13, 1943–Sept. 22, 1945. He is the owner of Forest Products Co. and Long Branch Timber Co. Chatom, AL and President of Hearn Ford Co., Chatom.

Mr. Beech is m. to Lula Vivian Williams, b. Sept.

13, 1920, Chatom, AL, daughter of Herbert W. and Willie Reynolds Williams of Yellow Pine, AL and granddaughter of William Alex and Sarah Catherine Moss Williams. They have no children.

Mrs. Beech is a member of Chatom Baptist Church; member of Chatom Chapter #268 O.E.S. of AL; member of Daughter of the Nile Naiad Temple #109, Mobile, AL; chairperson Wash. Co. Jury Commission; sec. and treas. Wash. Co. Conservation Club; past president of Washington Co. Cow Belles Assoc.; served for many years as Wash. County Christmas Seal chairman and on American Lung Assoc. of So. West AL; as board member, bookkeeper, and manager for Richardson's Restaurant for many years; worked sixteen years for Chatom State Bank as Assistant Cashier; served as county Election Officer for county and city of Chatom, served on Red Cross, March of Dimes, and various campaign Fund Drives, and at the present is bookkeeper and sec. of Forest Products Co. and Long Branch Timber Company.

Isaac Blair Family

Mrs. Margaret "Maggie" Blair and her daughters, Jessie and Willie, moved to Chatom around 1912 and operated the Chatom Hotel about four years. In 1917, they moved to GA. Mrs. Blair was the widow of Isaac Franklin Blair, who was a Methodist minister. They were originally from FL. Their children were: 1. Jessie, who m. Joe L. Richardson, taught school in Hobson, Rutan, and Vinegar Bend. Joe, the son of John A., Jr., and Sarah Augusta Sullivan Richardson of Cortelyou, was the agent for Chatom Land Company. In 1910 he was employed as the first depot agent for the Tennessee Valley Railroad Company in Chatom. He held this position until 1914 when he transferred to Tignall, GA as the first depot agent for the Elberton and Eastern Railroad. Following his transfer, his brother Carroll assumed the position of depot agent in Chatom for a short time. Joe and Jessie were the parents of four children: 1. Nannette m. Thomas Bumpers of Wagarville; 2. Thomas Blair of New York City; 3. Sarah Ruth m. Harris Williams of Pensacola, FL; and 4. Jessie Helen m. Robert Steele of Ringwood, NJ. Mr. Richardson d. in 1955, and Mrs. Richardson d. in 1965.

2. Willie taught school in Chatom and then moved to GA where she married Landon M. Gibson, Sr. They were the parents of two children: 1. Marguerite, who died as a young child; and 2. Landon, Jr., who was killed in an automobile accident in 1964. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gibson died in the early 1920s.

James Koen Blount

James Koen Blount b. 1795 migrated to Washington County from Elizabethtown, NC in the early 1820s. Records show he was established and serving as justice of peace in 1827 when he officiated at marriage of John T. Blount to Clarisa Cartwright. It is assumed John T. was a brother to James K. but no proof has been found. It is also assumed he held this office until his death in 1874 as records show he officiated at marriages all through the years. He was elected and served as tax collector 1830–1834 and again in the 1850s. He served as sheriff for some years. Also it has been told that at one period in his life he held all three offices at the same time.

James K. first settled at St. Stephens and a short time later bought property north of St. Stephens between Frankville and the Tombigbee River. He owned river front land and had his own boat landing, Blounts Landing, just above Peavy's Landing. He acquired a large tract of land on which he farmed and raised livestock. He kept records of the livestock, even breeding records so the animals could be cared for when the young were born. He owned about thirty families of slaves. Being a man of high moral values, James K. required his slaves to marry before living together and raising a family.

A few years after James K. arrived in Washington County his father, Frederick Blount, came bringing the rest of his family with him, his wife, Miorum, son Joseph and daughter Nancy. Frederick settled near Washington Courthouse. Deed records show Frederick sold property there in 1834. The balance of his property was willed to his wife Miorum and at her death to his son Joseph and daughter Nancy. Nancy wed John Smith a widower with three children, two boys and a girl. She and John Smith had three sons, all of whom were killed in the Civil War as was one of the half brothers. A marker for these four is erected in Pleasant Hill Cemetery.

James K. Blount was m. three times. The first time to a Miss Moore. Children were: 1. Elizabeth Brunette m. Milledge Mosely in 1844; 2. Euphenia m. John C.

Richardson in 1852; 3. Felix E. m. Sarah A. Smith in 1852; 4. Euphelia m. Samuel Easley in 1854; 5. Eurene m. Eli Henderson in 1857, and after his death she m. Hamp Richardson; 6. Pvt. James M. Blount m. Susan Richardson. This list may not be complete as no record is found in the 1850 census for James K.

The second wife of James K. was Elizabeth Knight. Their children were: 1. Joseph DeForest m. Joyce Hancy Blount; 2. William m. Olivia Napper; 3. Mary m. John Harmon; 4. and an infant who died shortly after his third marriage to Mary Richardson. He and Mary were the parents of 1. Alpha Omega (Jack) m. Fannie Mixon; 2. Ponce Moren m. Florine Mixon; 3. Eugene S. d. as a young man; and 4. Pierre Estelle m. Mattie Williams. As justice of the peace, James K. officiated at his third marriage; witnesses were present at the ceremony.

Many of James K.'s descendents have contributed to the development and operation of the county.

James K. was a learned man. He owned an extensive library and could speak more than one language. He was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge at St. Stephens.

After his death in 1874 his estate was held intact until his youngest son Pierre Estelle was twenty-one years of age. In 1895 his property was sold and the proceeds divided among his heirs according to his wishes.

Joseph Hilton Blount

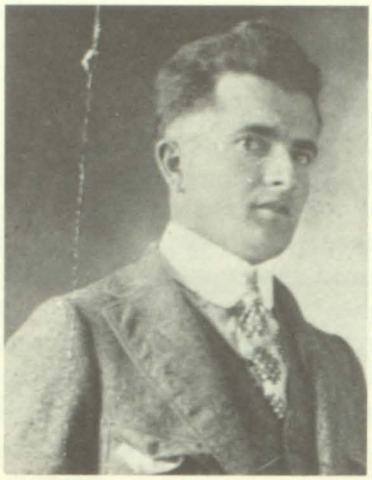
Joseph Hilton Blount, the son of Joseph DeForrest and Joyce H. Thompson, was b. in Koenton, AL on October 13, 1879. Mr. Blount's paternal grandparents were James K. and Elizabeth Knight Blount. Maternal grandparents were William and Eliza Thompson. All were from families of early settlers of Washington County.

Mr. Blount m. Sara Augusta "Gussie" Sessions, daughter of James Augustus and Annie Morgan Sessions of Myrtlewood, Marengo County, AL.

The Blount's were active members of the Chatom Baptist Church, where Mr. Blount served as a deacon. He was a member of Chatom Masonic Lodge No. 740 F & AM.

Mr. Blount served Washington County as tax assessor 1913–1951 with Mrs. Blount as his assistant until her death. Mrs. Blount was a charter member of Chatom Chapter No. 268 of the Order of the Eastern Star. She taught school at Koenton before the Blounts moved to Chatom in 1913 and later taught at Washington County High School.

Mr. and Mrs. Blount were the parents of 1. Hilton Verne m. Ruth Dickey of Chatom; and 2. Augusta m. William Curtis Beard of Bolinger, Choctaw County, AL.



Dr. Joseph William Blount

Dr. Joseph William Blount, better known as Dr. "Joe Bill," was b. in Koenton, AL October 18, 1892 and d. October 28, 1972. He was the son of William Samuel Blount and Olivia Napper Blount of Koenton. His paternal grandparents were James Koen and Nancy Elizabeth Knight Blount. Maternal grandparents were E. Caswell and Nancy Elizabeth Joiner Napper. Dr. Blount received his D.D.S. degree from Tulane University in 1919 and practiced in Millry, Chatom, and various locations in Choctaw County. He was the only dentist in Washington County until about 1953. Along with his dental practice, he was a landowner and cattleman. He loved farming and was active in school, church, and community, as well as being a family man.

Mrs. Sarah Linda Brown Blount

He m. Sarah Linda Brown in January, 1919. Linda was the ninth of twelve children born to Henry Josiephus and Sarah Epsy Bridges Brown of Koenton. She

was among the early educators of Washington County. Children were: 1. Rubye Pearle b. September 11, 1920, m. Charles W. Norris, Sr. of Decatur. She received her B.S. from University of Alabama in 1941 and her M.S. in 1956 and taught at Millry High School for 33 years; 2. Joseph Furber b. December 21, 1922, m. E.C. Guinn of Marengo County. She is an LPN, and they live in Arlington, TX; 3. Jolynn Virgil "Bullie" b. October 10, 1927, d. June 21, 1969, m. Natalie Tew of Ward, AL. He was a landowner and cattleman who served in WW II; 4. Twin daughters, Darlys and Marlys b. January 21, 1929, stillborn; 5. Sarah Elizabeth b. March 15, 1932 m. H.L. Middleton of Laurel, MS. They settled in Washington County and have been active in church and community.

Dr. and Mrs. Blount are survived by eighteen grandchildren and twenty great-grandchildren.

Dr. Blount also had three daughters by a second marriage; they are Hazel, Olivia "Libby," and Elsa of Mobile.

Clark Carpenter and Dr. Blount

J. W. BLOUNT
DENTIST
Chatom——·———Monday
Uniform———·—Tuesday
Millry———————Saturday
Other days in Choctaw County.

Dr. Blount was the county's only dentist for many years.

Dr. William James Blount

Dr. William James Blount was b. at Koenton, AL on August 5, 1882, the second son of Mr. Joe D. and Mrs. Joyce Thompson Blount. During his childhood and early manhood Dr. Blount worked with his father in his vast farming operations while attending the public schools of the county. After completing the 10th grade he was given his own farming operation by his father.

By hard work and shrewd management he was able to raise and sell enough cotton to enable him to enter the medical college of the University of Alabama in Mobile in 1906 from which he was graduated on April 18, 1910. While in college he was a member of Phi Beta Pi Greek fraternity. He served his internship in the City Hospital of Mobile during 1910 and 1911 after which he established his office at Healing Springs, AL.

On May 9, 1912 Dr. Blount m. Miss Bessie Martin from Coosa County, AL. She died in a Mobile hospital on January 21, 1913. On September 15, 1915 he m. Miss Elizabeth Moodie, daughter of Mr. Robert A. and Mrs. Emma Moodie of Lakeland, FL; she died on November 5, 1962. To this couple was born one son, William James Jr., who died when he was two and a half years old.

After the death of their son, Dr. and Mrs. Blount adopted three children; Robert Joe, b. February 22, 1918; Marion, b. May 10, 1922; and Tessie Jean, b. August 15, 1926, all of whom were reared and educated as if they were their own children.

After practicing several years in Healing Springs, Dr. Blount moved his residence as well as his office to Millry. Later he opened an obstetrical clinic; his daughter Marion served as his receptionist for many years. Due to advancing years and after making more than 3,000 deliveries, he closed his clinic and spent the rest of his active years in morning office practice.

Dr. Blount was secretary of the Washington County Medical Society, was a member of the Alabama Medical Association, Southern Medical Association, and American Medical Association. During World War II he was a member of the Volunteer Medical Reserve Corps. He was a deacon in the Millry Baptist Church.

During his early practice he was strictly a horseback doctor and had no access to such modern medical aids as X rays, penicillin, and sulpha drugs, nor was there a hospital in easy reach. However, his education and experience made Dr. Blount one of the county's outstanding and trusted doctors.

Richard Eugene Blunt

Richard Eugene Blunt of Sunflower, representative in the Legislature, 1915, from Washington County, was b. July 31, 1852, near Laneville, Hale County, AL. He was the son of Alexander Pete and Margaret Ann Davies Blunt, the former a native of Sussex County, the latter of Surrey County, VA; grandson of Thomas Alexander and Agnes Archie Blunt, of Surrey County. Alexander P. Blunt left Virginia in the early forties and located as a farmer near Laneville.

Representative Blunt received his education in the common schools of his county, and he also attended the old East Alabama Male College at Auburn, 1863. He was reared upon a farm and later went into the mercantile business as salesman and bookkeeper. He served on the board of registrars of Washington County in 1901 and was superintendent of education for twelve years. He was a Democrat, a steward in the Methodist Church, and a 32nd-degree Mason.

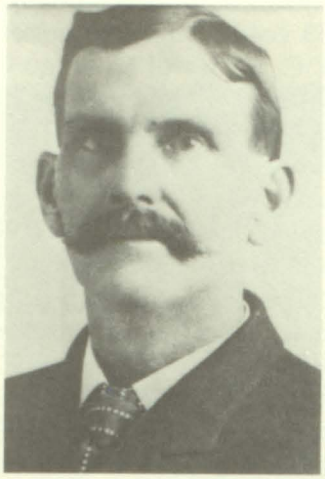
He m. twice: 1st on January 7, 1873 at Spring Hill, Marengo County to Sallie Agnes, daughter of Arnett W. and Louisa Strong Harrell, who lived at Old Wakefield, Washington County; and 2nd to Mrs. Laura Collins Walker, daughter of John H. and Cornelia Skipworth Collins of Jackson, Clarke County. Her daughter, Annie Walker m. Enoch Furr, Sr. Mr. Blunt d. March 6, 1923 and is buried in the Harris Cemetery, Sunflower, AL.

James Daniel Boswell

James Daniel Boswell of Leroy was b. August 30, 1868 at Old Pleasant Valley, now known as Bigbee. He is the son of William Harrison and Laura Julia Rain Boswell and the grandson of Dr. Daniel and Terebee Cato Rain, all of Old Pleasant Valley. William H. Boswell emigrated from GA to Washington County in 1858. He was in the Army of Tennessee 1861–1865. J.D. Boswell was educated in the common schools of Washington County. He was a farmer, with interests in lumber, turpentine, and mercantile businesses. He was postmaster and a justice of peace. He was a Democrat, a Baptist, and a Columbia Woodman. He m. Fannie Elizabeth Atchison, the daughter of Henry Clay and Mary Mosley Atchison of Bigbee on April 14, 1897.

Robert Leroy Bowling

Robert Leroy Bowling, Jr. (usually called Lee Bowling), b. August 9, 1855 at Leroy was elected sheriff for one term 1900–1904. The county seat at that time was St. Stephens so his family moved from Leroy to St. Stephens, occupying a two-story house on the site now owned by Larry T. Shoultz.



Robert Leroy Bowling

His father was Captain Robert Leroy Bowling and his mother was Sarah Maria Cheseborough. He was a farmer at Leroy and operated a general store in St. Stephens. He belonged to the St. Stephens Methodist Church and the Woodmen of the World.

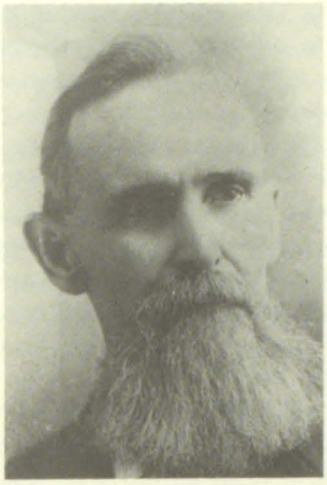
On June 7, 1894 he m. Caroline Marion Shaw in Mobile. She had taught school in Chunchula and was teaching at Leroy, boarding with Mrs. Kate Bassett. Mrs. Bowling's father was Robert Hart Shaw, her mother Amelia Knoblock. Amelia's mother was Barbara Winterholder of Baden, Germany. Mrs. Bowling d. October 15, 1949 and is buried in the Bowling family cemetery at Leroy. Her birthdate was October 25, 1869, Mobile, AL.

According to the couple's oldest child, Mrs. R.L. Gordy, the only legal hanging in Washington County thus far was carried out by Sheriff Bowling. The victim was a black man whose name was Carter, convicted of killing a Mobile and Ohio railroad employee during a robbery. This Carter requested that Mrs. Bowling make the black hood for his head and the ties for his hands. His other wish was to smoke a cigarette furnished by the sheriff.

Mr. Bowling d. March 11, 1930 and is buried in the family cemetery at Leroy. The children of Robert Leroy and Caroline (Carrie) Bowling are: 1. Glendine m. Robert Lee Gordy; 2. Robert Shaw m. Gertrude Ruth Harling; 3. Wallace H. m. Julia Stabler; 4. Carrie Lee (dec.) m. Lewis H. Williams; 5. Katie Lou E. m. Mitchell McVay; 6. Kathleen m. Claude Conway; 7. Vassar Austill m. Lucius W. Robinson; 8. Hattie b. November 28, 1912 d. February 8, 1914. (By Mrs. Ruth Harling Bowling)

Theodore Cheseborough Bowling

Theodore Cheseborough Bowling was Washington County's first county superintendent of education and Leroy's first postmaster. He was b. in Leroy, June 30, 1847, the eldest of nine children. His father, Captain R.L. Bowling, was b. in 1823 in Leroy, a son of Robert Bowling of GA and Barbara Bassett, a granddaughter of the early settler Thomas Bassett. His mother, Sarah Maria Cheseborough, was b. in 1830 in Callerine, Lowndes County, AL. Her father, Hiram Cheseborough, was from New England and was a direct descendent of William Cheseborough who came to the colonies with John Winthrop and was a founder of Stonington, CT. Her mother, Sarah Austill, was a sister of Major Jeremiah Austill who took part in the famous canoe fight with Sam Dale.



Theodore Cheseborough Bowling

On his 17th birthday, in Mobile, Theodore Cheseborough Bowling joined the Confederate Army. He served with Company F. (Rucker's Escort) 7th Alabama Calvary, Chalmer's Division, Forrest's Cavalry. Most of the soldiers of Company F. were cadets from the University of Alabama but a few young men from South Alabama were members of this company. The names of all the officers and men of the company are inscribed on a bronze plaque in Morgan Hall at the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa.

Theodore Cheseborough Bowling fell from his horse with typhoid fever during the retreat of Hood's Army from Nashville and was captured December 18, 1864. He spent the last months of the war in prison at Camp Chase, Ohio. When released in June 1865 he made his way to his home in Leroy the best way he could, mostly on foot. Two of his companions on the way home were friends and fellow prisoners Elijah Bailey and Gibeon Sullivan. His release papers give the following description: complexion, fair; hair, light; eyes, dark; age, 17; height, 5ft 9½in.

In 1870 T.C. Bowling m. Miss Virginia Williams of St. Stephens. Her father, John Davis Williams, was b. near Alexandria, VA, and her mother, Mary Elizabeth Pridgen was from Ozark, AL.

Bowling constructed a log house for his home at a site on the St. Stephens-Jackson road very near his father's home and within fifty yards of the later site of the Leroy Post Office. Before his death in 1906 he gradually replaced the log house with a frame dwelling.

In 1872 he began to study for the Methodist Ministry and with some help from the Mobile District of the Methodist Church he was able to attend college at Summerfield near Selma. The conference records of the McIntosh Church show that he served that church on the Escatawpa Circuit in 1880 and also in 1882 on the Washington Circuit. When elected county treasurer in 1884, he gave up the full-time ministry but continued to be a local preacher.

About this time he built a store and was in the mercantile business for nearly twenty years. It was in his store that the Leroy Post Office was established in January 1896. Bowling was named the first postmaster. While filling the office of county treasurer the duty of serving as county superintendent of education was assigned to this office and was not a separate office until 1898. He resigned as superintendent of education in 1899 but continued to serve as treasurer until 1900. Andrew J. Wood was his successor as superintendent, being appointed to the office in 1899. It is interesting to note that Dr. Wood attended Medical College in Mobile and received his Medical Degree while serving as superintendent of education.

During the years of 1896–1900, T.C. Bowling served at the same time as county treasurer, county superintendent of education, postmaster, merchant, farmer, and local preacher. He d. March 9, 1906 and is buried in the Bowling family graveyard in Leroy, where his mother and father and many other members of the Bowling family lie buried.

The children of Theodore Cheseborough and Virginia Williams Bowling are: 1. John Williams, unm.; 2. Selma m. Richmond G. Pearson of Marengo County; 3. Ruby m. Oscar W. Elliott of Choctaw County; 4. Edna m. Harry Lee Glover of Leroy; 5. Hiram Cheseborough m. Harriett Gillette of Mobile; 6. Robert Leroy m. Mamie Powell of Carson; 7. Theodore Cheseborough, Jr. m. Susan Kate Clements of Covington County; 8. Frank Bassett m. Hazel Carmen Morse of Tulsa, OK; and 9. Cecil James m. Vivian Gray of Leroy. (By Theodore B. Pearson)

Frank W. Boykin

Frank William Boykin, son of James Clark and Glo Ainsworth Boykin, was b. February 21, 1885 in Bladon Springs, Choctaw County, AL. The Boykins are descendents of Francis Boykin, one of the earliest settlers of the Tombigbee River area. Mr. Boykin was educated in the public schools of the area and early in life began a business career.

Edward Boykin in his book, *Everything Made for Love in This Man's World*, said of Frank Boykin:

> Plunging headlong into the world of men at age ten, Frank W. Boykin early demonstrated his remarkable flair for gaining extraordinary profits through extraordinary effort, and willingness to risk high stakes for great gain. With only a couple of four-month terms of formal education, Boykin taught himself to read and cipher; and a multitude of complicated business experiences honed his natural shrewdness.
>
> At 14 the brash youth went to Washington to sign a huge contract to provide cross-ties for the Southern Railway. This early plunge into timber, land and merchandising was typical of the turbulent career that created an empire covering millions of acres of land that included timber, oil, salt, water-front and great industrial complexes.
>
> When he was 21 years old, Frank found himself a millionaire, and elected to retire from business and enjoy himself in lavish style. Only hours before his luxury yacht was to take off with a bevy of friends, a hurricane destroyed the boat and ruined most of the timber and turpentine production on which much of his wealth then rested. Undaunted, the young man plunged back into competition. His exuberance, warm and winning personality and limitless energy brought success to promotions, developments and business ventures that knew no horizons of scope and daring. Wealth again rolled in, and the impact of his personality won a wide variety of friends and supporters in the South Alabama area that he loved.

Boykin entered politics in 1935 and took his seat in the United States Congress as representative from the First Congressional District of Choctaw, Clarke, Marengo, Monroe, Washington, Wilcox, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. For the next 27 years he reigned as one of the most colorful, enthusiastic, and often controversial figures in the nation's capital.

So outgoing and unrestrained a personality offended some and made some political and personal enemies as well as the host of loyal friends and backers. This led to a searing trial for conflict of interest late in his career, with the conviction later overturned in complete exoneration from President Lyndon Johnson.

One bright thread throughout the career of Frank W. Boykin was the unwavering love of his wife, Ocllo. Never one to hide his emotions, Frank made no secret of his warm appreciation for the wife he won after a spectacular leap from a horse to a train to announce to the startled young lady his intentions to woo and win her, even though they were then barely acquainted.

Although not a native of Washington County Mr. Boykin had many interests in the county. While serving as representative he was instrumental in bringing industry into the county. His personal land and timber holdings have also been a source of employment for many county residents.

Mr. Boykin was chairman of the board of Tensaw Land and Timber Company, Inc.; president of the Loyalty League of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana; chairman of the House Patents Commission; dean of Alabama Delegates to the U.S. Congress; and he held offices in various shipbuilding companies.

Mr. Frank, as he was affectionately called by many, was a Methodist; a 32nd-degree Mason, Abba Temple, Mobile; and he belonged to the Lion's Club, Woodmen of the World, and Elks. His honors included Noble Frank W. Boykin, Member Ceremonial Class, Abba Temple.

He married Miss Ocllo Gunn of Thomasville, AL. Their children are: 1. Frances Ocllo m. Riley H. Smith; 2. James Robert m. Lynn Dent; 3. John Gunn, (dec.) m. Harlene Breland; 4. Richard A. m. Marilyn; and 5. Frank W. Jr., (dec.)

Although their home is in Mobile where Mrs. Boykin still resides, members of his family have been county residents and Mr. Frank spent as much time as possible at his hunting lodge in McIntosh.

At his death on March 12, 1967, Washington County lost one of its staunchest supporters and most dedicated representatives.

Abraham David Britton, Jr.

A.D. Britton, Jr. was b. in Aquilla community to A.D. and Susie Mills Britton, Sr. His paternal grandparents were Thomas and Racheal Britton, and maternal grandparents were Richard and Josephine Smith Mills.

Mr. Britton began his teaching career at Deer Park in 1935. He then served as principal and teacher at Johnny Johnston School in Sims Chapel. From Sims Chapel School, Mr. Britton transferred to Aquilla School as principal and teacher, until he came to Millry in 1942. For eight years he was coach and teacher at Millry High School. In 1955 he became principal of Millry School and served in this capacity until his retirement in 1975.

He was elected to the Alabama Legislature 1959–1962, where he served on the education committee.

Mr. Britton says he received much joy from his years of service to the people and children of Washington County.

Reuben Michael Burch

Reuben Michael Burch was b. Feb. 1818 in Telefair Co. GA and d. ca. 1909 in Washington Co. AL. He was the son of Charles and Sarah Howell Burch of Richmond Co., GA and the grandson of Joseph and Gillie Wilcox Burch II of Laurens Co., GA.

The Burch line has been traced back to royal families in England through research by Mrs. Marilu Burch Smallwood. Information can be found in her book *Related Royal Families*, also quoted in the *History of Chatom*.

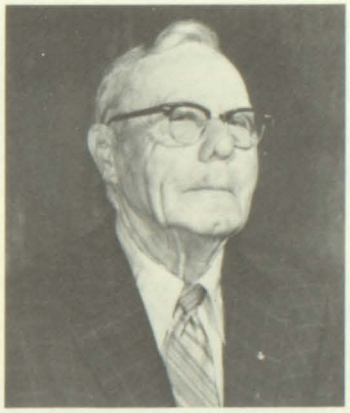
Michael Burch m. first Susan Smith in 1839 in Laurens Co. GA. They moved to Dale Co. AL before 1840. He is next found in the Koenton area in 1863 and is believed to have followed several of his children to the county. His second wife was a Weaver from Baldwin Co. It is not known when either wife died.

Michael Burch served as a private in the Confederate Army in Co. C of Mathew's Brigade, enlisting in Mobile in 1862 and being discharged in 1863 due to ill health.

By 1899 he was a widower and lived for a time with the Thomas Dees and Clarence Schell families. He lived in Sandusky, Jefferson Co. AL, but returned to Washington County to make his home with the John W. Carpenter family.

Michael Burch lived to be 90 or 91 years of age and is believed to be buried in the Pleasant Hill Cemetery.

The children of Michael Burch were: 1. Mary Burch, nothing known; 2. Martha Burch b. 1845 d. 1966 m. Thomas Jefferson Dees (see Dees Family); 3. Susana Burch b. 1848 d. 1895 m. William Wesly Carpenter. Their children were: A. Sarah m. M.G. O'Neal, B. John William m. Fannie Napper, C. Margaret m. Joseph Humphrey, D. Martin V. m. Lula Phillips, E. Bushrod m. Jennie Phillips, F. Pinky, nothing known, G. Mack, nothing known, H. Worthy W. m. Ada Anderson; 4. Bertha Burch, nothing known; 5. Annie Burch, nothing known; 6. Rueben Michael Burch II b. 1853 d. 1954 m. 1st Margaret Carlisle, 2nd Ella Mizell. The children of Rueben and Ella Burch: A. Moses Burch, B. William Burch, C. George Burch, D. Margaret "Maggie" Burch m. George Gower, E. Willie Leigh Burch Craiger m. Elmer Dunn.



Clarke M. Carpenter

Clarke M. Carpenter was b. September 4, 1895 in Millry, the son of Charles F. and Alice Copeland Carpenter. Both of these families were early settlers of Washington County.

Mr. Clarke was a charter member of the Millry United Methodist Church where he has served as a steward and trustee for many years. He is at present a member of the Chatom Masonic Lodge No. 740 and has been a Mason for over fifty years. He is a veteran of World War I, having served his country in the U.S. Navy.

Mr. Carpenter is a farmer and timberman and has been active in civic affairs in the county and his hometown of Millry for many years. He served as a member of the County Board of Education 1931–1935 and was instrumental in the consolidation of county schools. He served the county as a commissioner of District 3, 1932–1944, and it was during his term that the first five miles of asphalt road was built in this county. Also during this time, the county constructed an office building and dedicated it to Judge Frank C. Turner.

Mr. Carpenter served as chairman of the Washington County Democratic Executive Committee for two terms and was also mayor of the town of Millry.

He first m. Hortense Vann (dec.), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Vann; he then m. Ruth Everett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grover C. Everett of Frankville. His children are: 1. Cecil M. m. Genell Mills; 2. Louise m. Jim I. Brown; and 3. Charles F. (dec.).

Emmett T. Carpenter Family

Mr. and Mrs. Emmett T. Carpenter's family was one of the earliest to settle in Chatom. Emmett was b. in Koenton December 28, 1888, son of Andrew Jackson and Ruthie Smith Carpenter. He m. Mable Henson, b. March 20, 1892, daughter of Jesse Earnest and Amzy Richardson Henson of Frankville. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter had six children: 1. E.G. m. Ben Onderdonk. They had two sons: Ben Jr., m. Yoshiko, sons Willie and Paul; and Terry m. Pam Jolly, daughters, Terri Shan and Lanie; 2. Roy m. Jane Fisher of Hot Springs, AR. They have five children: Carol m. Don Searight, sons Donnie and Michael; Jo Ann m. Tom East, children Tracy and Tom; Roy, Jr., Nancy and David; 3. Emmett, Jr.; 4. Inez; 5. Frances m. Edison Jordan, son Rodney m. Gloria Dilley; 6. Daisy m. James T. Dumas. They have three children: Jimmy m. Kathy Howard, sons Brian and Matthew; Rebecca m. Greg Reynolds; and Amanda m. Glen London.

Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter were both members of the Chatom Methodist Church. He was Sunday school superintendent and a steward and trustee for many years, a Mason in the Chatom Lodge, and circuit clerk of Washington County from January 13, 1935 to January 17, 1965. Following that, he served as town clerk for a short period of time.

Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter both d. at Washington County Hospital in 1969. He on July 12 and she on October 22.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartsfield Cullen Causey

Hartsfield C. Causey was the son of Lleuellyn and Hulda Hays Causey. The Causeys were originally from Barbour Co. They moved to the Shady Grove-Healing Springs area after the Civil War, where they farmed and owned a gristmill. The Causeys had three sons: Hartsfield; Josiah, who m. Sarah Dearmon; and George, who never m.

Hartsfield Causey m. Josephine Tate, daughter of Henry and Nancy Stroud Tate. The Tates were also early settlers coming from Wilcox County; Nancy Stroud was from Choctaw County.

Hartsfield Causey was a member of the Shady Grove Baptist Church where he served as church clerk for twenty-five years. Mrs. Causey was a Methodist but taught Sunday school at the Baptist Church.

Mr. Causey served as trustee for the school at Shady Grove and the Healing Springs Baptist Industrial Academy. After the closing of this school he became a member of the county board of education and served for seventeen years.

The Causeys were active in both the Baptist and Methodist churches and in all phases of school and community activities.

Mr. & Mrs. Causey were the parents of five children: 1. Oscar Samuel m. Tom Callier; 2. Ernest Tate m. Emma Reed; 3. Ada Drucilla never m.; 4. Maggie Lee m. Walter William Kerr; 5. Benjamin Franklin never m.

Life and Works of Ada Drucilla Causey

On the last day of December in the year 1896, Ada Drucilla Causey was born.

Little did Mr. and Mrs. Hartsfield Cullen Causey know that someday this lovely child would hold the highest office in the Dept. of Child Welfare in the State of Alabama.

This event of her birth occurred just four miles west of Millry, Alabama in Washington County on the homestead of Hartsfield C. and Josephine Causey.

Her education began by her, together with her neighbors and brothers, attending Shady Grove Elementary School, a one teacher school near her home. Upon completing the first three grades of the school, Miss Ada transferred to the Healing Springs Baptist Industrial Academy located in Healing Springs about two and one-half miles from her home. With her two older brothers, Oscar and Ernest she went by horse and buggy to school each day.

Miss Ada also attended Central College in Tuscaloosa, Alabama where she completed her high school training and received her diploma. She then entered Montevallo, then known as Alabama Girls Industrial Institute. Following graduation she became a grade school teacher for three years.

In 1922 she was chosen to be supervisor of the Washington County Elementary schools, a position she held for two years after which she accepted a similar position in Chambers County, Alabama.

During summer vacations she attended Peabody College in Nashville, Tennessee from which she received her A.B. Degree. Other summers were spent teaching in area colleges—two years at the University of Florida.

To further her education Miss Ada entered Columbia University in New York City. Within six semester hours of attaining her Master's degree in Education again her schooling was interrupted by her appointment as Director of the New Deal Social Services Program in Baldwin County. This program was a newly instituted one and Miss Ada was sent to the University of Chicago to prepare for this new position. Thus her Master's Degree in Education was never achieved.

No formal degrees are necessary for people like Ada Drucilla Causey.

In 1936 she became State Supervisor of Child Caring Institutions of Alabama—the position she held until her retirement, January 1, 1971.

It is obvious that Miss Ada was a dedicated worker and a lovely person.

Miss Ada demonstrated her tremendous respect for licensing laws and the protection which these laws provide to the child, his family and his community. She made major contributions toward the development of rules and regulations implementing Alabama's licensing laws. Her concept of licensing responsibility was not limited to enforcement regulations. Rather, hers was a creative approach, based on her commitment to helping the providers of child care to want to provide good care to assist them in meeting requirements for a license.

Her peers sought her wise counsel and advice. All who knew her held her in high esteem and respect.

She was loyal to her friends, her family and her church.

Miss Ada's influence was felt not only in her native state but throughout the southeast.

One friend penned these words about her: "She was the most spiritually developed person I ever knew."

Miss Ada and her youngest brother, Benjamin Franklin Causey, were the two family members who never married. A close brother-sister relationship between them grew to the end. Ben died in 1953.

It was the life long desire of Mr. and Mrs. Causey that the home place was never to be sold, but to be maintained as a home for the last ones who may need it. This was foremost in any considerations when business deals arose.

Courage on the part of both Miss Ada and Mr. Ben fortified them to face and endure disappointment, loneliness and difficulties. Conscientious effort to maintain family traditions deep-seated in biblical principles were plainly evident to those who know them best. Among them the Commandment, "Honor thy father and mother" was forever in their thinking, and they were THINKERS!

When the farsighted Miss Ada saw the end of her seventy-eight years approaching, she told her sister, Maggie Lee, that it was time to move back to the home place. They did so. On March 28, 1974 they moved to the old place which was never sold.

Miss Ada died December 8, 1975 and now sleeps in the Shady Grove Cemetery where Ben and other members of the family are buried.

She lived beautifully and died beautifully.

(By Edmund O. Bradley)

John Chason Family

Dr. John Chason

Mrs. John Chason

Dr. John Chason, one of the first two residents of Chatom, was the son of Seaborn Jefferson and Eleanor Boyd Campbell Chason of Buckatunna, MS, and grandson of Joseph Chason of North Carolina and Bainbridge, GA.

The Seaborn Chason family migrated from GA and settled in Buckatunna, MS. After living there for a time, the family moved to Bladon Springs.

It was from here that Seaborn volunteered for service during the Civil War. He served with the 32nd Reg. Ala. Vol. Inf. At the close of the war, he returned to Bladon Springs and moved his family back to Buckatunna.

John Chason was the youngest of six children. He attended public schools in Wayne County and supplemented his learning by private study. He obtained his teacher's certificate in MS in 1892 and taught until 1899. He also read law for a short time with an attorney in Waynesboro, MS and was a tutor to a doctor's son in Freeport, FL for one summer.

He attended medical school at Louisville Medical College in Louisville, KY, spent two years at Alabama Medical School in Mobile, then returned to Louisville, where he graduated in 1905 as Doctor of Medicine.

Dr. Chason had carried on a limited medical practice prior to his graduation under the auspices of Dr. Ed Gavin of Citronelle. This practice was in the area of Rutan and what was to become Chatom. He lived one summer with the Richardson family and one summer with the B.H. Onderdonk family. During this time that he became close friends with Fred Jordan.

Dr. Chason decided to establish his medical practice in this area. He bought land adjoining that of Mr. Jordan, and they began constructing their homes. The Chason home was finished first and the family moved in a short time before the Jordans. The Chason home was located across the street from the southwest corner of the courthouse and is now the home of Mrs. Charles Waterall.

After he had moved into his new home, Dr. Chason had a new office building erected about a block from his home, where he practiced medicine for the next 22 years. During a portion of that time, 1907–1919, he was health officer of Washington County and a member of the Washington County Medical Society, the Medical Assn. of the State of Alabama, and the Southern Medical and Surgical Assn.

In 1917 and 1918, during World War I, he was medical examiner for the Draft Board in Washington County. He was active in establishing a Baptist Church, which was the first church in Chatom; and after 1909, he served as clerk of the congregation for a number of years.

He was also active in founding the first public school in Chatom and then Washington County High School, which was established in the fall of 1916. He was a trustee of these schools for many years.

He joined the Chatom Lodge No. 740 of the Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was a master at one time; and he became affiliated with the Abba Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in Mobile and the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he attained the 32nd degree. He was very active as a Mason and member of the Shrine for many years. He was tax adjuster of Washington County 1919–1923.

Dr. Chason was the only physician in or near Chatom for about the first 20 years of his practice. He carried on a general practice—internal medicine, obstetrics, and surgery when necessary.

In January, 1927, he moved to Bay Minette in Baldwin County, where he had purchased about 3,000 acres of land. While he lived in Bay Minette (about nine years), he was part-time health officer, and did a limited practice of medicine.

He returned to Washington County about 1936, where he was a physician at Yarbo. He remained there only about two years, returned to his old home in Chatom, and continued the practice of medicine until his death on June 27, 1940.

At that time he had constructed a small office adjoining his residence and during his last illness, which lasted some six months, he did only a limited practice of medicine, seeing the people who were able to come to his office. He was buried at Springbank Cemetery about three miles west of Chatom.

Dr. Chason was a staunch Democrat and sought public office once in 1926. He ran for lieutenant governor of AL, but Matt Murphy was elected. However, Dr. Chason, as an unknown person from a small country town, was third in the election out of five candidates. He always enjoyed politics, taking an active part in all Democratic primaries and the general elections.

He was very interested in poetry and music. He wrote many poems, a number of which were published in 1922 and 1923. He never had music lessons but played the fiddle and harmonica by ear.

Dr. Chason m. Susie Judson Davis, daughter of Joseph and Susan Davis, in 1895 in Buckatunna, MS. Their first child d. in infancy, but they reared three sons and two daughters. They are: 1. Ina Chason Gray, who m. Sydney J. Gray. The Grays live in Daphne. Mr. Gray is a retired federal judge; 2. Otis, now deceased, was also a doctor. He served for a time as health officer of Washington County and for many years as health officer of Mobile County; 3. John, an attorney in Bay Minette; 4. Vieva m. Marshall Crosby who retired from the naval stores business, then later accepted the position as hospital administrator in Foley. He is now retired. The Crosbys live in Magnolia Springs; 5. Cecil, an attorney in Foley.

S. Ray Coaker

Among those who have invested in long years of service in county government and education, none are more highly esteemed for their expertise and efficiency than Mr. Ray, as he is affectionately known throughout the county. He is widely known for his humanitarian deeds, friendliness, and kindness. He is regarded as one of the most competent and capable officials in the county.

Mr. Coaker was born near Fruitdale, AL July 10, 1895. His parents were John W. Coaker and Hattie Williams Coaker, both natives of Washington County. His grandparents were George W. Coaker and Josephine Williams Coaker, also residents of the Fruitdale area of Washington County. (In the 1880 census this area was listed as Greene County, MS.) His father was a prominent citizen and farmer. His grandfather was a pioneer settler and a Confederate soldier who was captured at Citronelle. He, too, served on the school board in 1912. He was the second child of eleven children.

Mr. Ray attended school at South Oak Grove. In 1904, when he was nine years old, there were 55 school districts in Washington County. South Oak Grove was in District 21. The appropriation, uniquely, was $104.40 for the entire year. In 1919, Mr. Ray enlisted in the Army Field Artillery and was stationed at the University of Alabama. He attended school there and when not in class drove a truck from Birmingham to the University with building materials to be used in the construction of Wood Hall.

In the early twenties and after the war, he entered the naval store and mercantile business. He became a landowner, cattleman and farmer, timber and pulpwood dealer, and a county commissioner. He contributed long dedicated years of public service as a member of the school board and Washington Commission. He also gave much time and effort to the area of conservation. In 1926, he was elected to serve on the school board as president. He served until January 1942, a total of 17 years of service. In 1943, he resigned as a member of the school board and launched a lengthy career as a county commissioner. He was first elected in 1943 and again in 1947, 1951, 1955, 1959, 1963, 1967, and 1971, each time receiving remarkable majorities. He served eight terms and a combined total of 32 years of service.

In 1975, Mr. Ray retired from public office. He was the oldest commissioner in AL and had more years of service than any man in AL at this time. He was referred to as the "Dean of County Commissioners." He was honored by the Washington County Commission and International Paper Company for his lengthy years of public service (1926–1975) and for his association with International. Deep pride is taken in the accomplishments of these administrations in the number of paved miles of road, bridge construction, and in the initiating and completion of the Washington County Courthouse, Nursing Home, and Health Center.

He is a past director of the Farm Bureau and served as director of the Cattleman's Association. He served as chairman of the Ration Board for Washington County during World War II. He is a 32nd-degree Mason, Baptist, and a Democrat.

He was m. to the late Cora Williams Bailey. Her parents were Benjamin Lewis Williams and Sudie Stewart Williams. Ben D. Williams was an early pioneer settler in the Oak Grove area. Their children are: 1. Myrtle C. Quiggle (Mrs. E.H.). She is presently serving as State President of the Alabama Cowbells Association Inc. She is also serving on the American National Association Inc., Executive Commission. She has been active in the Cowbells Association for 16 years; 2. Beatrice C. Savage, a secondary school teacher. There is one grandson, Michael Ray Savage, a secondary school teacher and coach and one great-granddaughter, Jaclyn Suzanne Savage.

Clayton Jackson Davidson

Clayton Jackson Davidson was b. May 12, 1902 in Tibbie, AL. He was the son of Thomas and Eliza Preston Davidson. Clayton m. Nettie Miles and to this union were born eight children: Doris, Voncile, Donald, Aubry, Raymond, Geraldine, Vivian, and Ronnie.

He served as justice of peace for twenty-three years and a school board member for sixteen years.

He is a member of Four Points Baptist Church and Woodsmen of the World.

Mr. and Mrs. James S. Dearmon

James Staples Dearmon was b. November 27, 1902, the son of Isaac and Maggie Palmer Dearmon of Healing Springs. Now retired, Mr. Dearmon has for many years operated a successful timber and sawmill business in Washington County. Mr. and Mrs. Dearmon live in Bladon Springs. Mrs. Dearmon, the former Bessie L. Flint, is the daughter of Augustas P. and Carrie Pruitt Flint.

Through the years the Dearmons have been active in community and county affairs, giving financial assistance and encouragement to such county organizations as the County Library, the Exceptional Children's School, and the Washington County Historical Society.

The Dees Family

Tradition has it that the Dees family were originally from Scotland where they dwelled on the River Dee. They belonged to the Scottish Clan of Deas. The name has been spelled several ways, Dees, Deas, Deese, but all are from the same family.

The first record of a Dees in the United States is that of Emanuel Dees Sr., b. about 1675 and d. 1723 on the Isle of Wight, VA. Emanuel was an immigrant to America from Scotland. He had at least five children, according to Mrs. John Bennett Boddie's book *Historical Southern Families*, Vol. XVI, XVII, and XVIII. They were: Emanuel, Jr., William, John, James, and Daniel. Their mother's name is unknown, but all were born in James City, VA.

The Dees family in Washington County is descended from Emanuel Sr.'s son, John and wife, Mary. John and Mary had four children, perhaps more, but only these are named in the book mentioned above. They are Joel Sr., John, Shadrack, and Bolling, all b. in Johnston County, NC. The Dees in Washington County descend through the lineage of Joel Sr.

Joel Dees, Sr. b. April 14, 1749, Johnston County, NC, d. March 28, 1846 in Baldwin County, AL, m. Tabitha———. Joel was a Revolutionary soldier. He had two sons: Joel, Jr., b. 1790, Johnston County, NC, d. 1845 in Baldwin County; and James b. 1792, Edgefield County, SC, d. 1850 in Baldwin County. Joel Jr. m. Susan Williams b. 1793 in Edgefield County, SC, d. 1850 in Baldwin County. James m. Martha Ingram b. 1794, Edgefield County, SC, d. June 7, 1867 in Baldwin County.

Joel and Susan Williams Dees, Jr. had ten children, all of whom made their homes in Washington County, Mississippi Territory: 1. Lucinda Dees b. 1816, SC, m. A. Calhoun; 2. John Dees b. March 4, 1818, SC, d. November 30, 1885 in Washington County, AL. He first m. Martha Ann Craiger February 28, 1839 in Washington County. She died April 20, 1849. Their children were: Elizabeth m. Richard Weaver; Lucinda Euttie m. Louder R. Laton; and Henry Isom m. Mary Stanford. On Janury 1, 1855 John m. Margaret Merchant b. 1840 and d. 1903. Their children were: Mary Jane m. John Johnson; James Thomas m. first Susan Moss, 2nd Sarah E. Loper, and 3rd Susan Hall; John Wesley m. Mrs. Susan Stuart Farr; and, Anna Dees; 3. William Dees b. 1820, AL, m. Elizabeth Roster b. 1825, MS and had nine children; 4. La Cresie Dees b. 1824, AL, d. September 29, 1901, m. October 19, 1853 in Mobile County to George Brown b. 1821, England. Two known children are: George Jr. b. 1865, AL, and Ida b. January, 1868, AL, m. August 14, 1887 to John Dees b. April, 1864; 5. Ellen Dees; 6. George Dees b. 1828, AL; 7. Wiseman Dees b. 1825, AL, m. Emily Carpenter b. 1828 FL, on March 10, 1843 in Mobile County. They had eleven children: Edward; James; Louis; Ann; Mary; Thomas J. m. Martha Dixon; Ellen; Lydia; James and John (twins)—John m. Ida Brown; and Sidney J. m. Eleanor Welding; 8. Elizabeth Dees b. 1836, AL, d. March 14, 1913, m. February 19, 1857 in Washington County to George Harvison b. 1835, MS. They had eleven children: Charlie m. Mary Varilla Anderson; Ike m. Sally Armstrong; "Bud" m. Etta Brown; Wess m. Mary I. Dees; Molly m. Yantz McCoy; Mamie m. a Creole; Elizabeth m. George S. Reynolds; Eva; Liza; John m. Kate Murphy; and David m. Levy Buckley; 9. Simeon Russell Dees b. November 11, 1840, AL, d. August 7, 1914, m. Sarah A. Carpenter b. April 21, 1844, d. April 2, 1900. They had nine children: James; Georgean b. 1863, m. Forest Gilley; Margaret "Maggie" b. December 3, 1870, d. January 4, 1937, first m. William M. Beech, second m. William Thomas Moss and had a family by both: John Wesley b. June 23, 1873, d. November 13, 1924, m. Harriett Jane Gilley; Nettie b. 1874, m. Winford Bailey; Dempsey b. November 25, 1878, d. March 31, 1957, m. Sabre Gilley; Sara Elizabeth b. February 23, 1883, d. April 9, 1944, m. James E. "Jack" Powell; Crecie m. Artie Powell; and, Mary I. "Mink" m. Wess Harvison. 10. Thomas Dees b. April 1, 1828, Al, d. May, 1908, m. Martha Burch b. March, 1845, d. August 3, 1916, daughter of Michael and Susan Smith Burch. They had nine children: Susan Angeline b. 1862, d. 1934, m. James A. McMillan; Arrena "Irene" b. 1865, d. 1888, m. Felix W. Hill; Sara Isabella b. 1867, d. 1946, m. William Clifford Moss; Sophronia b. 1870

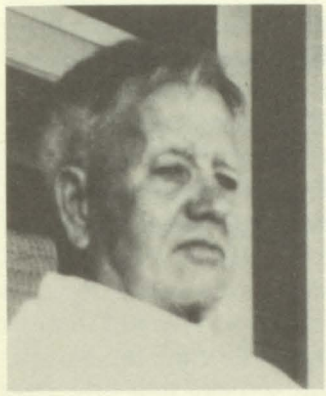
m. John A. McMillan; Thomas J. b. 1872, d. 1940, m. Annie J. Hill; John Simeon b. 1875, d. 1944, m. Ida Lee Causey; Martha Lazina b. 1877, d. 1954, m. Henry Horry Loper; Harriet V. b. 1880, d. 1935, m. J. Clarence Schell; and Joel Michael b. 1882, m. Etta Gayden.

Sherwood C. Dees, son of Frank and Mamie B. Weldy Dees and great-great-great-grandson of Joel Dees, Sr., is serving at the present time as County Commissioner for District IV. He went into office January 15, 1979.

Sherwood is m. to Pearlie Parnell, daughter of Tony and Grace Parnell. They are the parents of four children: 1. Kenneth Allen m. Kathy Lathan; 2. Monie Bea m. David Halveston; 3. Gaylon m. Mary Ann Jordan; 4. and Laren.

The Dees family comprises one of the largest families of early settlers of the county with many descendents making Washington County their home. (By Barbara Waddell)

T.J. Dees Family



T.J. Dees

Mrs. Annie Dees

In 1908, Mr. and Mrs. T.J. Dees, better known as Tom and Annie, and children, Jay, Lucy, Zack and Collier, moved to Chatom from "Store Two" about two miles south of Chatom, where Mr. Dees operated a store in connection with the Fairford Lumber Company. Another child, Vivian, was born in 1915. Mr. Dees was the son of Thomas and Martha Burch Dees of Springbank. Mrs. Dees was the daughter of Zachary Taylor and Mary Elizabeth Ferguson Hill, also of Springbank. The Dees, Hill, and Ferguson families were early settlers of the central part of Washington County.

Mr. Dees was one of the first of two men who had a store in Chatom on the site of the present Farm Bureau building.

Mr. and Mrs. Dees were charter members of the Chatom Baptist Church, which was organized in Mr. Dees' store in 1909. Mrs. Dees was the first organist and used a pump organ powered by foot. She was still organist after the church was moved to the courthouse. (Later Mrs. Ben [Floride] Turner became organist.) Mrs. Dees was also a seamstress.

Mr. and Mrs. Dees were often delegates to Baptist Church associational meetings. They took the children with them and spent the night with a family wherever the association met for a two-day affair. They traveled by horse and buggy in those early days. T.J. Dees was moderator of the association for many years, a member of the school board, Democratic county chairman during the tenure of Gov. Bibb Graves, secretary and treasurer of Washington County Democratic Committee, a director of Chatom State Bank, and a deacon of the Chatom Baptist Church. Their children are: 1. Jay (dec.) m. Pearl Leigh Utsey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J.H. Utsey of Acquilla; 2. Lucy m. Lewis W. Henson (dec.) son of Mr. and Mrs. L.T. Henson of Hawthorne; 3. Zack m. Grace Mozley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J.H. Mozley of Florala; 4. Collier m. Bessie Kirkland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W.W. Kirkland of Tibbie; and 5. Vivian m. Robert H. Reed, son of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds Reed of Dover, DE.

All of these just mentioned were active in religious, civic, domestic, political, and sports activities. More about the children can be found in the Chatom history published December, 1979.

Mr. Tom Dees was b. April 15, 1872 and d. January 7, 1940. Mrs. Annie Dees was b. September 20, 1883 and d. October 17, 1955.

Dickey Family

George Washington Dickey, Sr., was a planter and slaveholder, and he owned a plantation home located in Pike County, MS, NW¼ NW¼ S24, T1, R7 on the west side of old Highway 52, one mile south of St. Mary's Convent at Chatawa, MS. All of his children except one is buried in the Dickey Cemetery near the home; George Washington Dickey, Jr. is buried at the Richardson cemetery near Rutan in Washington County, AL.

Dickey Families, Pike County, MS: George Washington Dickey, Sr., b. MS March 10, 1810, d. June 17, 1881, Pike County, MS, m. Emeline "Emily" L. Gibson, b. MS, February 13, 1813, d. June 3, 1885. The 1860 Pike County, MS census lists George W. Dickey's

mother as a member of the household, as Nancy L. Dickey, 71 years old, b. SC 1789.

Children: 1. George W. Dickey, Jr. (1828–1893) b. Pike County, MS, d. Washington County, AL m. Emaline Fair Cain, b. Cherokee, AL (1856–1929) d. Rutan, AL. Emaline F. Cain was the daughter of Wm. Franklin Cain (1818–1862) b. SC and Naomi Louise Gibson (1826–1908) b. Dallas County, AL; 2. John Claborn Dickey (1833–1894) b. Pike County, MS, m. Lamanda Caroline Powell (1838–1877); 3. Robert Howell Dickey (1835–1904) b. Pike County, MS, m. Sara Ann (Prewitt) Powell (1839–1914); 4. William L. Dickey (1840–1907) b. Pike County, MS, m. Caroline Adelia Coney (1845–1919) whose father was Jeremiah Coney. 5. Seaborn H. Dickey (1843–1915) b. Pike County, MS, m. December 12, 1865 Sarah E. Simmons (1846–1909); 6. Sarah Cordelia Dickey (1845–1929) b. Pike County, MS, m. 1st James L. Raborn (1841–1868), 2nd Raddick F. Simms; 7. Zebulon H. Dickey (1847–1926) b. Pike County, MS, m. Mary Alice Johnson (1853–1930); 8. "Lena" Pantha Rosalin Dickey (1849–1921) b. Pike County, MS, m. 1st Van C. Coney (1840–1901), 2nd D.M. Walker (1849–1921); 9. Viana Dickey, daughter b. 1851 (1860 Pike Co. MS census records); 10. Carrie A. Dickey (1853–1909) b. Pike County, MS, m. W.H. Little (1865–1913).

Dickey Families, Washington County, AL: 1. George Washington Dickey, Jr. (1828–1893) b. Pike County, MS came to Washington County, AL about 1852–3. He worked in a logging business located there and was a partner in business with M.G. O'Neal. George met Emaline Fair Cain who had come to the county from Louisiana to teach school. They were m. in 1872 and made their home in Rutan. Their children were: 1. Elijah J. Dickey b. 1874, d. 1943, m. Ada Turner b. 1881, d. 1961. Children: Nora Eva Dickey b. March 14, 1900; John Lloyd Dickey b. January 10, 1902; Alton Theodore Dickey; Ida Mae Dickey b. 1906, d. 1978; Frank Turner Dickey b. 1907, d. 1954; Judson Chason Dickey; Mary Helen Dickey, d. infant 1914; Robert Lee Dickey; Sallie Cain Dickey; Willie Marie Dickey; Ada Lois Dickey. 2. Wister Cain Dickey b. 1875, d. 1947 m. Nora Turner b. 1878, d. 1960. Children: Thelma Dickey b. 1904, d. 1924; Rufus Lawder Dickey b. 1907, d. 1977; Flora Ruth Dickey b. 1913; James Cecil Dickey d. infant 1918; W.C. Dickey, Jr. b. October 10, 1920. 3. Mary L. Dickey b. 1877, d. 1918 m. Henry Hoffman b. 1878, d. 1960. Children: Susie Mae Hoffman; Leon Hoffman; Eloise Hoffman. 4. George Washington Dickey, III b. 1880, d. 1945, m. Lottie Lee Loper b. 1885, d. 1954, daughter of Joseph J. Loper b. 1859, d. 1895 and "Honey" Nancy Caroline Ferguson b. 1858–, d. 1893.

George Washington Dickey, III was on his way to marry Lottie Loper and lost the gold wedding band he had bought for his bride. Engraved inside the ring was G.W.D. to L.L.L. 1905. He turned back to search for the ring, and the reflection from the rays of the sun bounced off the gold ring and drew his attention. He found the ring in one of the horse's hoof tracks. George and Lottie were m. at Sarah Catherine (Loper) Caton's home at Koenton, AL.

Sarah Catherine Loper b. 1880, d. 1950(?), sister to Lottie Lee Loper, m. when she was 14 years old to Leanard Caton, b. 1874. Since her mother "Honey" Caroline (Ferguson) Loper was dead Sarah took her sisters and brothers into her home to live with her family. They were Florence (1883–1971), Lottie Lee (1885–1954), Leslie (1886–1975), and "Jerry" Loper b. 1889.

George Dickey, III and Lottie Lee Loper Dickey's children were: 1. Mary Ethel Dickey (1906–1961); 2. Ruby Emma Dickey b. 1908; 3. Tonnie Leigh Dickey b. 1910; 4. George Burney Dickey b. 1913; 5. "Joe" Joseph Kermit Dickey b. 1915; 6. Otto Wood Dickey (1918–1972); 7. Florence Louise Dickey b. 1920; 8. Cecil Kelley Dickey (1924–1974). 5. Otto Dickey b. March 1882, d.–, m. Mattie Martin. Children: Mary Emma Dickey and Guy Lois Dickey. 6. John Richardson Dickey, Sr. b. 1885–, d. 1971, m. Willie Ware, b. June, 1896. Children: John R. Dickey, Jr., b. July 1919; Wm. H. "Bud" Dickey b. 1922, d. 1975; Mary Neal Dickey b. February 16, 1924; Betty Price Dickey b. August 22, 1928. (By Tonnie Leigh Dickey Singleton Lacy)

John R. Dickey Family

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Dickey, two of Chatom's outstanding citizens, moved to Chatom in 1921 from the Hobson community. They built, as their first home, the house now owned by Mrs. R.L. Gordy. They later purchased, from Mr. and Mrs. Ben Turner, the large house across the street, where Mrs. Dickey still resides.

Mr. Dickey was the son of George W. Dickey, Sr., who came to the Chatom area from MS. The Dickey homeplace was in Rutan. John Dickey had one sister, Mary, and four brothers, Elijah, George W., Jr., Otto, and Wister. Many members of their families still live in the Chatom area. Mrs. Dickey was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Will Ware of St. Stephens. The Wares were also early residents of Washington County.

Mr. John and Miss Willie were charter members of the Chatom Methodist Church. Mr. John served on

the administrative board of the church and was a steward for many years. At the time of his death in 1971, he had been a Mason for over 50 years.

Miss Willie taught Sunday school for many years, and is still active in the church. She was a charter member of the Chatom Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star and has been a member for 50 years.

Mr. Dickey ran a naval stores operation including a turpentine distillery until 1946. He was also engaged in cattle ranching, land, and timber. The Dickeys' children are: 1. John R., Jr., who married Gaye Smith of Wagarville. He is president and co-owner of Carpenter and Dickey Lumber Company and Carpenter and Dickey International, a local lumber and sawmill business; 2. William Henry "Bud" m. Patricia Lambert of Chatom. At the time of his death in 1974, he was co-owner of Forest Products Company, Chatom; 3. Mary m. Charles H. Neil. Mr. Neil is a retired Air Force Captain and they make their home in Shalimar, FL; and 4. Bettie, the youngest daughter, m. Monroe Plemmons in 1981 and was employed by Attorney Edward P. Turner, Jr., Chatom.

John David Downey

John David Downey (1840–1912) enlisted as a private in Co. D. 4th Ala. Regiment, April 15, 1861 at Tuscahoma, Choctaw County, AL. He was promoted to sergeant and was severely wounded in the jaw May 15, 1864 in battle at Resaca, GA. A bullet went through his jaw piercing his tongue but did not injure a tooth. Infection set up in the wounds, and he probably would have died had it not been for a Negro man who spat tobacco juice in Mr. Downey's mouth.

Mr. Downey m. Missouri Minor of Butler, where they lived until her death in 1883. He then moved to Hawthorn and is buried in a well-marked grave in the family graveyard near his home there. His children were: Mrs. Abbie Robertson, Jackson; Ella Thomas, Eagle Lake, FL; Robert O. Downey, Wilmington, CA; Dora Harris, McIntosh; Conney "I.M." Downey, Bay Minette; Mrs. Debbie Thomas, Citronelle; and Bryant Downey, half brother, CA.

Henry Clay Dumas Family

Henry Clay Dumas was b. in NC, February 14, 1850. He settled in Washington County from MS in 1877. He d. November 18, 1919. He was the son of Burrell Lucy and Mary Pickett Dumas. Henry Clay first m. Eliza Atchison November 17, 1877, who d. March 26, 1892. Their children were: 1. Barton Atchison b. December 25, 1878, m. Eliza Grimes, both deceased; 2. Mary Virginia b. August, 1880, d. April 1, 1883; 3. Joseph Pickett b. April 22, 1882, d. January 1922, m. Sallie S. Warrick July 4, 1910, d. December 15, 1937; 4. Franklin Edward b. March 11, 1884, d. February 18, 1885; 5. Charles Richard b. December 7, 1885, d. September 20, 1967, m. Flora Ruth Grimes; 6. Burrell D. b. March 1, 1887, d. March 3, 1887; 7. John Gordon b. December 16, 1890, d. October 27, 1892.

Henry Clay then m. Flora Ruth Warrick (July 20, 1892) b. November 3, 1873, d. July 16, 1918 in Washington County. Their children were: 1. Henry Grady b. May 23, 1893, d. July 1, 1957, m. August 26, 1915 to Mary Rogers, b. September 15, 1893, d. October 24, 1976. They were Methodists, lived in Chatom, and had two girls: Cecile G. b. October 2, 1916 m. Leon Williams, daughter Martha Amanada Williams; and Flora V. b. November 1, 1919, m. Ormand Platt April 12, 1942, two sons: Arthur Wade b. September 8, 1946, m. Rita Poole, son Mark Douglas Platt, b. June 6, 1977 and Henry Ormand b. July 27, 1951, m. Terri Hubbard. They all live in Chatom. 2. William Thomas b. April 22, 1895, d. May 9, 1964, m. Sadie Wilkins January 7, 1922. They have two sons: William Thomas, Jr., b. November 4, 1922, m. Annie Louise Waren May 11, 1943, b. February 22, 1925; and, Henry Clay b. February 23, 1937, m. Betty Gayle Legg December 23, 1962 and they have four children; 3. James Theodore, Sr., b. October 11, 1897, d. June 6, 1940, m. Lena P. Smith b. September 5, 1897, d. October 12, 1965. He was a carpenter and belonged to the Methodist Church of Chatom. Lena P. Smith Dumas was a Baptist and belonged to the First Baptist Church at Chatom. She worked in the tax assessor's office and filled the last term of her father, the late M.L. Smith after he d. in 1942. Their home was one built by the Hensons for Sam Blount to live in while he worked at Henson Motor Company. It later was sold to M.L. Smith. It is occupied by the Gibsons now. James Theodore and Lena had two children:

A. Audrey Carolyn b. September 20, 1924, m. January 13, 1942 to Jackson Conrad Whidden b. September 21, 1915. They live in Chatom and have three children and four grandchildren. Glenda Whidden Strickland b. September 15, 1949 whose sons are: Charles Conrad b. July 17, 1970; Robert Eugene b. December 18, 1972; James Clay b. January 28, 1975, Dothan, AL; Perry Leland Whidden b. July 5, 1952, m. Rebecca Nell Clark, b. August 21, 1953, Mobile,

AL; Vickie Cheryl Whidden b. March 2, 1954 m. Michael Lewis Shows b. November 21, 1952 whose daughter is Lisa Michelle b. February 10, 1977, Jackson, AL.

B. James Theodore, Jr. b. May 22, 1928, m. Daisy Carolyn Carpenter. They have three children and two grandchildren and live in Chatom: James Emmett b. July 2, 1949, m. Kathryn Howard b. January 26, 1950 whose sons are James Brian b. October 3, 1969 and Matthew Ryan b. October 2, 1972, Chatom; Rebecca Inez b. December 15, 1958 m. Gregory Cooper Reynolds b. December 22, 1956, Millry; and Amanda Carol b. January 30, 1961.

4. Fannie Mae b. March 15, 1900, m. Joe D. Blount, both deceased. 5. Marvin C. b. March 17, 1906, m. October 8, 1927 to Annie Lee Jordan b. November 3, 1910, d. December 4, 1959. They had two children: Ola Mae Dumas m. John Thomas Bumpers whose son is William Henry Dumas of Florida. 6. Herman Clay b. March 2, 1909, d. January 29, 1978, m. March 20, 1946 to Ruth Strickland b. September 7, 1913 whose daughter is Barbara b. June 5, 1948, m. Richard Watson, and has two sons. They farmed and operated a grocery store in the Hobson community 1950–1975. They belong to the Spring Hill Baptist Church where he is a deacon. 7. George Hicks b. September 27, 1913. He lives in Munford.

Perry Edwards

Perry Edwards, of Escatawpa, Washington County, was b. near Maplesville, in Bibb (now Chilton) County, and is the son of John Sandford and Mary Ann Cox Edwards; the grandson of Isaac Edwards and his wife who was the daughter of Benjamin Lawley, and of Mathew and Mancy Lawley Cox. The families of both grandparents lived near Maplesville. The father of Isaac Edwards, William Edwards, was an English immigrant, settling in NC. John Edwards was b. in Randolph County, NC, but moved to Tyler, TX, where he taught school and served as a justice of the peace for many years. Perry Edwards was educated by his father in TX up to his fourteenth year; and after this he attended country schools. He served in Co. F, 11th Infantry Regiment, CSA, and was in all the principal battles of the army of Northern Virginia until the surrender at Appomattox. Mr. Edwards was a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He m. Mrs. Julia Turner near Louisville, MS, daughter of Joel Green and wife, who was a Miss Baxter.

William Ferguson Family

William Ferguson came to AL from Scotland prior to 1840. He was b. in 1787. He m. Liticia Cora Bridges in 1828. They had seven children who m. into the following families: Moss, Wood, and Williams.

The children of their families m. into the following families: Hill, Loper, Lathan, Robinson, Hillman, Anderson, Warran, Dees, Becton, Knight, Armstrong, Caten, Dearmon, Turner, Mills, Carpenter, Mott, and Godwin.

George Lewis "Jack" Ferguson, son of John Robert and Sara Loper Ferguson, was b. March 28, 1890. He m. Elizabeth Carolyn "Carrie" Mills, b. March 11, 1893, on April 19, 1914. They had three children, Louis Agnew, Norris Reginald, and Mary Carolyn.

They bought their home on Jefferson Avenue, known as the Carrie Ferguson place, from Mrs. Mollie Powell, Mr. Ferguson's aunt. Mrs. Powell raised Jack after his mother and father died when he was about nine years old.

Jack came to Chatom to work at a sawmill and cotton gin owned by a Mr. Rogers. The mill was located near where the courthouse is now. Clarence Schell was the foreman or manager.

When they began to build the old courthouse, Jack went to work there. Later he worked at the Chatom Exchange, which was located next to the Chatom Merchantile Company, owned by Grady W. Hurst, Sr. That building is still standing but not in use.

Chatom Lodge No. 740 was on the second floor of the Exchange. It was managed by Nathan Turner, father of Evelyn Williams. When Mr. Turner went to work somewhere else, Jack became manager and later bought the place, which he owned at his death on December 29, 1930.

Elizabeth Carolyn "Carrie" Mills was the daughter of Martin A. "Uncle Mart" Mills, b. December 3, 1854, and Mary Eliza Dearmon, b. August 25, 1857. They were m. August 25, 1877. The following children were b. of this m.: Horace, John W., Martin Oliver, Elios, George Taleman, Elizabeth Carolyn "Carrie", Richard Nathan, James Grover, and Mary Bell.

George Lewis "Jack" Ferguson and Elizabeth Carolyn "Carrie" Mills Ferguson had three children, whose histories are as follows: 1. Louis Agnew, b. February 12, 1915. He m. Mildred J. Harvell, daughter of William N. and Mary G. Harvell, on January 1, 1935. Louis served on the original town council of Chatom and was assistant fire chief. He was made a deacon of the Chatom Baptist Church in 1936, and he is an agent for New York Life Insurance Co. They have one daughter, Mary Lou, b. April 12, 1937. Mary

Lou m. John V. Massey, son of John C. and Lila Mae Massey of Birmingham, on May 20, 1961; they live in Marietta, GA. They have one son, Gregory Lewis, b. November 15, 1963, and two daughters, Leslie Lynn, b. September 20, 1967, and Cynthia Leigh, b. September 9, 1969; 2. Norris Reginald, b. August 20, 1916, m. Sadie Mac Waite, daughter of William Henry and Amy Reynolds Waite of Yarbo, April 17, 1938. They lived next door to his parents, and he worked at Chatom Motor Co. as bookkeeper. They had two daughters: Regina and Peggy. Norris d. in October, 1947, and Sadie Mac m. James L. Little of Lowndesboro June 20, 1958. They live in Chatom across from the National Guard Armory on the property purchased from Ellis Jordan. Regina Maxine Ferguson was b. November 30, 1939. She m. Billy Norris Thornton, son of Earnest E. and Odette Becton Thornton, February 12, 1960. From this m. were born three children: Sharon Kay on July 13, 1961, Norris Mack on July 29, 1964, and Bradley Charles on March 18, 1972. This family now lives in Chatom next door to Regina's mother on land purchased from Ellis Jordan. Peggy Marie, b. August 23, 1943, m. Daniel O'Neal Fell, son of Neal and Lorraine Goldman Fell, August 17, 1962. From this m. were b. two daughters, Karen Shay on September 5, 1963, Kelly on May 16, 1965, and one son Michael Allen on August 5, 1970. Peggy and Daniel were divorced in October of 1974, and Peggy m. Don Floyd "Chuck" Reynolds, November 12, 1976. They, along with his children, Edna Renee and Charles Nash, and Peggy's children, live three miles east of Chatom on Hwy 56 on what was originally the John W. Hodges place, purchased by the Reynolds family in 1976; 3. Mary Carolyn b. May 25, 1922. She m. Jessie L. Jordan, Jr., son of Jessie L. Jordan, Sr. and Mrs. Ruth Jordan. They had two children, Joan Elizabeth, June 18, 1944, and Jack Louis, May 15, 1953. Joan m. Duncan C. Higgins of Arlington, VA. They have two children, Stephen and Carolyn Higgins. The family now lives in San Rafael, CA. Jack is unmarried at this time. Mary Carolyn and Jessie, Jr. live in Mobile.

Earl R. Fisher

Earl R. Fisher was b. on January 28, 1928 at Yellow Bluff, Wilcox County, AL. He is the son of James A. and Amey Colston Fisher and the grandson of Rev. James A. and Mary Fisher and Ronce Thompson and Alabama Ranson, all of Wilcox County.

Mr. Fisher is Agri-business teacher at McIntosh High School and has been a resident of the county for approximately thirty-four years.

He is a member of the Washington County Colored Teachers Association, the Washington County Teachers Association, the National Education Association, the Alabama Vocational Association, and the National Vocational Teachers Association.

Mr. Fisher is a member of the Democratic party and has served the county through his teaching and in the following county organizations: the Wash. County Community Action Program, the County Industrial Board, the Technical Action Program, the Tombigbee Waterway Executive Com., and the Alabama Migrant Workers Executive Com.

Mr. Fisher is m. to the former Jessie B. Sullivan of Washington County. Mrs. Fisher serves as guidance counselor at McIntosh High School.

The Fishers are active members of the St. Union Baptist Church, McIntosh, where he is chairman of the Board of Deacons. He is also a member of the Prince Hall Masons of AL., Lodge No. 846 at St. Stephens.

John Coleman Furr

John C. Furr was b. August 31, 1916 at Cortelyou, AL. His parents were Enoch and Annie Jewel Walker Furr, Sr., Washington County.

Mr. Furr was a Methodist and a 32nd-degree Mason.

Before running for public office he was manager for Richardson Ice Co. of Chatom. He was elected to the office of County Tax Collector in 1955 and served until his retirement in 1979. He was elected to a four-year term on the State Democratic Executive Committee, 1968–1972, for Choctaw, Clarke, and Washington counties. He was also appointed to serve on the Advisory Board for the State and County. Upon his retirement, Mr. Furr made the following statement: "I

take great pride and joy in the fact that I have served the county as tax collector for 24 years without a tax sale."

Mr. Furr m. first Nanette Richardson, daughter of John A. and Addie Morris Onderdonk Richardson. Their children are: 1. Joy m. Ira B. Beech, 2. Jean m. Edward Lomax.

Mr. Furr and wife Mary Catherine Lowen Furr, daughter of Guy K. and Marie E. Lowen, now make their home in Mobile. Mrs. Furr's daughter is Mary, wife of Daniel F. Cleveland.

John Marshall Garris

John Marshall Garris of Leroy, AL was a much decorated veteran of World War II. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the Purple Heart with two oakleaf clusters for wounds received in action, the European-African-Middle Eastern campaign medal with bronze star, the French Military Service Cross and the Italian Military Valor medal. He held the rank of captain, and captured twelve German soldiers.

Captain Garris dined with Prime Minister Winston Churchill after one of the meetings of the "Big Three" when Churchill was resting at the "Little White House" in Africa.

John Marshall Garris b. 1920 was the son of Bertha McKee and John Franklin "Dick" Garris. He first m. Billie Melton, b. 1920. Their children are: 1. Marsha b. 1946 m. Hunter Lindblom b. 1948 and had Timothy Howard b. 1969, Samuel Garris b. 1972, and Emily Hunter b. 1977; 2. Martha b. 1948 m. Walter Crim b. 1946 and had Walter Marshall b. 1970, Laura Ellen b. 1974, and William Crawford b. 1978; 3. William Harry b. 1954 m. Kay Hudson b. 1955 and had Jennifer Kay b. 1975 and William Bradley b. 1977.

His second wife was Alline Bounds b. 1927, daughter of Minnie Merrill and Woodie Hall Bounds. Alline first m. Dr. Daniel Drury Powell II of Carson, AL b. 1927. Their children are: 1. Daniel b. 1949 first m. Anna Lagola b. 1944 and had Dana Sheldon; second m. Gwen Overstreet b. 1964; 2. Andrew Merrill b. 1952 m. Amelia Little b. 1952 and had Christy Amelia; 3. David Hall b. 1954 m. Cynthia Overstreet b. 1957 and had David Ryan and Casey Greer. Dr. Powell died in 1955.

Alline and John Marshall m. 1961. Their son, John Franklin, was born in 1962, three days before his father's death. Mrs. Garris lives in Leroy in the home originally built by the owners of Hunter Ben Lumber Company.

Harry Lee Glover

Harry Lee Glover, of Leroy, was b. May 8, 1878 and d. November, 1936 at that place. He is the son of Harry Lee and Marion Pritchett Glover of Demopolis and Leroy; grandson of Judge Benjamin Nash and Susan Divin Glover of Demopolis, the former an attorney and merchant, later moving to Choctaw County where he served as probate judge until his death; and of Dr. Mathew G. and Mary Williams Pritchett, of Nanafalia, the former serving as surgeon in the Battle of Shiloh, at Corinth, MS.

Mr. Glover was educated in the public schools of Washington and Marengo counties. He was licensed master of steam and motor vessels on any water that flows into the Gulf of Mexico and pilot on Mobile and Tombigee rivers, 1899. He was with the U.S. Engineers Department for seven years and was pilot of packet and passenger boats for many years. On retiring from river service he engaged in the mercantile business in Leroy. He was a Methodist and member of the Woodmen of the World.

M. January 14, 1907, at Leroy, Edna Earl, daughter of Theodore Cheseborough and Virginia Williams Bowling, the former a Methodist minister, merchant, for many years superintendent of education in Washington County, and a member of the Confederate States Army. Children: Theodore William Harry, Benjamin Nash.

Ben Nash Glover

Ben Nash Glover was b. March 15, 1915 at Leroy, AL and d. in 1972. He was the son of Harry Lee and Edna Bowling Glover, the former being state senator of the 19th Senatorial District during the last administration of Gov. Bibb Graves; grandson of Harry Lee and Marion P. Glover, and of T.C. and Virginia Bowling, all of Leroy. Senator Glover received his education in the public schools of Leroy and attended the University of Alabama 1932–1935. He was a merchant in Jackson, AL when he was drafted into service, but was rejected on account of a physical disability. He was county supervisor of Soil Conservation Service for two years and chairman of the Mobile River Soil Conservation District, which is composed of Washington, Clarke, Choctaw, Mobile, and Baldwin counties. While he was state representative, he threatened to introduce a bill in the Legislature to stop funds to the University of Alabama and Auburn unless they started playing each other again, after many years of

no football contest between the two. He was a Democrat, a Methodist, and a member of Sigma Chi, college fraternity.

He m. August 7, 1935 at Thomasville, AL, Mary, daughter of Dovie Fair and Sadie Anderson. Children are: 1. Benjamin Nash; 2. Mary Bowling; 3. Emily.

Mr. & Mrs. R.L. Gordy

Mr. & Mrs. Robert Lee Gordy moved to Chatom from St. Stephens in September, 1927. Mr. Gordy served as clerk of the circuit, county, and chancellor courts for about eight years. In 1935, he was appointed postmaster, and he held this office until 1940. He d. in 1942.

Mrs. Gordy was the first woman to register to vote in Washington County in 1920. She was appointed to the Board of Registrars and has served on the board for the past 32 years. She now serves as chairman of the board.

Granade Family

Granade! Very few names have been easier to pronounce but harder to read if you have never heard the name before. We have been called everything from Grandē, Greenadē, Grenadier, Garnāde, and Grand to mention a few. I have gotten in the habit of saying, "It's just like a hand grenade." Yet, once you hear the name pronounced, it is hard to forget.

The Granade family descended from three Moorish Princes named Cici Haya, Cad, and Nazar, who, in the vicinity of Granada, Spain, embraced the Catholic religion and received in Baptism the names of Pierre, Ferdinand, and Jean de Grenade, respectively. In "Trophees Du Brabant, 1724" by R.P. Burkens, it is mentioned that among the Lords admitted to the Court of Charlequint (Charles V) at Brussells in 1546–1547 is found Jean de Grenade and his brother Bernadine de Grenade. In this family, also mentioned were Jean and Bernadine-Jerome de Grenade with their spouses and children.[1] Likewise, the facts concerning the arms granted to Pierre de Grenade (Cici Haya) are also confirmed "d'azur A Cinq Grenades d'or" translated - 5 golden pomegranates on a field of blue, which was also adopted by Nicholas de Grenade and appears in the Grenade (de)[2] family notice of 12/6/1548.

Sometime between the three Moorish brothers and the family's eventual immigration to the Colonies, part of the family moved to Palantine State, which is where our ancestors are from. Europe in the 1700s was experiencing war, depression, famine, and disease. Religious persecution and oppression of countries accounted for widespread movement into the North American continent.The Palantines accounted for roughly 30,000[3] emigrants during Queen Anne's reign. Baron Christopher de Graffenried led a group of Palantine's to help establish the settlement at New Bern, NC. In the colonial records of NC appears a petition of the Palantines to His Majesty, King George II describing in detail the settlers' movement from the Palantine to America. Queen Anne sent a proclamation to Germany in 1708 promising 250 acres for each family.[4] On this petition to King George II appeared the name of John Granade. This petition gives an in-depth picture of life at New Bern and the hardships these people endured in early America.

In a reply to the petitioners, the Governor made certain grants of land but John Granade was absent from this list of October, 1749.[5] If this is why the family split and part moved to GA, only history knows. There are numerous mentions of Granades doing Revolutionary War service and receiving pensions from the government in NC. There are also wills and deeds of land in Craven, Anson, Jones, and Onslow counties mentioning various Granades, so there still remained part of the family in North Carolina. From this group came John Adam Granade, the "Wild Man" of Goose Creek, TN. Granade was to the American hymn what Daniel Boone was to American military history.[6] His songs are still sung in primitive churches throughout the South.

In early GA records, there are numerous references to Granades from the 1790s forward on tax rolls, wills, and deeds. The family seems to have settled in the six-county region around Augusta with the main portion around the confluence of the Little Briar and Sweetwater creeks in Warren County, GA. Marriage records show Elijah Granade m. Zelphia Dove January 21, 1801; Joseph Granade m. Catherine Johnston January 27, 1806; Robert Ellis m. Martha Granade December 3, 1808, in Warren County. The Granades were very active in the Little Briar Creek Baptist Church, founded January 1, 1777, with a James Granade as pastor from 1813–1831 and two others serving as moderators in the Baptist Association.[7] Of this group, Elijah Granade is the brother who left GA to settle in the Creek nation.

Joseph Dove and William Dove signed a petition,[8] dated November 25, 1803 in the Washington District of Mississippi Territory that could be the key as to

why the Granades came to AL. Whatever the reason, the following happened:

Georgia To his Exelency the
Warren County Governor of said state

Elijah Granade hath lived maney years in this state and settlement and hath passed for Civil honest man. He is now preparing to move to Tom or Dumbigbee with his family and prays for your Exelency's sanction that he may poss and repass unmolested - November 22nd Day 1803

John Bayn J.P.
Jas Carter J.P.[9]

then three days later from,

Journal of the Proceeding of the Executive Department of Government for the political years 1803 and 1804 Friday 25th November 1803

On recommendations from respectable inhabitants of the County of Warren ordered:

That passports through the Creek nation be prepared for Edward & Richard Story, Edmund Nays, Green Hill, Joseph Smith, Elijah Granade, John Landrum Sen., John Landrum Jun., and Peter and Ephraim Dismuke, which were presented and signed.

John Milldredge Governor[10]

So off the Granade family went on the Federal highway seeking fame and fortune in the Creek nation: Elijah, Zelphia, and Elijah Jr., who was born in 1801. When Elijah arrived at Fort St. Stephens, he settled north of the town and started farming. In 1804, there was a petition to the President by inhabitants of Washington District, requesting Rodominica H. Gillmer be appointed judge of Washington District. This petition was signed by sixty-two, of which one was "Eliga Granad."[11] In the 1810 census Elijah listed himself and two males under 21, and 1 female over 21.[12] These included Elijah, Jr., John, a son who d. young, and Zelphia. Elijah was quiet during the next few years, farming and building a life for himself. He then appears on December 14, 1815, in a petition to Congress by inhabitants of the eastern part of the territory requesting exemption from payment on land purchased before the war with the Indians and British. There were numerous signers, including Gerrard W. Creagh, John Koen, Thomas Powe, Alexander Powe, and Elijah Granad.[13]

Elijah seems to have been active in the community. Elijah again appeared in the 1830 census with 1 male 5–10, 2 males 40–50, 1 female 20–30, 1 female 40–50, and slaves.[14] With no names given on the early census reports, the figures are hard to assign to names. This is the last mention of Elijah Granade before he d. He was evidently older than 50, because he had already been in AL thirty years. From this one man came the Granades of AL, Texas, portions of GA, FL, and throughout the South.

Elijah Granade, Jr., m. Martha Parker on 12/27/1825.[15] They had a daughter named Martha in 1830; and if Martha Parker died giving birth or soon after, no one knows, but Elijah left Alabama and returned to Georgia. He shows up in the Wilkinson County, GA, census of 1850, being 49 years old with a wife Martha - 30; two daughters Elizabeth, 15 and Katherine, 10; and two sons Elijah, 6 and Cossey, 3. He m. Martha Nush on November 12, 1835 in Wilkinson County and lived there until he died. His first daughter, Martha, would have been 20 years old at this time and this is why she does not show up in the report but she is shown on a deed of land from her father Elijah Granade, in Wilkinson County GA.[16]

Elizabeth Granade, daughter of Elijah Granade, Sr. and Zelphia was m. January 2, 1831 to Edmond Lafeace. Whether they stayed in the county is not known.

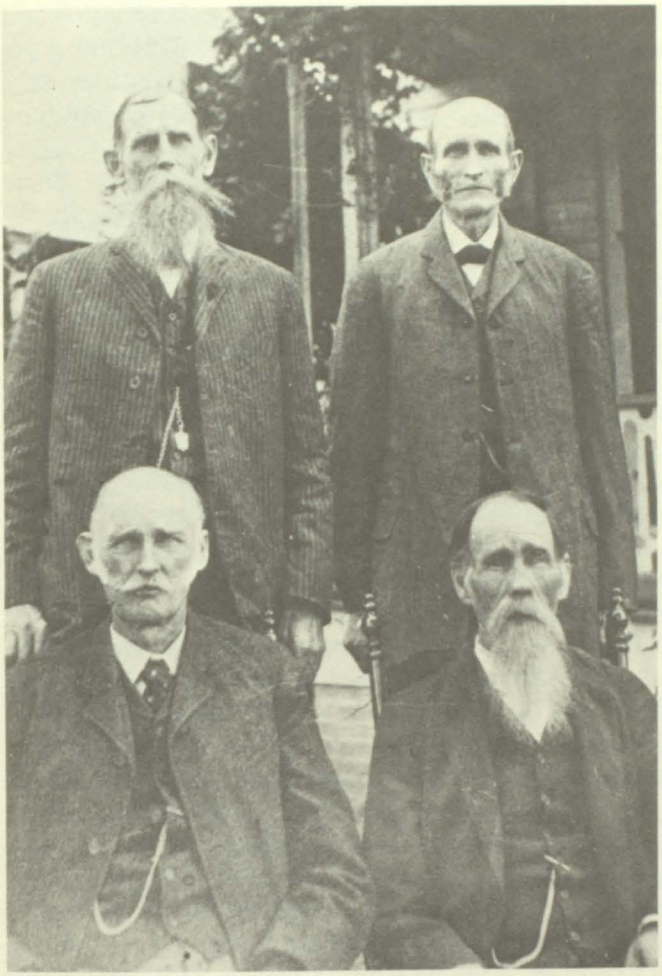
The other son, and the most important for Washington County was Joseph Napoleon Granade. Joseph (11/9/1811–5/11/1878) m. Sarah Hall (6/6/1811–4/2/1893) in Washington County May 9, 1834.[17] From this marriage were b. nine children.

The first was a daughter named Martha (2/24/1839–11/22/1903) who was m. twice. Her first husband was a Gibson, and they had one son named Joseph. Mr. Gibson d. and Martha remarried Arnette W. Daugherty. From her second marriage there were two sons: W. Frank m. his first cousin Ada Moorer; and George J. (8/18/1874–4/13/1903), who never married.

The second child was Sarah, b. 1837. Her first husband was a Barton who d., and she remarried Lin Brunson. From her second marriage there came 1. Emma, m. Pierce R. Elmore (2/14/1876–2/27/1937) and they had two sons Frank and Warren; 2. Sally; 3. Ruby m. Jake Scott; 4. Matt m. a Rain and they had one son Grady, who d. in World War I.

The third child was Elijah Bonaparte Granade (1839–1864). There is very little known about him because he d. at the age of 25 during the War between the States. Elijah enlisted at St. Stephens on January 20, 1862. He held the rank of Private in Wilson's Guard, Company A, 32nd AL Infantry, CSA. After the unit consolidated into the 58th AL due to losses, they faced General Sherman in the campaign to Atlanta. During the numerous battles between Missionary Ridge, TN, and Atlanta, the Confederates put up a fight at Resaca, GA, and it was here that legend says Elijah d.

The fourth child was Susan b. 1843, who m. Curtis D. Moorer. Their children were: 1. Henry Moorer m. Fanny, and they had Dorothy, Hilton, Pete, and Sam; 2. Samuel Moorer, m. Mary, and they had William Curtis, Ada m. a Stanley, John, Wilson, Herbert, and Flosie Koen; 3. Napoleon C. Moorer m. Cora, and they had Ruth, Daisey, Vernon m. Francis Granade, and Almon; 4. Dewitte (9/13/1886–7/12/1974) m. Abbie, and they had J.C., Betty, Sue m. D.C. Mason, Billy (10/13/1921–5/9/1974), and Melvin; and 5. Ada m. Frank Daugherty.



GRANADE BROTHERS: back row, l-r: George and Frank; front row, l-r: Sam and Napoleon.

When you hear anyone talk about Frankville, the subject of Joseph Napoleon, Jr., James Samuel, John Franklin, and George Washington always comes into the conversation. There have been many stories written about the four brothers and of the influence they made in the community. Through their generosity and devotion to the Lord, they raised the funds for construction of the present-day Frankville Baptist Church. They moved the cemetery from its former location, on the hill behind Frank Granade's old home on the road to Peavy's Landing, to its present location next to the Frankville Baptist Church. Here they had erected the joint headstone and individual footstones for Joseph Napoleon, Sr., and Sarah Hall, their father and mother. There are many stories about Joseph and Sarah's graves. Some say they were never moved and are still in the old cemetery, and another is that when Joseph and Sarah were moved, the sons opened the coffin and Joseph had rolled over, leading some to believe he may have been buried alive. Fact or fiction, no one knows for sure.

The brothers were active in the masons. They were God-fearing and good Southern democrats, living during a period of secession and the eventual War between the States, Reconstruction of the Union, and finally the Industrial Age.

Joseph Napoleon (5/18/1845–11/1/1914), "Uncle Nap," was the 5th child and oldest living son after Elijah Bonaparte d. in 1864. He was a farmer and lived in a home on the road to Bigbee. His first wife was Margaret Borough, who d. in May of 1871. They were m. in November of 1865 and had three children: 1. Sarah (Sally) (3/17/1871–1/16/1956) m. Edward S. Pippin (11/5/1869–4/27/1957), better known as "Uncle Ed." Ed was the bailiff of courts in Washington County and on Fridays and Saturdays would work as

Masons at Frankville. Back row, last three men on right with white hats are John Franklin, George Washington, James Samuel Granade.

an extra clerk in Powe Granade's store. Their eight children were (a) Joseph m. Mattie, (b) Grace m. John Roberson, (c) Minnie Virginia (b. 11/17/1896) m. on 7/2/1915, Grady Wesley Hurst (9/15/1981–12/28/1980). Their children, Minnie Lee, Bernice Oretha and Grady W. Jr. (d) Mattie B. (b. 2/8/1889) m. Tom Cowart (d. 4/13/1918), (e) Eva Gertrude "Trudie," m. Willis Swain, (f) Samuel Jackson (1904–1959) m. Lillian Waller, (g) Frank (d. 1980) m. Nellie Rae Roberts, and (h) Woodrow (d. 1980) m. Edith Fincher; 2. Susan Virginia (Jenny) Reynolds (6/18/1866–4/7/1926) m. John Harrison Reynolds (11/14/1863–2/24/1944). Their children were (a) Milton B. m. Molly Irby, (b) Amie (b. 8/21/1887) m. William Henry Warte (d. 1/24/1923), (c) Sue m. a Mr. Grimes, (d) Tommie m. Polly Grimes (d. 4/1981), (e) Dora, (f) Vernon, (g) Janie, (h) Sam, (i) John m. Mallie Daniels, (j) William Napoleon (Dick) m. Minnie. Their child was Sue Bell m. Earl Johnston: children are Billie Nell and Jerry Earl; 3. Joseph Frank (6/16/1869–9/19/1892) d. when the boiler exploded in Frank Granade's cotton gin.

Back row, l-r: Jack Granade, unidentified, Powe Granade, Sally Luella Shoemaker; front, l-r: Saphronia Williams and Bob Dickenson.

Joseph Napoleon, Jr.'s second wife was Nancy Jane Koen (6/4/1850–4/3/1930) "Aunt Nan Nap," who lived a long and prosperous life. From his second marriage in November of 1871, they had seven children[19]: 1. Jackson Napoleon (11/28/1875–05/03/1951) m. Julia Calhoun (8/29/1880–11/19/1955). Their children were (a) Joseph Stewart (4/27/1907–12/20/1910), (b) Clarence Pugh (7/3/1908–6/16/1960) m. Mildred Dickinson (b. 8/14/1935), and their children: Shelton Dickinson (b. 7/31/1916) and Julia Alice (b. 9/24/1939), (c) Mary (b. 10/7/1909) m. Irby D. Little (b. 6/7/1935), and their children: (1) Harvey Granade (12/23/1939) m. Frances Smith (b. 7/14/1940), children Scott Allen and Mary Shannon, (2) Jacqueline (b. 9/28/1944) m. John Franklin Ammons (b. 4/10/1943), one daughter, Julie Elizabeth and (3) Amelia (b. 11/6/1952) m. Andrew Merrill Parnell (b. 12/27/1952), one daughter, Christy Amelia, (d) Charles Jackson (b. 9/20/1911) m. Elizabeth Donald (b: 8/14/1941), (e) Calhoun Koen (b. 12/12/1915) m. Sophie Powell (b. 9/1/1916) on 3/3/1940, (f) Samuel Andrew (b. 5/16/1918) m. Rubilow Ray, (g) John James (b. 7/21/1925) m. Mary Bird; 2. Margaret Cecelia (5/16/1877–1/1/1970) m. Pierce Elmore (2/14/1876–2/27/1937). Pierce's first wife, Emma Brunson, had d. earlier, and their children are (a) Nadine, (b) Lucille m. John Smith, (c) John Robert, (d) Minnie Ethel m. McNae Schultz, (f) Richard, and (g) James Joseph (8/24/1908–11/20/1909); 3. Barbara (2/13/1883–1941) m. Richard Brown (4/17/1886–1/8/1955), and their children were Oscar and Carl; 4. Janie Velma (1885–1938) played the organ in Frankville Baptist Church, m. Frank B. Elmore (9/16/1892–10/23/1952), their children: (a) Granade m. Allie Pearl Mayton and (b) Marvin; 5. Samuel Ray (2/27/1888–7/18/1899); 6. George Pugh (8/2/1891–5/27/1964) m. Minnie Pew (b. 2/13/1897), and their children were (a) Audrey (12/12/1920–10/10/1971) m. Dorothy Lorraine Eberhardt (b. 10/5/1923), children: Susan Emille, Cynthia Anne, Robin Lynne, and (b) Delouise (b. 6/3/1922) m. Mike Dempsey, children: (a) Michael, (b) Larry Charles, (c) Mark Granade; and (7) James Adams (11/4/1896–11/13/1974) m. Eugenia (Genie) Tate (b. 11/27/1919), and their children are: (a) Lorraine Tate m. Joe Kermit Dickey, children: Joe Kermit, Jr., and George Granade, (b) Julia Adolyn m. Leigh Van Hoose, children: Leigh, Jr., Martha, and Virginia, (c) Charles James (b. 3/14/1925) m. Mary Ellen Blakely, children: Charlette Marie, James Warner, and Clyde Douglas, (d) Netherland Pugh (2/10/1927–6/3/1929), (e) Benjamin Jackson (b. 7/24/1928) m. Mary Church, children: Julia Ellen, Charles Benjamin, (f) Napp Nelson (b. 5/14/1931) m. Sarah Ann Bates, children: Linda, Genie, Kathy, (g) Gaines (b. 2/19/1934) m. Charlotte Whites,

(h) Nell McCall (b. 9/30/1935) m. Ralph Strong, and Vivian Douglas (12/8/1937–9/19/1938).

The sixth child of Joseph Napoleon and Sarah Hall was James Samuel (1847–09/1927), "Papa Nade," who was the only son to live his entire life with one wife. He m. Nancy Caroline Thompson (10/03/1854–7/25/1935), Aunt Nan Sam or "Mama Nade." James Samuel was the most distinguishable of the four brothers by his silver hair, mutton chops, and towering height. He was a farmer, mason, and God-fearing man.

From this marriage, there were three children: 1. James Napoleon (9/29/1877–9/27/1969) "Jim," who m. Ethel Catherine King (12/02/1885–12/11/1960) from Citronelle, AL in 1908. Jim and his father were instrumental in setting up the charter for Chatom State Bank in 1909. He was a lawyer in St. Stephens originally with Edward P. Wilson and then with his brother, Joseph Chesterfield Granade. They donated the land, known as the Granade addition, that the present Washington County Courthouse sits on, in Chatom AL. Jim and Ethel had five children: (1) Mary Catherine (10/5/1909–12/2/1970) m. James Chauncey Moore (8/14/1900–8/18/1972), and their only son is Stanley Gordon, who lives in Austin, TX; (2) Jenny Ethel (8/20/1911–12/15/1912), who d. at an early age; (3) James Napoleon, II (b. 2/28/1915) who m. twice, first to Anna Fawcett (b. 4/3/1913), and their children are Mary Ethel, M.D., (b. 6/3/1943) m. John Hammond, Ph.D., and James Napoleon Granade, III (b. 6/17/1947) m. Vickie Williams; (4) Joe Chesterfield (b. 10/28/1916) m. Lucille Williams (b. 5/12/1926), and their children are Fred King (b. 3/3/1950), m. Callie Virginia Smith (3/7/1950), and William Alan (b. 9/28/1952) m. Eleanor June Odom (b. 6/7/1958) (Joe, affectionately known as Joe Baby, is the Vice President of Chatom State Bank and a community leader); and (5) Nancy Caroline (8/9/1927) m. Harvie Jordan Belser (6/3/1917) on 6/22/1951. They had five children: (a) Jennie Catherine m. James Goodman, (b) Nancy m. Chip Vara, (c) Harvey Jordan, Jr., (d) Holly Elizabeth, and (e) Chauncey Lee.

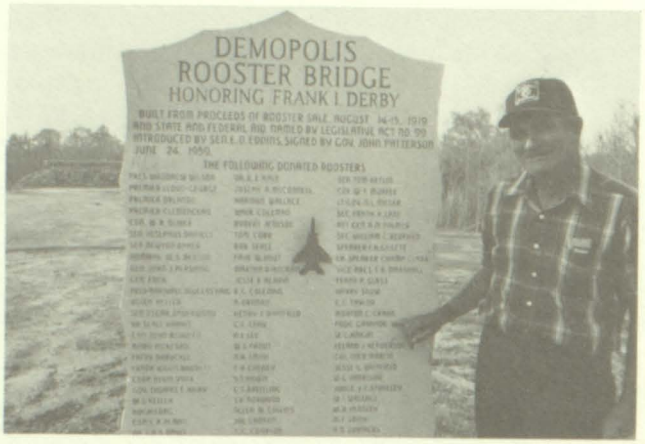
The second child of James Samuel was Joseph Chesterfield Granade (11/14/1881–12/18/1913), who was a partner with his brother in the law offices of Granade and Granade. He died at 32 years, never having been married.

The third child was Minnie Louise (12/3/1873–3/13/1960), who was the second wife of Dr. Andrew Jackson Wood (12/11/1861–3/26/1934), and they were m. 1/2/1902. He was the sheriff, tax collector, superintendent of schools, and a country doctor.[20] They had two children: (1) Joseph Samuel (b. 08/13/1904) m. Leanora Wright (b. 8/2/1903) (Samuel is retired from the Corps of Engineers and is the local historian for Frankville); children are Claire Louise, Sylvia Aliece, Joseph Samuel, Jr., and James Andrew. (2) George Franklin m. and had two children. The seventh child of Joseph Napoleon and Sarah Hall was John Franklin Granade (12/24/1889–10/15/1919), Uncle Frank. Frank was the justice of the peace in Frankville, ran the mercantile store, owned a cotton gin and gristmill, and was Frankville's first postmaster. The mail would come up from Peavy's Landing to Frank's store, where it was spread out for everyone to pick up. The government then appointed Frank postmaster, and named the post office Frankville.[21] So was the town of Frankville born.

Powe Granade and Sally Luella Shoemaker Granade.

Frank first married Susan Dawson (05/27/1854–11/10/1898). Children were; 1. Powe (10/3/1880–12/20/1924), "Cousin Powe" m. Sally Luella Shoemaker, "Cousin Lula," (6/28/1881–2/21/1950) on 11/3/1901. Powe ran a general mercantile in Frankville, was in the timber business, and primarily in the later years, was in the patent medicine business. He was known in the vicinity of Frankville for his fried squirrel, catfish, or oysters on Saturday night. He and his three brothers became heavily involved in the Ferroline mines on the Tombigbee River. Frankville was too small to support the rail and communication network they needed, so Powe, Hall, and Floran moved to Demopolis, AL.

While in Demopolis, they used rail cars to ship the medicine all over the country. During this period, there was no bridge over the upper Tombigbee River, so the community and state came up with the idea of an auction to raise funds for the bridge. Powe Granade donated two cases of Ferroline medicine to the auction, and through the contribution, his name was



Worth Prout Granade pointing out his father's name, Powe Granade on monument. Powe donated two cases of Feraline to auction to help raise funds to built Rooster Bridge. C.C. Clay a good friend of Powe and Lula Granade came to Texas, too. W.S. Prout was a banker in Demopolis, for whom Worth Prout Granade was named. Notice other names in first column.

placed on the monument honoring Frank I. Derby's Rooster Bridge.

In 1922, times became tough and the business went bad. Hall and Floran returned to Frankville, and Powe and Lula went to Fort Worth, TX. They started the medicine business again and changed the name to Earth-Iron tonic.

Powe and Lula's children were (a) Joseph Hall (12/9/1902–8/28/1967) who was a professional baseball player and m. Callie Sykes Clay (7/12/1906–8/1952), having two children, Joseph Hall, Jr. (8/15/1934–9/1934) and Carolyn (b. 1/18/1936). Callie d., and he m. Edwege Ann Ellis (b. 10/19/1933); their twins are Geralyn Ann (b. 6/28/1955) m. Darrell Edward Tomlinson (b. 6/28/1955) and Joseph Ellis (b. 6/28/1955) m. Vickie Lynn Marcus (b. 5/31/1953), one child: Justin Marcus, (b) Susan Eugenia (1/13/1905–3/28/1965) m. John Arthur Mitchell (10/6/1700), and they had one daughter, Suzanne (b. 5/5/1931) m. a Reynolds. Children: Guy Steven and John Sherwood, (c) John Walton (b. 9/7/1907), who was with General Patton in World War II, m. Francis Elizabeth Nelon (b. 4/2/1915) on 7/22/1940, no children, (d) Powe Dawson (b. 9/27/1909) m. Rueline Jones (b. 4/18/1910). Their children: Mary Lane (b. 5/10/1934) m. Harold Albritton, and Powe Dawson, who is unm. (b. 2/25/1946), and (e) my father, Worthy Prout (b. 12/21/1920), "Bill," who first m. Helen Doris Ratcliff (b. 12/08/1924) on 12/1/1942. Their children are Worthy Joseph (2/10/1944) m. Margarita Rivera (b. 7/11/1949) from Manila, Phillipines; children: Mari Chris and Joseph David, Gary Stephen (b. 1/22/1946) m. Donna Jean Wright (b. 12/06/1947), children Carrie Lynn and Alexander Todd, Charles Terry (the author) (b. 12/5/1950) m. Karen Lee Thomas (4/19/1952), twins: Cynthia Allison and Kyle Terry, William Scott (11/2/1954) m. Debra Kay Miller (5/4/1960). Worthy Prout divorced and then married Barbara Ann Melugin (b. 10/5/1932).

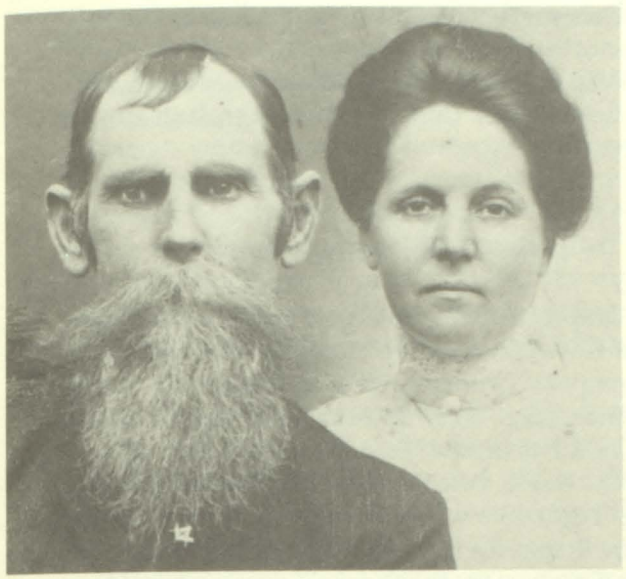
The second son of Frank and Susan Dawson was Franklin Hall (7/17/1883–1/16/1965) m. Ollie Shoemaker (1/24/1887–6/20/1961), first cousin to Lula Shoemaker, no children; the third son was Joel Joseph (11/1886–1949) m. Mary R. Pillman (12/1896–6/1944), their children being (a) Joel Joseph, Jr. (5/8/1918) m. Patricia Watts, whose children are Joel James (b. 2/1/1948), Stephen Paul (b. 7/2/1949), and David Hall (b. 7/11/1951). He divorced Patricia and m. Sally Jean Fisher and their son is Dawson William (b. 10/2/1974) and (b) Paul Pillman (4/4/1921–11/6/1923) who d. as an infant.

The fourth son of John Franklin was Floran White (11/20/1892–12/22/1975) m. Elsie Creagh (10/6/1890–3/23/1971) and had one daughter Catherine Hall (12/31/1918–1/22/1973) m. Carl Henry Drummond (4/25/1915–1/03/1976), children Andrew Floran (5/22/1953), who m. Valeri Birmingham (b. 10/19/1955) and Elsie Joy (b. 6/02/1948), who is single.

Saphronia Williams Granade and John Franklin Granade.

John Franklin's second wife was Saphronia A. Williams (1877–1931), "Aunt Fronie," and their children were Franklin Elijah (1901–1931) and Samuel Napoleon (6/9/1903–6/30/1906); both children were unmarried.

The eighth child of Joseph Napoleon and Sarah Hall was George Washington (1853–1927), who had three wives. George was a farmer, timber man, and lived on the north side of the Santa Bogue Creek. He



George Washington Granade and Ida Rain Granade.

The Pugh House on the road to Bigbee, still occupied in 1981. Behind fence: William, Sadie, Frank Braxton, Julia Calhoun; front: Warren S. Pugh, Cody "Shib", Mary Granade Pugh, Mary Lou, John Joseph, Warren. The dog in front of Warren was called "Snuffbox."

was a deacon as well as treasurer in the Frankville Baptist Church. Two of his wives are buried in the old cemetery on the road to Peavy's Landing. His first wife was a Fox; not much is known about her. They had no children. His second wife Leatha Johnston (d. 1888). They had six children[22]: 1. Theadore Jefferson m. Willie Josephine Burney (1/20/1887–7/20/1908), and there is one daughter, Theora, who married Foley E. Baumhower, their child: Thea; 2. Turner m. Margaret Boak, their son: Turner, Jr. m. Ruth, children: Jane and Annie Ruth; 3. John Kervin (11/13/1878–10/17/1958) m. Fannie Stewart (b. 3/10/1888), who is still alive at this writing. They had two daughters Frances Leatha (b. 5/12/1918) who m. Vernon Moorer (b. 1/20/1914), children: Vernon Franklin (11/09/1941), m. Lynn Smith and Katharine Moorer (9/13/1947), m. Warren Augustus Henson (12/05/1946), and Elsie Lucille (b. 1/13/1920), m. Leland Isaac Perry (d. 1965), children: Sannae Perry (10/28/1942), Leland Edward Perry, and Ryk Brouwer; 4. Samuel Parker (11/05/1886–12/31/1962), who married Rosa Lee Bozone (8/31/1892–12/16/1968). They had seven children, (a) Cecil (b. 9/14/1912) m. Harold J. Gregory, one daughter Mary Lou, (b) Jessie Merl (b. 10/13/1915) m. Norman W. Suitz, children Ann, Ellen, Joyce, Jimmy, Sharon, (c) George Parker (b. 3/12/1918) m. Esther, children Harold Parker, Hudson Ray, Bruce Allen, (d) Mack (b. 1920) m. Ruth, with two children Patricia and Brenda, (e) Samuel Kervin (b. 5/2/1924) m. Robbie, children Samuel Parker, Cornelia, and Elaine, (f) Lillian Rosa Lee (b. 1929), who is single, and (g) Maxine (b. 1931), with two husbands Don M. Anderson, children David, Susan Andy, Chris, and her second husband being Peter S. Finn; 5. George Washington II (5/21/1884–3/14/1912) m. Lora Bozone. They had one son Cpt. George Washington III (10/10/1912–2/13/1951) who d. while in the Merchant Marine in Spain; 6. Napoleon Braxton (3/10/1888–3/6/1948) m. Verta Moss (8/25/1889–2/12/1940) with one daughter Margareet m. Gordy Beville, no children. Most of George's children moved to Mobile and are still living in that vicinity today. George Washington's third wife was Ida Rain. Most everyone remembers her, because she was a fine woman.

The ninth child of Joseph Napoleon Granade was Mary (3/3/1861–6/2/1912), who m. Warren Stone Pugh (d. 1942). They had eight children, (a) Sarah "Sadie" m. William E. Elmore, moved to Fort Worth, TX in 1917 and had one daughter, Elizabeth m. Edison Toal, (b) John Joseph Pugh (8/5/1890–6/18/1943) m. Ida Elmore (8/8/1894–11/24/1977) sister to W.E. Elmore, and moved to Fort Worth, TX in 1916 with two children, Marion Condy (9/6/1919–11/20/1976) m. Helen Ruth, one son: Marion Condy, Jr., and Inez (b. 10/15/1913) m. William C. Kendrick (b. 11/21/1909), one son William Clyde, Jr. (b. 1/11/1936) m. Nancy, (c) William A. Pugh m. Ethel, with two sons Bill and James, (d) Frank Braxton Pugh (b. 10/22/1888) m. Pansy Floral Garner. Frank Braxton helped lay the first telephones to Frankville in 1916. He had two children: James Franklin, who is a custom knifemaker in Azel, TX, m. Raymonde Maria Beauchamp, and Betty Grace, (e)

Cody S. "Shib" m. Billy, no children (f) Warren (d. 11/06/1966) m. Willie Barlow (b. 12/2/1901), no children, and (g) Mary Lou (10/28/1901) m. Luther Cannon (5/8/1898–7/21/1968) on 11/2/1920. Mary Lou is still living as of this writing in Tampa, FL. They had two daughters, Warriene (b. 5/18/1928) and Myrtice (10/27/1921). Most of the Pughs moved to TX in the period 1910–1920. Warren S. Pugh, Mary's husband, moved later and settled in Alvardo, TX where he is buried.

The impact on the state of AL, and more particular Washington County, of the Granades was far reaching, from the settler Elijah to his son Joseph Napoleon, and all of his descendants.

I would like to give thanks to every one who helped me in Washington County, AL, but most of all to my secretary, Linsay Fulenwider, who typed this piece. (By Charles Terry Granade)

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18. Numerous conversations with Joseph Samuel Wood, Millry, Alabama in 1981.
19. Letter from Mary Granade Little, Leroy, Alabama.
20. Quoted from Joseph Samuel Wood, Millry, Alabama.
21. Conversation with Sue Bell Reynolds Johnson, retired postmaster of Frankville on August 1981.
22. Conversation with George Parker Granade, Mobile, Alabama and Frances Granade Moorer, Frankville, Alabama, 1981.

James Napoleon Granade

James Napoleon Granade was b. September 29, 1877 near Koenton, son of J. Samuel and Nancy Caroline Thompson Granade. He was the middle child, having one older sister Minnie and one younger brother, Joe Chesterfield Granade.

When he was a young child, the Granade family moved to Frankville where he grew up. Here he attended the Frankville high school and the Mobile District High School at St. Stephens. He entered the University of Alabama October 5, 1897, graduating A.B. 1900 and L.L.B. 1901. At the university he held the position of captain of Company A, with rank of major, Alabama Corps of Cadets, the highest cadet office of the university. He was a charter member of Kappa Sigma fraternity there. He was also on the school football team, playing the position of end.

During the summer of 1899 James taught at the Frankville school. In 1900–01 he held a senate clerkship in the Alabama Legislature, was a Democratic executive committeeman for the St. Stephens precinct, vice-chairman of the executive committee, and junior warden of St. Stephens lodge AF and AM, and an officer in the Bladon Springs Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He was twice elected county solicitor, each time declining. He opened his law office June 13, 1901 in St. Stephens. His associate there was Edward W. Wilson. Mr. Granade was elected for Mobile, Baldwin, and Washington counties.

Mr. and Mrs. James N. Granade

When a young man and practicing law, his mode of travel was by horseback and he often commuted between Frankville and St. Stephens by way of the old Wilson track.

The following is quoted from a special 1903 edition of the *Washington County News* regarding James N. Granade, who was at that time a young lawyer: "he is made of that material that ensures success, were we never to mention those noble traits of character which he possesses. Being by nature gifted with an unusually bright mind, and inheriting the rugged determination to succeed from his estimable father, he has not wasted the gifts that have been lavished upon him."

Mr. Granade was instrumental in moving the county courthouse from St. Stephens to Chatom, which was more centrally located. He and his father gave a portion of land to the county for a building site for the new courthouse.

In 1908, he married Ethel King of Citronelle. Mr. Granade brought her to Chatom by train, and her trunk was transported from there by Jack Schell with his yoke of oxen.

Their first home was in what was known as the Chatom Tavern, situated directly behind the courthouse, and was built by Mr. Granade prior to their marriage, as he saw the need for a place for travelers to stay. It is no longer standing.

Mrs. Granade planted the row of oaks on the street in the rear of the courthouse. A popular sport was lawn tennis played on a court beside the tavern.

Mr. Jim, as he was affectionately called, usually kept livestock in a stable behind the tavern. The crooked oak beside the tavern became that way as a result of Melrose the bull rubbing against the tree each morning.

Mr. Jim, upon moving to Chatom, set up law practice, and his brother, Joe C. Granade, also an attorney, became his law partner, forming the law firm of Granade and Granade. However, Joe C. Granade died while still a young man.

In 1909, Sam Granade and his son, James, chartered and opened the Chatom State Bank. It was first opened in the tax assessor's office in the newly-built courthouse, then later moved into the bank's first home across the street.

Mr. Jim continued to practice law and to serve as president of Chatom State Bank, a postion he held until his death.

James N. and Ethel K. Granade had five children: Mary Catherine Granade Moore (dec.), Jenny Ethel Granade, who d. in infancy, James Napoleon Granade of Chatom, Joe Chesterfield Granade of Chatom, and Nancy Caroline Granade Belser of Bonifay, FL.

The Granades moved from the tavern after several years of marriage and built a home on a nearby hill. The house remains standing today.

Mr. Granade, in addition to being a banker and a lawyer, had many varied interests. He was an active and faithful member of the Chatom Baptist Church. At one time, he owned a livery stable housed on land where Andrews Hardware now stands.

He also owned and operated a sawmill at Buckatunna, owned and operated Meadow Brook, a large farm in Greene County, owned and operated a farm in Linden, and later bought Oak Walkee, a farm in south Washington County, which he owned and operated until his death.

Mr. Granade was a successful lawyer. He remained active until several months prior to his death on September 27, 1969. (By Mrs. Lucille Granade)

Lon Q. Gunter

Mr. And Mrs. Lon Quitman Gunter, two of the most outstanding citizens of Chatom, moved here in 1930.

Mr. Lon was from Gantt, and Mrs. Gunter, the former Gayle Holder, was from Carlton. Her family was among the earliest settlers of Clarke County.

Upon first moving to Chatom, the Gunters resided at the Chatom Tavern operated by Mr. And Mrs. J.W. Leggitt. They later purchased the Lewis Henson home on St. Stephens Avenue and lived there until their deaths in 1961 and 1963. This home is now owned by Mr. And Mrs. Clyde Savage.

Mr. Gunter was a wholesale oil distributor, at one time for Texaco and later, for many years, for Pure Oil Company. This was also known as Woco Pep Oil. In addition to the distributorship, he also owned a service station. The last location of this station is now occupied by the Phillips 66 Station.

Mr. And Mrs. Gunter were active members of the Chatom Baptist Church. Mr. Lon was a deacon and Sunday School superintendent. He served with Brother Mack H. Jones in supervising the construction of the present church.

Mr. Gunter helped get the Washington County Hospital built in Chatom.

Mr. And Mrs. Gunter were always interested in the young people of the community and sponsored a girls basketball team known as the Chatom Woco Pep Team. This team consisted of girls from Chatom and the surrounding area.

The Gunters had one daughter, Ellie Mae m. Henry F. Curey. The Cureys live in Orlando, FL. There are two grandchildren: Dr. Henry F. Curey, Jr., M.D., Thousand Oaks, CA and Gayle Curey (Mrs. Carl McLemore) Greenville, SC. There are four great-grandchildren.

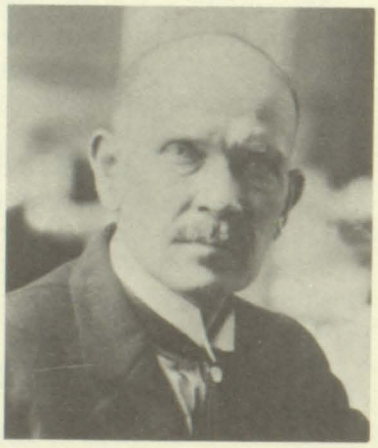
For their support and participation in church, school, and civic affairs, Mr. And Mrs. Gunter are lovingly remembered.

Davis Minor Henson, Sr.

Davis M. Henson, Sr. was state game warden in Washington County, employed by the Game and Fish Division of Alabama Conservation Department as conservation officer for 36 years. The last 15 years he was supervisor of game wardens in several southwest Alabama counties. He began work with the state on November 1, 1935 and retired May 12, 1970.

He was b. May 12, 1905 at Hawthorn, AL, the son of Luther Talmon and Annie Bell Kirkland Henson. His grandparents were Clem and Sarah Minor Henson and Augustus and Margie Lynes Kirkland. He m. Dorothy Schell, daughter of Clarence and Harriette Dees Schell of Chatom, AL. He is a Mason and member of Washington Baptist Church at Hawthorn where he has lived all of his life. He has grown timber and livestock, in addition to protecting wildlife in the county and promoting good forestry practices.

Davis and Dorothy Henson have four children: Davis Jr., m. Audrey Johnston; Joe m. Bettye Jean Baker; Harriett m. William Ernest Owen, Jr.; and Warren A. (Gus) m. Katherine Moorer.



James Wade Henson

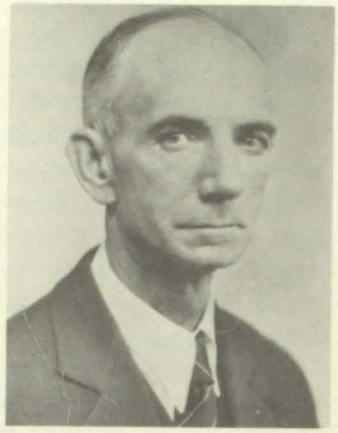
James Wade Henson was b. in Choctaw County, AL, May 20, 1869, and d. in 1942. He was one of the county's prominent and responsible citizens; a large property owner, a manufactuer of naval stores, a merchant, and the first postmaster of New Hawthorn.

Since he moved to the county at about age 12, he was educated in both Choctaw and Washington counties.

In 1894, he m. Miss Margaret Lynes of Hawthorn. Six children were b. to the couple: 1. James Carey b. 1896, d. 1953; 2. Charles Ray, b. 1898, d. 1969; 3. Laura Jean Hudson, b. 1899, resides in Jackson, AL; 4. Thomas Baird, b. 1902, d. 1962; 5. Sarah Alice b. 1904, resides in Hawthorn; and 6. Daniel Jelks, b. 1906, lives in Hawthorn.

Mr. Henson was a Democrat and was politically active. He was justice of the peace, member of the Board of Revenue, and county commissioner from his district for two terms; representative from Washington County in the State Legislature from January 1923 to August 1925, when he resigned to fill an unexpired term as sheriff of Washington County. In 1927, he was elected to a four-year term as sheriff.

Mr. Henson was a Mason, a deacon in the Washington Baptist Church from young manhood to his death. His career of service was an eminent one. (By Mrs. Alice Henson)



Luther Talmon Henson

Luther Talmon Henson, son of Confederate Veteran Clement Henson and Sarah Frances Minor, was b. September 7, 1876 in Choctaw County, AL. His family moved by riverboat to McIntosh when he was five years old and settled in Hawthorn, which remained his home until his death June 17, 1957. His paternal grandparents were James and Ellen Robertson Henson of Choctaw County: James fought in the Confederate Army and d. in service. His maternal grandparents were James and Frances Puckett Minor; maternal great-grandparents were Marshall and Susan Brewer Minor and Wyatt Waid and Elizabeth Carter Puckett.

Luther m. Annie Bell, daughter of August General

and Margie Lynes Kirkland on November 13, 1898 in old Washington Church. She was b. November 15, 1883, d. April 17, 1941. Their children: 1. Lewis Wilson b. December 10, 1900, m. Olivia Lucinda Dees; 2. Virgie Ellen b. January 19, 1903, m. John Thomas "Jack" Schell; 3. Davis Minor b. May 12, 1905, m. Stella Dorothy Schell; 4. Curtis Talmon b. July 2, 1907, m. Hester Thompson; 5. Ethel Bernice b. November 25, 1909, m. Fritz Eugene Schell; 6. Robert Lee b. October 7, 1912 m. Marie Blount; and 7. Sam Lynes b. April 21, 1915, m. Edias Dismukes.

Luther Talmon served two terms in the Alabama State Legislature, was a county commissioner and a member of the Washington County Board of Education. He owned and operated mercantile, timber, and naval stores throughout his lifetime. Prior to entering business for himself, he was employed by Captain Fletcher Hooks of McIntosh.

Early records of Old Washington Church show that Luther Talmon was baptised August 30, 1896. His parents were charter members of this church where his father served as a deacon for 30 years. He also served as a deacon in this church and was a Mason and a Shriner.

Felix Hill

Felix Hill was b. November 29, 1807, Sampson County, NC, d. December 6, 1891, Washington County, AL, and is buried in the Spring Bank Community Cemetery; parents are unknown. He m. Annie Jane (?) b. in NC about 1812, parents unknown. They were m. in NC about 1835; and between 1850 and 1860 they moved to Washington County, AL. They were the parents of ten children: 1. Nancy Jane Hill b. 1837, m. Lancelott Armstrong and had five children: John H. m. Mary Ann Loper; M. Eli m. Ada E. Ferguson; Sarah E. m. Isaac Harvison; Mary m. Dock Baxter; and Margaret Ann m. J.L. Williams. 2. John C. Hill b. 1840; no information on him. 3. Sarah Ann Hill b. 1842, d. 1913, m. Robert J. Moss b. 1840, d. 1885 and had seven children: Travis Manuel m. Ila Williams; Malinda Callie m. James Robert A. Loper; Francis Joseph d. young; Francis Robert m. Hattie Mae Strickland; Felix John, no information; Washington, no information; and Flora A. m. E.A. Burney. 4. Malinda Ann Hill b. 1844, d. 1932, m. George W. Sullivan, no children. 5. Martha Ann Hill b. 1846, d. 1920, m. Rev. James A. Pelham, b. 1825, d. 1908, no children. 6. William Hill b. 1848, no information. 7. Zachary Taylor Hill b. 1850, d. 1924, m. Mary Elizabeth Ferguson, b. 1853, d. 1924, and had six children: Mary Ella m. H.J. William Loper; Zack d. at age 17; Annie Jane m. Thomas J. Dees; William H. m. Ellen Warren; Lewis Frank m. Ada Pairlee Loper; and Ida m. Robert W. Becton. Zachary Taylor Hill served the county in 1896 and 1900 as Justice of the Peace, and Lewis Frank Hill served the county as sheriff 1913–1915. 8. Mary Lou Hill b. 1852, d. 1907, m. William Noah Moss and had five children: William Thomas m. Maggie Dees; Felix Washington never married; George Taylor m. Ara Bell Scarbrough; James Lawrence m. Alice Webb; and Allen Chatman m. Lillie Mae Stokes. 9. Felix Washington Hill b. 1855, d. 1913, m. Arrena R. Dees, b. 1865, d. giving birth 1888; the child also d. and is buried with her. 10. James B. Hill b. 1856, no information.

Members of the Hill family built and operated the Hill Hotel, which later became known as the Hoffman Hotel. It was built after the courthouse was moved to Chatom and was located on the north side of the courthouse square. Martha Hill Pelham was the last member of the family to operate the hotel.

Felix's wife, Annie Jane, went back to her native state, NC, after his death in 1891. The children stayed in Washington County and never heard from their mother until notified of her death a few years later.

Many of Felix Hill's descendants live in Washington County.

W.E. Hill

William Edward Hill, Sr., was b. in Pennington, AL on August 4, 1900. His parents were Robert David Hill and Artiemisse Buntyn Hill. He d. February 7, 1971.

Mr. Hill founded W.E. Hill Lumber Co. in 1936. He served on the Board of Education, was a member of the Millry Methodist Church, and a 33-Degree member of the Mobile Scottish Rite Bodies.

He was m. to the late Louise McCarty Hill of Coatopa, AL. Mrs. Hill d. May 16, 1978. Mrs. Hill was an active member of the WMU for many years. Her father was Joseph W. McCarty, her mother, Lula Turner McCarty.

The Hills made their home in Millry and were active in all phases of religious, civic, and educational endeavors in their community. They gave generously of their time and knowledge to help the growth of their home town.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill had five children: 1. W.E., Jr., m. Doris Wonville Armstrong Hill; 2. Ruby m. Joe L. Davis; 3. John K. unmarried; 4. Joe M. m. Imogene McRae Hill; and 5. James H. m. Patricia Blount Hill.

Mr. & Mrs. Mike Hoffman

Mike Hoffman and Mrs. Florence Loper Hoffman and daughter Audrey moved from Millry to Chatom in September 1923. They lived in the Chatom Tavern while their home was being built on Court Street.

Mr. Hoffman was in the general insurance business and occupied an office over the J.S. Powell store next door to the Chatom State Bank.

Mr. Hoffman served many years on the county Board of Education. He was always interested in the schools of the county, affairs of his community, and its growth.

In 1937, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman purchased the Perkins Hotel and operated it under the name of Hoffman Hotel.

After Mr. Hoffman's death in November 1942, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Taylor and family moved into the hotel with her mother and continued to operate the business. Mrs. Hoffman lived with her daughter until her death in August, 1971.

Chatom's Hoffman Hotel

The Hoffman Hotel, a rambling two-story building erected around the turn of the century in Chatom, recently underwent a change of ownership.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Taylor recently sold the hotel, located across the street from the Courthouse, to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel (Jimmy) Carpenter. Both families live in the Chatom area.

The Carpenters have done some remodeling of the hotel, and it usually stays full with daily, weekly, or monthly guests.

After learning of the change of ownership, the *Call-News* contacted several persons in an effort to learn some of the history of the hotel. Facts are sketchy and dates are uncertain, but here are some comments on the well-known landmark by some of Chatom's old-timers.

Mrs. Taylor said "When I moved to Chatom, the Hills owned it. John Hill sold it to Leamon Perkins around 1926. My daddy, Mike Hoffman, bought it from Mr. Perkins in 1937."

"He and my mother operated it until his death in 1942. My husband and I moved there in 1942; my mother was still living.

"We owned and managed it until a few days ago, when we sold it. It was an old bachelor and old maid haven. There were a lot of things that went on there.

"The Hills did not live in it at first. They rented it out as a residence. The second story was added to it after Mr. Perkins bought it."

The hotel was built sometime between 1900 and 1910. The exact date seems to be unknown. It was built by Martha Hill who m. Jim Pelham. After Mr. Pelham d., Wash Hill operated it. He later sold it to Leamon Perkins, who later sold it to Mike Hoffman, according to Mrs. Joe Pelham, who confirmed the earlier owners.

Mrs. Pelham recalled that her husband moved to Chatom from St. Stephens in 1908 to practice law. He boarded at the hotel.

She said the Hills owned it in 1916 when she came to Chatom to attend high school. She also recalled that Mr. Hoffman built three separate apartments beside the hotel, and they are newer than the main building.

Mrs. Pelham also recalls a player piano that formerly was in the hotel. "When I was going to high school, there was a self-playing piano inside. I could hear that thing playing, and it played up a storm."

"A widow, Mrs. Hill, lived in it, and she had several girls. They had a time with that piano. I don't think I ever saw the piano."

Miss Carol Ware remembers the different owners the hotel has had, and she recalls that Mrs. Lewis Henson played the piano at the hotel many years ago.

George W. Holcombe, Sr.

George W. Holcombe, Sr., b. August 27, 1926, is the son of Henry H. and Willie Mitchell Holcombe and grandson of Moses and Lucy Holcombe and George and Julia Mitchell, all natives of Washington County.

George Holcombe received his early education in the schools of the county. After graduation from Koenton High he attended Alabama State University, Montgomery, AL where he received his B.S. Degree in 1950 and his Master's Degree in education in 1957. He received his "AA" certificate from the University of Southern Mississippi in 1973.

Mr. Holcombe served in the U.S. Army for two years during World War II and since that time has devoted his time and efforts to the field of education in Washington County.

He served as coach and taught at Koenton High School 1950–61; was coach and taught at North Central High School, Chatom 1962–69. During this time he was selected to serve as coordinator for an area II

State Basketball Tournament and elected as coach of the year for 1960 and 1964; he served as junior basketball coach, track coach and taught at Washington County High School, Chatom, 1969–70.

He is presently serving as principal of Chatom Middle School where he taught for several years before becoming principal.

He has served as treasurer of the Washington County Teachers Association and has served on the committee for writing the policies of this organization.

He is a member of the Washington County Teachers Association; Alabama Education Association; the National Principals Association, and the National Educational Association. He is also a member of the Alpha Psi Fraternity and a member of the Millry Masonic Lodge No. 777.

He was a member of the County Selective Service Board from 1969 until it was disbanded. He serves on the Washington County Jury Commission and is an election official of Precinct No. 2 Box 1.

Mr. Holcombe has received several citations and is listed in the following books: *Community Leaders of America; Community Leaders and Noteworthy Americans and Leaders of American Elementary and Secondary Education.*

Mr. Holcombe and his family are active members of the True Light Baptist Church of Koenton, where he serves in the following capacities; financial secretary and treasurer and trustee of church membership; dean of the Bladon Springs Sunday School and B.T.U. Congress, and secretary of the Bladon Springs Baptist Association.

George Holcombe m. Pearlie Fields, daughter of Henry H. and Amanda Fields of Sunflower. Mrs. Holcombe holds a B.S. and Master's degree from Alabama State University and a "AA" certificate from the University of Southern Mississippi. She is presently teaching at Fruitdale High School.

The Holcombes are parents of: 1. Donzetta (Mrs. Ronald R. Thompson), 2. Roselia (Mrs. Bobby Kendrick), 3. Gwendolyn, and 4. George W., Jr.

Grady Wesley Hurst, Sr., Family

Grady Wesley Hurst, Sr., b. September 15, 1891, in Mount Sterling, Choctaw County, was the fifth child of James Wesley and Elmira Knolt Hurst, plantation owners.

Mr. Hurst arrived in Chatom January 10, 1915, as station agent for the A.T.& N. Railroad. He held that position for two years.

Also working in Chatom at this time was Miss Minnie Virginia Pippin, b. November 17, 1896, the third of eight children of Elijah "Uncle Ed" and Sally Granade Pippin of Frankville. "Uncle Ed" was bailiff of the Washington County courts for many years.

Miss Pippin moved to Chatom in May, 1914, as stenographer for the law firm, Granade & Granade. She also worked part time in Chatom State Bank, which was then temporarily located in the tax assessor's office (Matt Smith) in the old courthouse while the bank was being completed.

G.W. Hurst Family: seated, l-r: Holly Jordan, Grady W. Hurst, Mrs. Minnie Hurst, Robby Jordan; standing: Robert K. Jordan, Penny Bell Jordan, Bernice Hurst Bell, J.L. Bell.

Mr. Hurst and Miss Pippin were m. July 2, 1915, by Circuit Judge Ben D. Turner at his home in Chatom. Mr. Hurst had purchased the L.A. Carter house, which was then located across from what is now the Dollar General Store and B & F Drugs. They lived here until 1958, when they built on Pine Hurst Drive, land that had been purchased from Dr. Chason many years ago.

In 1918 Mr. Hurst became manager of Chatom Mercantile Corp., a corporation of eight stockholders. In 1920, Mr. Hurst bought out this general merchandise store and operated it continuously, with the help of Roy Herring, clerk, until their retirement in 1975.

Also, during the early 1930s Mr. Hurst owned and operated a turpentine still, which was located approximately one city block south of Jordan Municipal Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurst are the parents of five children: 1. Mrs. Minnie Lee Hurst Snow, widow of Leland Snow, Oklahoma City, OK, employed as librarian in the city school system; 2. Mazie Evelyn Hurst, who

d. at the age of eighteen months; 3. Mrs. Bernice Hurst Bell, Chatom, m. John Lucius Bell. Mr. Bell retired from International Paper Company after twenty-three years service in 1975. Mrs. Bell retired in 1975 from twenty-five years employment with the State Department of Pensions and Security; 4. Infant Hurst, who d. at birth; 5. Grady Wesley Hurst, Jr., attorney at law, d. February 14, 1972. His widow, Mrs. Martha Pelham Hurst, maintains residences in Chatom and Mobile.

They have six grandchildren: 1. Chippy Bell (J.L. Bell, Jr.), Tampa, FL; 2. Penny Bell Jordan (Mrs. Robert K. Jordan), Chatom; 3. Kay Hurst Walker, Mobile; 4. Dixie Pelham Hurst, Mobile; 5. Lora Hurst Hubbard (Mrs. Tony Hubbard), Tuscaloosa; 6. Aimeé Hurst Maxwell (Mrs. Burns Maxwell) Saraland, AL.

They have six great-grandchildren: 1. Jamie Leigh Bell, daughter of Chippy Bell, Memphis, TN; 2. Robby (Robert K. Jordan, Jr.) son of Penny and Bob Jordan, Chatom; 3. Holly Bell Jordan, daughter of Penny and Bob Jordan, Chatom; 4. Jason Walker, son of Kay Hurst Walker, Mobile; 5. Cari Malisa Maxwell and 6. Cameron Morgan Maxwell, daughter of Aimeé and Burns Maxwell, Saraland; and one stepgrandchild, Jeffrey Edwards, son of Mrs. Chippy Bell, of Tampa, FL.

Mr. Hurst served as the first mayor of the Town of Chatom 1949–1952 and was active in civic, educational, and community activities.

The Hursts were two of the earliest members and supporters of Chatom Baptist Church. They each have received their Fifty-year Service Awards in Shriners and Eastern Stars, respectively.

Mr. Hurst d. in Chatom, AL on December 28, 1980.

John Johnston

John Johnston, b. January 29, 1885, was the great-grandson of an earlier John Johnston who served as a justice of the peace in the first court held in Washington County at McIntosh Bluff.

John Johnston was b. in Sims Chapel and lived there all his life. He was a farmer, sawmill operator and turpentine still owner. He served as county commissioner from 1928 until his death in 1954, with the exception of the years 1940–1944. He was instrumental in receiving the support of the other commissioners of Washington County to pave the roads in McIntosh that helped entice chemical plants to come into McIntosh. The people of Olin Chemical were very appreciative of his efforts and asked him to make the first telephone call when the telephone exchange was installed.

He was a member of Sims Chapel Methodist Church and Citronelle Masonic Lodge.

He m. Annie Bell Harris of McIntosh. Their children are: Addie Pringle, Vergie Dickinson Jarman, Powell Bates Johnston, Elizabeth "Bessie" Pringle, John L. "Johnnie" (dec.), J.B. (dec.), Marie Johnston (dec.), Herman, Gordon, and Kathryn Payne.

John Johnston d. June 1, 1954. Annie Bell Johnston d. February 20, 1967. Both are buried in the Sims Chapel Methodist Church cemetery.

John Johnston's father was Powell Bates Johnston, b. July 21, 1827 and m. Frances L. Wiggins. He later m. Ann Cornelia Yonge Stribling.

John Johnston's grandfather was Joseph Calloway Johnston who was b. in 1791 at McIntosh Bluff and m. Clara Cato.

John Johnston's great-grandfather was John Johnston, b. in 1760 and m. Joyce Powell.

John Johnston's great-great-grandfather was Sir William Johnston, b. in England, m. Honor Killingsworth and came to St. Marys, FL (now GA) in 1745.

Reverend Mack H. Jones

In 1929, Bro. Mack H. Jones began his pastorate of the Chatom Baptist Church. At the time he was also pastor of the First Baptist Church in Citronelle, where he and his family were living. The Jones family moved to Chatom in 1934.

Bro. Jones was b. in Wesson, MS, but he grew up in Shreveport, LA. He m. the former Lou Hurst of Laurel and Lucedale, MS.

Bro. Jones attended Pineville Baptist College, New Orleans Seminary, and furthered his studies in theology in Cleveland, Ohio. Before moving to Chatom, he pastored churches in Lucedale and Dekalb, MS.

During the years following their arrival in Chatom, the Jones endeared themselves not only to the members of their church, but also to the people of the community and Washington County. Under his leadership the Chatom Baptist Church grew, and

throughout the years he helped to establish other churches in the area.

Churches that Mr. Jones helped to organize are: Spring Hill, Rutan, Three Forks, Pleasant Hill, Four Points, McIntosh.

Rev. and Mrs. Mack Jones

He has been pastor in the following communities: Citronelle, Fruitdale, Frankville, Leroy, Three Forks, Four Points, Spring Hill, and Rutan.

During the years of his ministry he also served on the Baptist State Boards in MS and AL and held offices in AL Baptist Convention.

Church services in the Chatom Baptist Church were first held in an old frame building that was located on the present site. After a few years, the church was enlarged by an addition. Bro. Jones along with members of the church soon realized that even this structure would be outgrown.

In 1938, Bro. Jones shocked the church with the announcement that he was moving to Collins, MS to become pastor of the First Baptist Church there. After eight years, the family returned to Chatom and Bro. Jones again became pastor of the Chatom Baptist Church.

At this time, Bro. Jones began to urge the church to begin making plans for building a new church. Under his spiritual leadership, expert guidance, and with careful financial planning, the present church structure was completed. At a later time the church also built a parsonage.

Bro. Jones continued to pastor the church until his retirement in 1976. Throughout all the years of his ministry, Mrs. Jones was always a helpmate to him and always played an active part in Bro. Jones' ministry.

During the last years of his ministry, Bro. Jones was fighting a battle with his health, and finally had to have his arm amputated. However, nothing stood in his way of serving the churches of Washington County.

After retirement, he was seen almost every Sunday going to some church to fill in. In 1978, the Chatom Baptist Church was again without a pastor, and Bro. Jones agreed to become interim pastor. He served in this capacity for one year.

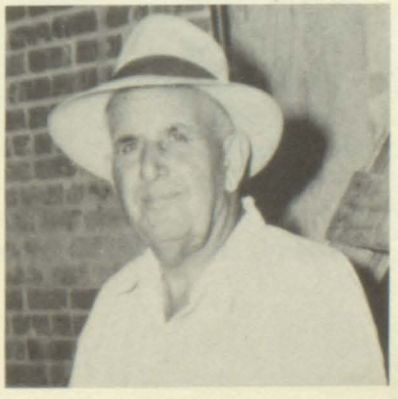
Even now, Bro. Jones is kept busy. He enjoys spending some free time on his "Ponderosa," but he never fails to answer the call of a church in this area when his services are needed.

He and his wife, Lou, have three sons, a daughter and 15 grandchildren. Their children are Mack H. Jones of Pensacola, FL, Mrs. B.J. Williams of Gulf Breeze, FL, Ray Jones of Jacksonville, FL, and Ben Jones of Chatom.

Mr. and Mrs. E.L. Jordan

Ellis Lee Jordan (1887–1971) was the oldest son of Thomas DeKalb (1863–1932) and Azalean Anderson (1869–1924) Jordan. He was b. in Washington County and lived there all his life.

E.L. Jordan family at Healing Springs. Mrs. Annie Jordan and children and Mrs. Jordan's mother, Mrs. Lazina Loper in hat and white blouse at the gazebo. An individual picture of Mrs. Annie Jordan is with the chapter on the Youth Hunt because she is one of its staunchest supporters.



Ellis Jordan jokingly referred to himself as a "roughneck millionaire."

Mr. Ellis, like most of his family, started out as a boy "chipping and dipping" turpentine on the family property. He and his father operated a turpentine still at the railroad crossing known as Burney, located between Chatom and the Loper community. They also had a small operation at Loper a few years later.

Ellis Lee m. Martha Annie Loper (1893), daughter of Henry (1873–1912) and Martha Lazina Dees (1877–1954) Loper. The Lopers are one of the larger families of the county and one of the earliest families to settle in this area.

Mr. Jordan operated a turpentine still, a small store, and a small sawmill. Miss Annie helped to run the store and would often oversee the loading of the resin onto box cars.

Land was very cheap at this time and Mr. Ellis began to buy whenever possible.

In the middle of the 1930s, Mr. Ellis moved his business to a small community known as Shell's Landing, about three miles north of Chatom. He closed the turpentine still and began to concentrate on growing and cutting timber for the sawmill.

Mr. Ellis had little formal education, but through his study and observation of long leaf pine timber and its growth, he developed growing practices that were later recognized by many as being the best. One of these, in which he believed strongly and which is still used on much of his and Mrs. Jordan's land, is controlled burning.

Mr. Ellis sold his Yarbo property to Ingram Day Lumber Company in the late 1920s. They operated a large sawmill there until 1946, at which time Mr. Jordan repurchased the cut-over land from A.S. Mitchell.

In 1938, a small community had grown around the sawmill. Mr. Jordan asked for a post office to be established. This was done, it was named Jordan, and Miss Annie was named postmaster. She was assisted by their daughter Margie and brother-in-law Elijah.

The E.L. Jordan Lumber Company grew to the largest operation of its kind in the country at this time and one of the largest in the area. Mr. Ellis at his death was the largest landowner in the area. He also had several large tracts of land in MS and FL. In 1947 the mill name was changed to Long Leaf Lumber Company.

His business enterprises have been a source of employment to many county residents throughout the years. The Jordans are remembered for their contributions to schools and churches and to the town of Chatom.

The children of Mr. & Mrs. Jordan are: 1. Carrie Maud m. Herbert Jordan (dec.) son of Mr. and Mrs. W.S. Jordan of Macon, GA and Thomasville, AL; 2. Margie Lee (dec.) m. Monroe A. Plemmons, son of Jeff and Cora Odom Plemmons of Citronelle, AL; 3. Edith Mae m. Roy Wilcox, son of Charles F. and Jane Autrey Wilcox of Wilcox, Choctaw, and Mobile counties.

There are two grandchildren: Ellis Lee Jordan and Susan Wilcox.

Mr. Ellis was a member of the Loper Baptist Church during its existence. Miss Annie is a member of the Reynolds Church.

Both Mr. Ellis and Miss Annie were interested in promoting the growth of the area's timber and wildlife conservation. Miss Annie has sponsored "youth hunts" on her property since 1938.

Long Leaf Lumber Company is now owned and operated by Edith and Roy Wilcox, and Monroe Plemmons.

Fredrick Jones Jordan

Fredrick Jones Jordan, founder of the town of Chatom, was the son of Elijah (1816–1912) and Caroline Elliott (1831–1883) Jordan. Elijah, Caroline, and her parents, Davis H. and Mary Morgan Elliott, his brother Nathan (1824–1864) and wife, Frances Parrish (1832–1919) Jordan migrated to Bladon Springs, Choctaw County from Randolph County, GA between 1852–1858. Two other brothers, James M. and wife, Mary Jordan, and Jesse Jordan settled in the Coffeeville area of Clarke County.

Mr. and Mrs. Fredrick J. Jordan, 1915. Courtesy of Mrs. H.N. Jordan.

Elijah and Caroline moved to the Chatom area in the early 1870s. Their children were: 1. Nathan, b. August 15, 1850, d. October 14, 1852; 2. Davis Warren, b. September 15, 1853, d. unknown, m. Mary Jane Lathan, b. unknown, d. 1901, no children; 3. Charles Marion, b. July 28, 1854, d. June 1, 1938, m. Norah Jentry, b. July 21, 1855, d. September 29, 1928; 4. Jesse Morgan, b. May 27, 1858, d. February 14, 1919, never married; 5. Mary Lilibeth, b. May 7, 1861, d. September 9, 1867; 6. Thomas DeKalb, b. September 3, 1863, d. November 2, 1932, m. 1st to Azalean Anderson, b. September 3, 1869, d. August 9, 1924; the 2nd to Love Butts, (1895–1980); 7. Fredrick Jones, b. February 9, 1866, d. June 4, 1918, m. Lizzie Anderson, b. October 27, 1867, d. March 11, 1941; 8. James Madison, b. May 9, 1869, d. December 24, 1923, m. Rachel Agnes Beech, b. 1885, d. 1937.

Fred and Lizzie Jordan built their home near that of his father and brothers, about one mile east of present-day Chatom. Mr. Fred was a timber owner and operated a small store and turpentine distillery

Home of Fredrick J. Jordan remodeled from original dog trot, board-and-batten house about 1912, Jesse L. Jordan, present owner. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Bob Jordan.

near his home. In 1904 he asked that a post office named Chatom be established near the railroad on property that he had homesteaded. He then built a new home, store and post office, and turpentine distillery in this new community in 1905. His son, Jesse and wife, Minnie Lou now live in the family home.

Being a businessman he was also interested in civic affairs. Although never holding public office he was one of the leaders in getting the courthouse moved to Chatom in 1907 and in getting the first county high school established in Chatom. He gave the land for this school. Mr. Jordan served as postmaster 1904–1918.

The Jordans were Baptist with Mrs. Jordan being one of the early members of Chatom Baptist Church.

Two of Mr. and Mrs. Jordan's children made their homes in Chatom and are mentioned elsewhere in this book. Their other children were: John L. (1899–1970) m. Myrtle McCuiston. They lived in New Orleans, LA and later Jackson, MS. Their children are: Nell Ree m. Harold P. DeSocio; Fredrick Lee m. Barbara Brubacher; Julia Dean m. Robert Odom. Mrs. Jordan lives in Jackson MS.

Minnie E. b. December 31, 1903 m. 1st time to M.D. Sims, Sr., 2nd to Howard Wright. The Sims lived in Mobile, AL. Their son was M.D. Sims, Jr. (dec.) Mrs. Sims lives in Mobile.

Mayme b. August 28, 1906, m. James R. Guyton (dec.). They lived in York, AL. Their children are: Lavon m. George J. Simpkins III; Robert D. m. Claire Harper; Lanell unmarried; Walter (dec.) m. Glenda Keith; Lucile m. Kenneth Woodruff; Carolyn m. Gerald McGahey; Bill unmarried; Marilyn m. James Norell. Mrs. Guyton lives in York, AL.

Jesse Lee Jordan, Sr.

Jesse Lee Jordan, Sr., b. June 3, 1893, second son of Fredrick Jones Jordan and Lizzie Anderson Jordan, was educated in and is a lifelong resident of Chatom. Mr. Fred and Miss Lizzie had six children: three sons, William Henry, Jesse Lee, and John; three daughters, Effie, Minnie, and Mayme. Mr. Fred, founder of Chatom, did some farming, but his main interest was his small general store and his turpentine business.

After Mr. Fred's death in 1918 his sons continued to operate the mercantile business under the name Jordan Brothers. This building is currently used as a furniture store and the Masonic Lodge and Eastern Star Chapter.

Mr. Jesse's first marriage was to Ruth Stagg (1894–1975) of Citronelle. Their son Jesse Lee Jordan, Jr. and his wife, Carolyn (Ferguson), reside in Eight Mile, AL.

Dedication of Jordan Park, l-r: Mrs. Minnie Lou Jordan, William F. Jordan, Jesse Lee Jordan, Jr., Dr. Charles H. Jordan, Robert K. Jordan, and Jesse L. Jordan, Sr.

Mr. Jesse's second marriage was to Minnie Lou Reed (1904) of Collumburg. They are the parents of three sons: William Fredrick, m. first Gloria Williamson, second Janet Carpenter Warrick; Dr. Charles Henry, m. Janie Bumpers; Robert Kimbrough, m. Penny Bell. All reside in Chatom. There are ten grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Mr. Jesse continued the operation of the turpentine business until after World War II, and until his retirement several years ago, he was engaged in real estate as well.

Mr. Jesse and Miss Minnie Lou have been very active through the years in the civic, business, and educational affairs of the community. Mr. Jesse served two terms in the State Legislature, 1923–1927. He was a member of Chatom Masonic Lodge No. 740, a charter member of the local 4-C Shrine Club, a 32nd-degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Abba Temple Shrine. The Abba Temple honored Mr. Jesse September 18, 1971 in Chatom with a Ceremonial for attaining three 50-year pins: 50-years Mason, 50-year Scottish Rite, and 50-year Shriner. Included in the many activities of the day was a parade down main street and a Shrine dance at the armory.

Mr. Jesse served as secretary and treasurer of the Washington County Farm Bureau of which he has been a member for 21 years. He has also served on the Chatom Industrial Board. Along with his other businesses, Mr. Jordan owned and operated a Frigidaire dealership for several years.

Like his father before him, who donated land for the first public high school, Mr. Jesse also donated land for the first black school in Chatom. This site is currently used as a park in the black community.

In the 1950s Mr. Jesse donated land to the town for the swimming pool, tennis courts, and other related outdoor recreational facilities. The park was officially dedicated and renamed "Jordan Park" in his honor July 24, 1977.

In 1929, Mr. Jesse opened one of Chatom's first service stations, Jordan Tire Service. A Gulf Oil retailer, Jordan Tire Service was operated for forty-five years by Miss Minnie Lou. She also has served as depot agent for Gulf Transport Co. The oldest business in Chatom, the Gulf station was recently remodeled by son Bob, though remaining the bus depot, Jordan Mini Mart is now a self-service (Gulf) station and convenience store. The only bus agent Chatom has ever had, Miss Minnie Lou continues her services seven days a week. She is a member of the Order of Easter Star Chapter 268 and has served as an officer in this organization. She is a member of the Chatom United Methodist Church. She served as director of service to military families for the Washington County Red Cross during World War II and is still helpful in the county. She also helped to organize the first Chatom Band Parents Club and served as its first president. She not only raised her own family of sons, but has helped many along the way.

Mr. Jesse and Miss Minnie Lou still reside in one of the first homes built in Chatom, located in the middle of town. At 88, Mr. Jesse spends most of his time at home now, he still enjoys reminiscing, giving names and dates of happenings past. (By Penny B. Jordan) Note: Mr. Jesse d. February 7, 1982.

Mr. and Mrs. H.N. Jordan

Henry Nathan Jordan, b. August 4, 1895 and d. April 15, 1973, was the son of William and Sussie Fox Lee Jordan and grandson of Nathan and Frances Parrish Jordan, all of Cullomburg.

Mr. Jordan was educated in the schools of the area and attended Livingston State Teachers College for one year.

After serving in the Army during World War I, seeing duty in France, he returned home to enter the sawmill business with his brother-in-law, John W. Lassiter of Cullomburg.

Mr. Jordan m. Effie Jordan b. January 6, 1896, daughter of Fredrick and Lizzie Anderson Jordan and granddaughter of Elijah and Caroline Elliott Jordan. Elijah and Nathan Jordan were brothers. Nathan d. of wounds during the Civil War.

Mrs. Jordan had attended the highest school grade available in Chatom at the time and had also attended

Daphne Normal School at Daphne, AL and one summer session at Livingston State Teachers College.

At the time of their marraige, Mrs. Jordan was serving as postmaster at Chatom. Mr. Jordan entered the mercantile business known as Jordan Brothers, owned by Mrs. Jordan's brothers, Henry, Jesse, and John. He bought out his brothers-in-law in 1936 and ran the business as H.N. Jordan's Store until it was closed in 1958.

Mrs. Jordan served as postmaster until 1935. In 1940 Mr. Jordan was appointed postmaster with Mrs. Jordan as assistant clerk. "Polly" and Miss Effie, as they were affectionately known, worked side by side in the post office, store, and their timber interest until their retirement in 1965.

The Jordans were members of the Chatom Baptist Church. Mrs. Jordan was active in the Woman's Missionary Union and other church work. She is the oldest member in years of membership at this time.

Mr. Jordan was a charter member of the American Legion Post 110 and held the office of commander several times as well as other offices. Mrs. Jordan was a charter member of the Chatom Chapter No. 268 Order of the Eastern Star. She held several of the Chapter offices, including one year as Worthy Matron. She was also an active member and held offices in the American Legion Auxilary Post 110.

The Jordans were active in all community affairs throughout the years, and Mrs. Jordan still remains so.

"Polly" and Miss Effie were the parents of two daughters: Doris (Mrs. Cecil A. Brown) and Dorothy (Mrs. Harold "Dude" Stryker). There are four grandchildren: Cecil A., Jr., and Henry Allen Brown, Suzanne and Sherry Stryker; three great-grandchildren: Margo Michelle, daughter of Cecil Jr. and Brenda Mansell Brown, and Cory and Candis, children and Suzanne and Robby Tate.

Charles Marion Jordan

Charles Marion Jordan, the third son of Elijah and Caroline Jordan, b. 1854 and d. 1938, m. Nora Jentry b. 1855, d. 1928. They were the parents of one son, Arthur. Mr. Charlie was a farmer and carpenter. He also worked his turpentine timber. Many of the first homes in Chatom were built by him. His home, built in about 1875, is one of the oldest in the area. It is located at the end of the road bearing his name, and is now occupied by his grandson-in-law, Marvin "Bo" Dumas.

Arthur (1877–1966) m. Lucy Faith (1885–1964), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Faith of St. Stephens. The children of Arthur and Lucy Jordan are Annie Lee (dec.), m. Marvin Dumas, Allie B. m. Henry Atchison, and Milton m. Jo Ann Nealy. There are five grandchildren and several great-grandchildren.

Thomas DeKalb Jordan

Thomas DeKalb Jordan, the fifth son of Elijah and Caroline Jordan, b. 1863, d. 1932, m. Azalean Anderson, daughter of Solomon and Rebecca Anderson.

Thomas and Azalean Jordan built their home about 1885 on property they homesteaded. This home was west of his father's. It was a small home consisting of three rooms with two more being added at a later date. The home still stands, although no longer occupied. The house was later the home of Mr. and Mrs. Woodie Roberts for many years.

Tom did some farming, but like his brothers his main interest was the turpentine timber. He bought a large tract of timber in Baldwin County and moved there. The hurricane of 1906 destroyed most of this timber, however, and he returned to Washington County.

The children of Tom and Azalean were Mary Elizabeth (1886–1958), Ellis Lee (1887–1971), Rozena (1889–1909), Leona Belle (1894–1911), Elijah (1895–1969), Hattie (1899–1944), Irene (1901), Otis Leon (1904), and twins Lee and Lon (b. 1906, d. in infancy). 1. Mary Elizabeth m. Uriah Franklin "Frank" Atchison. Aunt Mary and Mr. Frank were the parents of four children: Henry DeKalb (1904–1975), m. Minnie Neva Parnell; Dalco Franklin (1906–1926); Lomax Hilton (1908) m. Eliza Jones and Grace Inez (1914) m. John Clarence Beech; 2. Ellis Lee m. Martha Annie Loper, daughter of Harry and Martha Lazina Dees Loper. Their children were Carrie Maud m. Herbert Jordan of Macon, GA; Margie Lee (dec.) m. Monroe Plemmons, and Edith Mae m. Roy Wilcox. There are two grandchildren: Susan Wilcox and Ellis Lee Jordan; 3. Rozena m. Wesley Atchison, brother of Franklin. She d. at the age of 20 and there were no children; 4. Leona Belle Jordan d. at the age of 17; 5. Elijah Jordan m. Nona Stoker, daughter of Daniel and Fannie Beech Stoker. Their children are Johnnie Vern m. Glenda Havard; Edison m. Frances Carpenter; Juanita m. Ralph Dumas; Merwe m. Barbara Moore and Ouida m. Alfred White. After the death of Mrs. Nona Jordan, Lige m. Voncile Copeland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Copeland. Their children are Bonita

Faye m. Eugene Dees; Gayle m. Ronald Napier; Joseph m. Peggy Howard and Thomas m. Rita Gill; 6. Hattie Jordan m. George Lambert, and they made their home in Plateau. They were the parents of two daughters, Georgia Bernice m. James Jackson and Virginia Mae m. Morris Broughton; 7. Irene Jordan m. Alvin C. Simms. They were the parents of two sons, A.C. Jr., m. Yuonnice Seamore and Thomas L. m. Dorothy Hudson. Irene resides in Mobile; 8. Otis Leon Jordan was the youngest son of Tom and Azalean. He decided not to follow the general occupation of the Jordan family and instead chose the medical profession. Otis m. Frances Tate Thomas, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M.C. Thomas of Tuscaloosa, and they are the parents of two children, Otis Leon II, and Frances Tate who m. John Russell Thomas of Alexander City. Dr. Jordan and his second wife, the former Juanita Mason of Pensacola, now reside in Ft. Meyers, FL, where Dr. Jordan maintains his medical practice.

After the death of Azalean Jordan, Thomas DeKalb m. Mrs. Love Butts Chestnut of Frankville. Their children are Rosie Lee m. Richard Cook; Minnie Lee m. Nick Doer; Lovie Lee m. John F. Cook. There were two sons, Thomas who was killed in an auto accident, and Andrew who was killed in a hunting accident. Mrs. Jordan and her daughters live in Mobile.

Nathan A. Jordan

Nathan A. Jordan was b. May 18, 1898 at Chatom, AL and d. December 27, 1975. He was the son of James Madison and Agnes Beech Jordan. Grandparents were Elijah and Caroline Elliott Jordan and Mr. and Mrs. Sol Beech.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan A. Jordan, ca. 1962.

Mr. Jordan served as county commissioner of District 3 for 12 years from 1961–1973. He was engaged in the forestry industry as a timber dealer and was involved in the turpentine and pulpwood business.

He was a member of the Copeland Church of God where he served as adult Sunday school teacher for many years.

His wife, the former Ada L. Goldman, was the daughter of Charlie and Mary Grimes Goldman of Washington County.

He was the father of eight children, the youngest having died at birth. The other children are Fred L. m. to Sallie B. Brown; Laura M. m. to William R. Sikes; J.M. m. to Marguerite Hession; Daisy M. m. to William L. Loper; Essie Marie m. to James R. Williams; Charles E. m. to Voncille Rigney; and Doris Janice Jordan.

Brothers of Nathan Jordan were: Solomon I. (1900–1976) m. Sue Johnson (1903–1977), their children: Solomon, Jr., Elgin and Carlita; Ivey W. (1903–1967) m. Maggie Beech (b. 1908), their children are James and Magaline; James Earl (1906–1975) m. George Ann Beech, their children are: Earl Lavern and Earline.

The Journeymen

THE JOURNEYMEN—standing l-r: James Dewey Reynolds, Nathan Welborne, Floyd E. Williams, Robert Lee Grimes and Donnie Watkins; seated Jimmy Wayne Roberts, pianist.

Around 1962, a gospel singing quartet known as the Washington County Quartet was organized. The group members were Robert Grimes, Dewey Reynolds, T.C. Johnson, and Wister Beech, with Gayle

Todd as pianist. This group performed locally for several years, gaining steadily in popularity.

Others who sang with the group at various times were Ken Knight, Leon Hays, and Harry "Buddy" Grimes, with Harold Wayne Leonard as pianist.'

In 1965 the group changed its name to the Journeymen Quartet. This popular group has toured and performed in churches, schools, and at festivals in AL, FL, SC, and MS. They have performed with the Sullivan Family and other gospel and bluegrass groups and have recorded five LP albums and four eight-track tapes. They can be heard on radio and have appeared on television.

The present group members are Robert Grimes, Dewey Reynolds, Floyd Williams, George Carpenter, Nathan Wellborne, and Jimmy Wayne Roberts, pianist. Mrs. Estelle Reynolds and Mrs. Elsie Dunn Williams sing with the Journeymen on occasion.

Judge John Kimbrough

John Gordy Kimbrough was b. in St. Stephens, AL on October 15, 1891. His parents were Dr. William E. Kimbrough, Sr., and Mrs. Caroline Margaret Gordy Kimbrough.

Judge Kimbrough was in the general mercantile business in Millry, AL from 1922 until 1947, the year he was elected probate judge of Washington County. He served as probate judge until 1967.

He was a charter member of Millry Baptist Church where he served as Church School superintendent and teacher of the men's Adult Bible Class. He served as deacon of the Baptist Church from 1915 until his death in February 24, 1970.

He was m. to Mrs. Maude Hill Kimbrough, a native of Pennington, AL. Her parents were the late Mr. Robert David Hill and Mrs. Artiemissie Buntyn Hill.

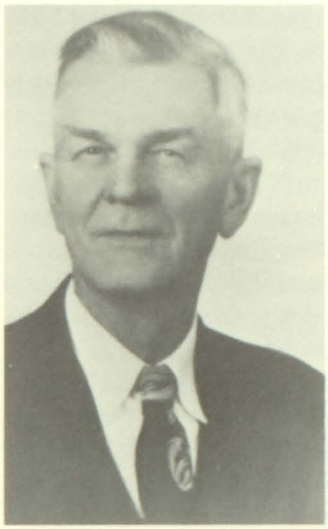
Judge and Mrs. Kimbrough had no children.

Judge Kimbrough was also a 32nd-degree Mason and a life member of the Mobile Scottish Rite Bodies. Also, he was created a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Mobile.

Judge and Mrs. Kimbrough were active in all phases of community life, working to help their home town as well as the county, as it grew and prospered.

Dr. W.E. Kimbrough Family

To a resident of Chatom or Washington County, the names Dr. Willie and Miss Louise Kimbrough bring to mind friendliness and loving care as well as medical help.



Dr. W.E. Kimbrough.

Mrs. Louise Kimbrough.

Dr. Willie and Miss Louise moved to Chatom from St. Stephens in 1933. They soon became one of the most loved and respected couples of the community and were always active in working for the improvement of their community.

William Edward Kimbrough, Jr., M.D., was b. in Pine Hill, Wilcox County, July 17, 1890. His parents were Caroline Margaret Gordy, who was b. in Old St. Stephens, and William Edward Kimbrough, Sr., M.D., who was graduated from medical school in Louisville, KY, in 1883.

In the early 1890s, Dr. Willie's parents moved their family to St. Stephens, where his father practiced medicine until his death at age 58 in 1918. Dr. Willie attended school in St. Stephens, and he received his medical degree from the University of Alabama June 9, 1915.

He completed a residency at Mobile City Hospital June 1, 1916. He practiced medicine in Chatom until he entered the Army Medical Corp Sept. 20, 1917. He served in France and was discharged as a Captain May 15, 1919.

Dr. Willie m. his childhood sweetheart, Louise Rawls, in Mobile July 20, 1919. She was b. in Deer Park in 1894. Her parents were Ruth Ray and James Benjamin Rawls; they moved to St. Stephens in 1899.

James E. Rawls served as judge of probate of Washington County for one term. Miss Louise was a registered nurse. She completed her training at Mobile Infirmary Sept. 26, 1913. She worked as Dr. Willie's only nurse.

Dr. Willie and Miss Louise were the parents of five children: 1. William Edward, d. in infancy; 2. James

Edward Kimbrough, M.D., psychiatrist, Searcy Hospital, Mt. Vernon; 3. Martha Louise Musgrove, elementary school teacher, Huntsville; 4. John Gordy Kimbrough, M.D., radiologist, Montgomery; and 5. Susie Kennedy Chance, welfare supervisor, Clarke County, Dept. of Pensions and Security.

Edward m. Elizabeth Emfinger. They have five children and one grandchild. Martha Louise m. Warren T. Musgrove. They have five children. John m. Ouita Beech. They have four children. Susie m. Edd Kennedy, Jr. They have two children.

Dr. Willie was a member of the American Legion, a Shriner, and a Baptist. He served several terms on the county school board; he was very interested in quality public education. Miss Louise was an Eastern Star, Daughter of the American Revolution, and a Baptist.

Dr. Willie d. of a heart attack at his home in Chatom in October, 1950. Miss Louise d. in Jackson Hospital, Jackson, in December, 1972. They are buried in Pine Grove Cemetery, Leroy.

William Wilson Kirkland

William Wilson Kirkland, better known as Wilce, was born November 5, 1881 in Ellisville, MS to Augustus and Margie Lynes Kirkland. His maternal grandparents were Obadiah and Sarah Lynes.

William served Washington County as school board member, also as commissioner for a number of years. He was serving as commissioner of District 4 at the time of his death in 1941.

He served as deacon and taught Sunday School classes at the Chatom Baptist and Tibbie Baptist Churches. He led the way in building additions to both church buildings.

He was also a Mason and Shriner and was m. to Sadie Henson in 1906. To this union were born two children: Bessie Allene (Collier) Dees and Sarah Gladys (Leon) Madison. Collier Dees served the unexpired term of W.W. Kirkland, after his untimely death.

Mrs. Collier Dees and Mr. and Mrs. Madison today live in Tibbie, AL.

Thomas C. Koen Family

Thomas Caleb Koen, son of Joseph Caleb Koen, and his wife, Ada Gunn Koen, moved to Chatom with their children in 1924. Their children were Sam, Beulah Mae, Norman, Grady, and Conrad. They were members of the Chatom Baptist Church.

Mr. Tom, as he was affectionately called, was well known for his skill as a turpentine stiller. He worked for John R. Dickey, Sr., for many years and later was employed as custodian at the Washington County Courthouse from April 1, 1942, until his retirement May 31, 1971.

Mr. Tom was loved and admired by the employees because of his dedication to his work and his outgoing personality. He d. April 21, 1972 at the age of 84. He had set the example for his children to be honest, hardworking individuals, always giving a day's work for a day's pay.

Mrs. Ada Koen was best known and loved for her dedication to her family and its needs. She was always busy with household duties, such as sewing for the family, making quilts, embroidering, tending her vegetable garden, growing flowers, and canning foods in season.

After Mr. Tom's death, she went to live with Beulah Mae in Mobile. There she d. May 25, 1977, at the age of 92. Both she and Mr. Tom are buried in the Chatom Cemetery, Chatom. Their children were; 1. Sam moved to Gulfport, MS and was employed with wholesale houses until his death July 26, 1973.

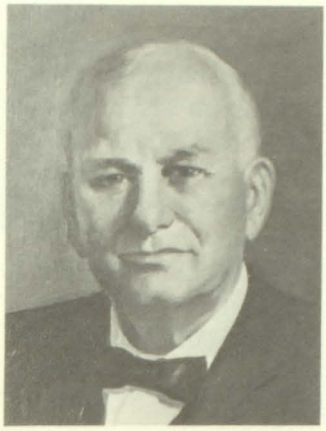
2. Beulah Mae was graduated from Washington County High School in 1929. She worked with the Welfare Department in Chatom from 1933 to 1942. In 1942, she and her husband, Leon Harrington, moved to Mobile and worked at Brookley Field. Leon d. in 1949. Buelah Mae worked with the Department of Pensions and Security in Mobile, with Vocational Rehabilitation Service; and the last 10 years of her work, from 1963 to 1973, were spent as a church secretary. She is now Mrs. Doil Kenneth Tiller, and lives in Mobile.

3. Norman was graduated from Washington County High School in 1934. He worked with Jordan Tire Service in Chatom for a short time. He moved to Hattiesburg, MS where he worked in the bakery business, and then moved to FL to continue his work in the bakery business. He retired in 1980.

4. Grady was graduated from Washington County High School in 1935. He went to business school and upon graduation was employed by B.M. Stevens Co., Richton, MS where he has always worked except for a service in the Navy during World War II.

5. Conrad was interested in Scouting and became an Eagle Scout. He went to Mobile to work with Waterman Steamship Co. in 1941, but was drafted into the Air Force in 1942 during World War II, where

he served until 1945. He returned to Mobile and continued to work with Waterman for several years. At the time of his death, October 21, 1973, he was employed by Bender Shipbuilding Co., Mobile, as a machinist.



William Parsons Lewis

William Parsons Lewis was an outstanding individual who contributed much to the development and economy of South Alabama.

Born July 22, 1861 in Candor, NC, he attended Atlanta Medical College and Louisville Medical College and received a degree in medicine. He practiced as a physician for a short time after completing medical training.

Moving to AL in 1895, he entered the turpentine business.

He m. Annie Neely March 2, 1897 in Vineland, AL. They were the parents of one daughter, Willie Mae, who became Mrs. Maury Lyon.

Before her marriage she taught in the Wagarville Elementary School for several years.

Mr. Lewis was head of D.R. Lewis Naval Stores in Washington County AL.

He was also president of the Washington Lumber Company, located at Nona, a station on the Southern Railroad just north of Slade's Station. Mrs. A.I. Livingston was vice-president and Miss A.A. Livingston was secretary and treasurer.

The lumber plant represented an investment of $23,000 and had a capacity of 40,000 feet daily. More than 50 men and a large number of teams were employed with a monthly payroll of $2500. The 1903 Anniversary edition of the *Washington County News* stated that the lumber plant was one of the most extensive industries of the kind to be found in this section.

In 1907 Mr. Lewis opened a sawmill in the Cortelyou community. He had two brothers, Turner and Stanback, who were associated with him in business.

His wife's brother, John M. Neely, was appointed first postmaster of Cortelyou on February 3, 1906.

Mr. Lewis was appointed postmaster October 9, 1907. He served in that capacity until January 29, 1915 when Henry S. Lowder was appointed.

Moving to Mobile in 1921, Mr. Lewis entered the real estate business. He conducted extensive real estate development in and around Prichard. He organized the Bank of Prichard in 1925 and served as president until liquidation in 1933. The bank paid off 100 percent. He was principal stockholder and organizer of Morgan Plan, a consumer loan finance company that operated for many years in the Mobile area. He also organized a title company located in Mobile

In 1926 he organized the Mobile Building and Loan Association. It began with $16,000 in assets. Mr. Lewis served as president and chairman of the board from 1926 to 1938. At this time the name was changed to First Federal Savings and Loan Association. Mr. Lewis continued as president and chairman from 1938 to 1946. Retiring as president in 1946 he continued as chairman.

His daughter, Ms. Willie Mae Lyon, served on the board of directors of First Southern at the same time he did and continuously after his death until her retirement from the board a year or two before her death. At the time she retired, her son, William M. "Billy" Lyon, became a director and serves in that capacity at this time. He is also developer of Bel Air Mall.

During the more than 50 years 1st Southern has served Alabamians, the association has helped over 35,000 families buy, build, remodel, and refinance their homes.

Mr. Lewis was a member of the First Baptist Church of Mobile. He died in June 1947 at the age of 86.

Judge William G. Lindsey

Judge William G. Lindsey served as judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Alabama, which is comprised of Choctaw, Clarke, and Washington counties, from January, 1, 1959 until January 10, 1977.

Judge Lindsey was b. in Choctaw County February 19, 1904, and lived in Butler, where he attended elementary and high schools. He is the son of Joe and Janie Gilmer Lindsey.

Upon finishing high school, Judge Lindsey attended the University of Alabama, receiving a B.A. degree in 1924, and his law degree in 1927.

After being admitted to the Alabama Bar, Judge

Lindsey practiced law in Butler until 1931, when he was appointed to serve as county solicitor of Washington County and moved to Chatom.

In 1934 he m. Miss Claudia Slade, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J.B. Slade, one of the old families of Washington County. Judge and Mrs. Lindsey had three children: 1. Claudia Lindsey Methvin, who lives in Eufaula, 2. William G. Lindsey, Jr., who lives in Mobile; 3. and James Slade Lindsey, who was killed when thrown by a horse in 1958 shortly after Judge Lindsey's election for his term as a judge.

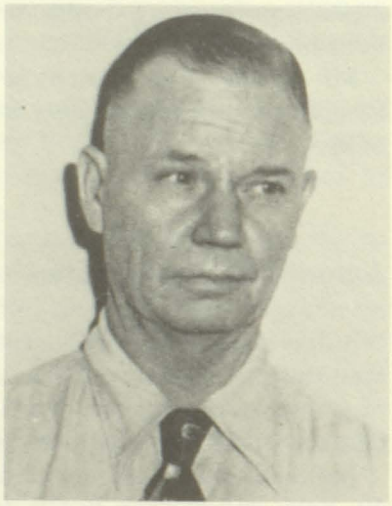
Judge Lindsey served under his appointment as county solicitor of Washington County until the Legislature passed a law making this an elective job, at which time Judge Lindsey ran for the job and was elected. He continued to serve in that capacity until he was elected circuit judge in 1958.

His predecessor in office, Judge Joe M. Pelham, Jr., resigned December 31, 1958, and the governor of AL appointed Judge Lindsey to fill out the few remaining days of Judge Pelham's term; he took office Jan. 1, 1959.

He was elected without opposition in 1964 and 1970 and served effectively as judge of the First Judicial Circuit until his retirement Jan. 10, 1977.

Judge and Mrs. Lindsey and their family lived in Chatom for several years after their marriage, but later they moved to the old Slade house near McIntosh.

Mrs. Lindsey is deceased. Judge Lindsey now lives with his son, William, Jr., in Mobile.



Henry Clay Locke

Henry Clay Locke, b. July 17, 1902 d. December 23, 1965, was the son of Sidney Smith and Columeia Stanley Locke of Collumburg, Choctaw County. His grandparents were Jessie Cult and Margaret Davis Locke and Joseph N. and Mary Vandelia Floyd Stanley, all of Choctaw County.

Mr. Locke came to Washington County about 1932. He worked for ten years as a maintenance supervisor of District 1 for which Mr. Clarke Carpenter was county commissioner.

In 1942 he was appointed chief deputy sheriff of Washington County with L.L. Armstrong as sheriff. It was at this time he moved to Chatom. In 1957 he was appointed by Gov. Jim Folsom to fill the unexpired term of Sheriff Armstrong, who had returned due to ill health.

He was elected sheriff for one term, 1958–1963. He served the county a total of 31 years.

Mr. Locke m. Rubye Dickey, daughter of George Washington and Lottie Lee Loper Dickey, natives of Washington County. Their children are Harold Stanley and Rubye Jean.

William Hearin Long

William Hearin Long was the youngest son of John Busby and Amanda Earle Long who migrated from middle TN to the Frankville area in late 1800s.

Mr. Long m. Mollie Simpson, oldest daughter of Elisha and Mandy Simpson of Koenton. The William Longs made their home on a farm in this area.

Mr. & Mrs. Long and their family moved to Chatom in 1918 when Mr. Long was elected sheriff of Washington County, a position he held for one term. After serving as sheriff, Mr. Long served the county as a justice of the peace for many years. He became a carpenter, a trade he practiced until his death in 1945. Mrs. Long d. in 1958. The Long home in Chatom is now owned by the 4-C Shrine Club.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Long were: Thomas, Henry, Mollie Elizabeth, Mary Neva, George, Earle, John, Hilton, Lillie Mae, Ruth, and Byrne. Two children d. as infants.

The Long family was active in the Baptist Church and all phases of education and civic life in Chatom. Two members of the family are at present living in Chatom. They are Ruth (Mrs. Charles Curlee) and George Long.

Judge D.J. Long Family

Judge Daniel James Long, his wife, Willie Archie Williams Long, and their family moved to Chatom from St. Stephens in 1907.

Judge Long had previously served as a county com-

Collector D.J. Long and son, Dan.

missioner for seven years and tax collector and sheriff before defeating Judge J.B. Rawls for the position of probate judge. He was also a farmer, timberman, and merchant.

He built a home west of the courthouse on Central Avenue, and there he and Mrs. Long lived until their deaths in 1915 and 1920. Judge Long died during his second term as probate judge. Members of the family continued to live in the home until it was sold.

Judge and Mrs. Long were Presbyterians, but since there was no church of this denomination in Chatom, the family contributed to and were active in both the Baptist and Methodist churches. Judge Long was also a Mason and belonged to the Woodmen of the World.

Judge and Mrs. Long were parents of the following children, all of whom are deceased except for Robert: 1. Minnie Lee m. Wallace P. Pruitt. Mr. Pruitt finished out Judge Long's term in office after Judge's death. He practiced law in Chatom for many years and was owner and publisher of the *Washington County News* for several years. The Pruitts were active members of the Chatom Baptist Church. They were also active in the Masonic Lodge, the Eastern Star, school and civic activities. They were the parents of seven children: Minnie Lee, Wallace P., Jr., Mack, Archie, David and Enoch. One son d. when young. 2. Willie Archie, m. Richard Nathaniel Mills. Miss Willie and Mr. Nathan, as they were affectionately known, were active in church, school, and civic affairs of the community for many years. Mr. Nathan was at one time an automobile dealer and merchant. He was also bookkeeper for several local businesses. Miss Willie worked in her father's office in St. Stephens and in Chatom. She served as treasurer of Washington County for 43 years and was said to be a "fixture" at the Courthouse, having served the public for such a long time. The Mills had two children: R.N., Jr., who was killed in an auto accident in 1941, and Willie Archie, wife of Dr. Palmer Warren of Jackson. 3. Maude Long, "Miss Maude," served at one time as depot agent in Chatom. 4. Daniel J. Long, who practiced medicine in Birmingham for many years. 5. Sallie Underwood Long, who d. when young. 6. Mamie Long, who was a member of the first graduating class of Washington County High School and who taught in Butler for a short time, but is remembered as Miss Mamie by three generations of Chatom students. Miss Mamie started many students in their school life as their first grade teacher and was a member of the Chatom Elementary School faculty for 30 years. 7. Robert Alexander Long, Bob as he is known to many, was a linotype operator for the *Washington County News* for many years. His pleasant personality and helpfulness are remembered by all who knew him.

Mrs. Willie Long Mills, County Treasurer

The Loper Family

The Lopers first appear in Washington County in the 1810 census of Washington County, Mississippi Territory. This census lists a Samuel Loper over 21, with two sons under 21, two daughters under 21, and a wife over 21.

They next appear in the Territorial Papers of the U.S., Volume 18. The following signed a petition from Washington, Baldwin, Monroe, and Mobile counties, concerning making Alabama a state: Thomas Loper, Peter Loper, Absolom Loper, and Berryman H. Loper. This paper was dated 1817. These men could have been sons of Samuel or brothers or possibly both.

Joseph Loper on whom we have information would have been 25 years old in 1810. We do not find him listed until many years later. He could have been here and was skipped in the census or could have come after the others. We believe they are all the same family because of the names.

Joseph Loper was b. March 15, 1785 in NC, according to census records, but his tombstone lists Scotland as his birthplace. He d. October 16, 1865 in Washington County. His wife, Sara Ann, b. October

2, 1796 in SC, according to Washington County census, but her tombstone says born in England. She d. May 18, 1878 in Washington County. Joseph and Sara are buried in the Loper cemetery in the Spring Hill community about four miles north of Chatom on Highway 17. Their marriage date is unknown and they probably were m. in SC because some of the children were born there. They probably came to Washington County about 1820 for some of the children were born in MS.

Joseph and Sara had sixteen children: all lived to marry and raise a family: 1. Thomas b. 1808 in SC, m. Almeda, made their home in Jones County, MS; 2. William b. 1809 in SC, wife Elizabeth, made their home in Sampson County, MS; 3. Eleanor b. November, 1812 in AL, d. 1880 in Henderson County, TX, m. Mathew Reynolds b. 1807 in AL, d. 1855 Clarke County, MS, resided in Clarke County, MS; 4. Absolom b. 1813 in SC, wife Mary Reynolds, m. August 28, 1834 in Washington County, AL, lived in Clarke County, MS; 5. John B., b. 1818 in SC, m. April 20, 1839 in Washington County, AL to Elizabeth Grimes of AL, daughter of Nathan and Sallie Grimes of AL, they resided in Polk County, TX; 6. Peter b. February 6, 1820 in SC, d. October 9, 1871, AL, m. Georgean Carpenter born June 6, 1832, FL, d. February 20, 1908 AL, she was the daughter of John W. and Margaret Carpenter, made their home in Washington County, AL and had ten children. Peter was shot in the back following an argument while standing on the steps of the courthouse in St. Stephens, AL; 7. Henry b. July 20, 1822 in MS, d. August 9, 1885, m. Caroline, b. 1831, d. 1917, and they had ten children. They made their home in Washington County, AL; 8. Sarah Ann Rebecca b. 1824 in MS, m. March 21, 1858 to Calvin Causey; 9. Harriet b. 1827 in SC, m. October 4, 1848 to Calvin P. Hays, and had eleven children. They lived in Washington County, AL; 10. Richard b. 1828 in MS, m. July 20, 1856 to Jail W. Warrick; 11. Margaret b. 1829 in MS, m. January 27, 1854 to Lewis V. Slatter and had two children; 12. Theodosia A. m. January 11, 1854 to William B. Grimes; 13. Edward B. b. 1833 MS, m. March 25, 1854 to Mary Pooly Hyatt and had nine children; 14. George Henry b. February 12, 1835 in MS, d. June 10, 1917, m. August 6, 1857 to Martha Ann Judson Warrick b. October 14, 1844, d. July 28, 1916. They lived in Washington County, AL and had eight children; 15. Richmond Meridith b. 1836 in MS, d. 1870, m. January 19, 1859 to Sara J. Warrick. They lived in Washington County, AL and had four children; 16. Alfred "Alps" b. 1838 m. Sarah and had several children, whose names are unknown.

The Loper family is one of the largest families of early settlers of the county. Many descendents make Washington County their home at the present time. (By Mrs. Barbara Waddell)

Cyrus Rass Loper

Cyrus Rass Loper b. August 13, 1895 in Springbank. His parents were Martin Van Buren and Hester Elizabeth Laton Loper. His grandparents were Peter and Georgean Carpenter Loper and Louder Rass and Lucinda Dees Laton.

Cyrus was native of Washington County and served as county commissioner from January 1946–1962. He was a Democrat and a Baptist.

He m. Caroline Dearmon, daughter of Tom and Wardie Dearmon, natives of Washington County. Children of Cyrus and Caroline Loper are 1. DeHaas; 2. Thomas m. Marie Strickland; and 3. Inez Nell m. Wesly D. Floyd.

Henry Horry Loper

Henry Horry Loper, son of George Henry and Martha Ann Judson Warrick Loper, b. September 28, 1873, d. November 19, 1912. He was the grandson of Joseph and Sarah Loper, early settlers of Washington County. He m. Martha Lazina Dees, daughter of Thomas J. and Martha Burch Dees, b. May 5, 1877, d. February 1, 1954.

Henry Horry was elected sheriff of Washington County in 1910. Sheriff Loper d. in office while on a hunt in the forks of the Tombigbee River. He served only twenty-two months of a four-year term.

He was a Baptist and a charter member of Chatom Masonic Lodge No. 740. He served as first senior deacon of the Lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Loper were parents of nine children: 1. Martha Annie m. Ellis Jordan, three children; 2. Ada Pearlee m. Lewis Frank Hill, three children; 3.

Harriet A. m. William Hugh Ferguson, two children; 4. Mae Sophronia m. Vander T. Dees, three children; 5. Leah Beatrice m. Alton Wheeler, two children; 6. Hubert Horry m. Alice Scarbrough, seven children; 7. Luther Thomas m. Nettie Ruth Bell, one child; 8. Lincoln, never m.; and 9. William McKinley, never m.

Joseph E. Loper, Sr.

Joseph E. Loper (1895–1960) was the son of George Washington and Eleanor McGuire Loper of Loper, AL.

After serving in the Army during World War I (1917–1918), Mr. Loper then joined the Navy and served until 1922, at which time he returned to make his home at Yarbo. He was sawmill foreman for Ingram Day Lumber Company until 1939.

Mrs. Ella McGuire Loper, wife of George Thomas Loper. Courtesy of Mrs. Jimmy Thornton.

In 1924 Mr. Loper, having had electrical training in the Navy, set up the motion picture projector, screen, and other equipment for the theater at Yarbo. He operated this movie theater for several years and trained others to also do this work.

In 1939 Mr. Loper and his family moved to Chatom, and he was appointed chief deputy by Sheriff Lee Armstrong. He served in this position until 1943 at which time he moved to Mobile where he worked in the ship building industry until after World War II. He then moved to Millry where he was employed as sawmill foreman until his death in 1960.

Mr. Loper was a Baptist, a member of Chatom Masonic Lodge No. 740 F & AM, and a member of the American Legion Post No. 110 where he held several offices.

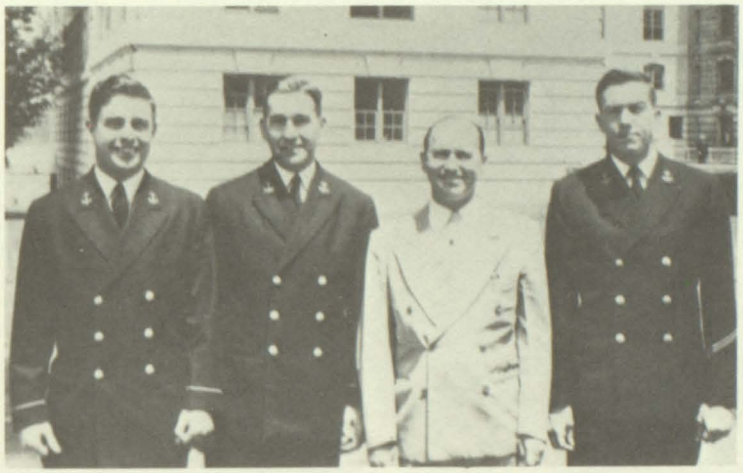
Mr. Loper m. first Lola Copeland (1898–1934), daughter of George C. and Fannie Hammond Copeland of Copeland. Their children are Ollie Joseph and Warrie (Mrs. David Barner).

Mr. Loper's second wife was Mary Ada Wood (1910–1975), daughter of John and Ada Wilkens Wood of Millry. Their children are Joseph E., Jr. and Lonnie Andrew Loper.

Ollie Joseph Loper

Ollie Joseph Loper (b. 1924) is the son of Joseph E. and Lola Copeland Loper of Yarbo.

After graduation from Washington County High School and two years at Auburn University, Ollie J. became Washington County's first appointee to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, MD. Ollie graduated from the Academy in 1946 along with classmates Jeremiah Denton of Mobile and Jimmy Carter of Plains, GA. Rear Admiral Denton retired from the Navy in 1977 and is now serving as Alabama Senator in the U.S. Senate. Jimmy Carter became the 39th President of the United States.



From l-r: Jeremiah Denton of Mobile, Ollie J. Loper of Chatom, Mr. Alphonse Lucas, Secretary to Congressman Frank W. Boykin, and Julian Gewin of Mobile. These young men were appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy by Congressman Boykin in 1943 and were in the graduation class of 1946.

Lieutenant Ollie J. Loper, October 1, 1953.

After graduation Ollie J. was on the Navy staff in London, England; attended Naval flight training at Pensacola, FL and Corpus Christi, TX; served during the Korean War in Japan and Alaska; returned to school to graduate in physics at M.I.T.; served as Navy War Head Officer at Lockheed on the Polaris Missile Project; and from 1964 to 1967 was with the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in France and Belgium. He retired from the Navy in 1970 as a commander and is now working as a physicist at the University of California—Lawrence-Livermore National Laboratory.

Comdr. Loper m. the former Mildred Norton, daughter of A.V. and Belle Brown Norton of Millry. Their children are Shan (Mrs. Jim Baker) and Larry. The Lopers make their home in Danville, CA.

The Lowder Family

Henry Solomon Lowder came to AL from NC as a young man around 1909. His uncle was superintendent for the turpentine woods of W.P. Lewis, and he moved to Cortelyou to work for Mr. Lewis in the commissary. He moved to Birmingham for a year and attended Massey-Draughon Business College. He then moved back to Cortelyou and worked for Mr. Lewis until Mr. Lewis moved to Mobile. Mr. Lowder purchased the Lewis sawmill and store at this time and operated them until he moved to NC in 1941.

He m. Ollie Cook about 1911. She finished preparatory school in NC and taught the first school in Kannapolis, which is now the largest towel making center in the world.

Mrs. Lowder was very active in community and church affairs while living in Cortelyou. She held a number of offices in the Ebenezer Methodist Church.

After Mr. Lowder d. in North Carolina, Mrs. Lowder moved to Montgomery to be near her son and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowder were the parents of five children, all of whom were born in Cortelyou in Washington County: 1. Edward Lewis, the oldest, is a graduate of Leroy High School and Auburn University where he earned a B.S. degree in agriculture. He was a county agent for the Cooperative Extension Service prior to his entry into the Army during World War II, where he served as a captain in the Field Artillery with the First Army.

He helped form the Alabama Farm Bureau Insurance Companies in 1946 and was the executive vice-president for these organizations. "Much of the growth and success of the companies can be attributed to Mr. Lowder's leadership," said Goodwin L. Myrick, president of the Companies.

Among the many honors that Ed Lowder has received is an honorary Doctorate of Laws Degree from Auburn University in 1980.

He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Montgomery, the Exchange Bank of Attalla, the Exchange National Bank of Birmingham, the First National Bank of Commerce of New Orleans, of which he is also chairman of the board, the Carolina Energies, Kinder Care Learning Centers, the Eye Foundation of Birmingham, the Board of Visitors for the University of Alabama College of Commerce and Business Administration, the Advisory Board for Auburn University of Montgomery, the Auburn University Foundation Board, the 4H Club Foundation Board, and the Alabama Independent College Board. He is also a past president of the United Way of Montgomery and a member of the Men of Montgomery; he has served on the board of both organizations.

He is m. to the former Catherine Kennedy of Greenville, AL. They have three sons who have a conglomerate consisting of construction and realty companies, apartments, motels, banks, shopping centers, mortgage, and consumer finance companies, insurance companies, and radio stations. After his retirement from the Alabama Farm Bureau Insurance Companies in June 1980, Mr. Lowder became actively involved with his sons in the above operations.

2. Henry Shannon attended Wagarville Grammar School in Wagarville AL, and graduated from high school in Concord, NC, where his family had moved from AL. He attended Pfeiffer College (a Methodist school), in Misenheimer, NC. He served in the U.S. Air Force 1951–55. He graduated from West Texas State College in 1956, majoring in history.

Shannon is m. to Sarah Elizabeth Brown. They are the parents of two sons, Joseph Shannon and James Lamar, and a daughter, Carolyn, who is m. to Howard Payton. They have a grandaughter, Emily Shannon Lowder.

Shannon is a home builder and real estate broker. He has served as president of Montgomery Home Builders, 1960; president of Home Builders Assoc. of Alabama, 1969; Realtor of the Year, Montgomery Board of Realtors, 1972; president of the Montgomery Board of Realtors, 1978; Man of the Year, Greater Montgomery Home Builders, 1979. He served on the Board of Directors of Alabama Assoc. of Realtors, and as treasurer, National Kidney Foundation of Alabama, Montgomery District. He is a charter member of Montgomery Civitan Club and former member of Toastmasters.

Shannon is a member of Normandale Methodist Church, served as chairman of the Board of Trustees, chairman of the Building Fund, chairman of the Finance Committee, and presently is chairman of the Montgomery District Board of Missions.

3. Clara Elizabeth graduated from Leroy High School, Leroy AL and received a B.S. Degree from Alabama College at Montevallo. She taught Home Economics at Chatom High School for several years. While living in Chatom she m. Howard Moss, who was Washington County Extension Agent. They were the parents of two sons. Elizabeth and Howard were very active in church and civic affairs in Chatom. Elizabeth joined the Alabama Farm Bureau Insurance Company as an agent in 1951.

After her husband's death she moved to Mobile as Mobile County Agency Manager of the Alabama Farm Bureau Insurance Company. In her first year there she doubled the agency's life and auto insurance over the previous twelve-month period. In 1963 she became the first woman member of the Mobile Sales and Marketing Executive Club. She was recommended for membership in the club because of her outstanding record as a sales manager.

She later moved to Montgomery and then to Birmingham where her sons lived. She d. in 1977.

4. James Maury "Jim" graduated from Leroy High School, Leroy AL, and from High Point College in NC.

He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II and attained the rank of lieutenant. He is m. to the former Shirley Noble of Jackson AL.

After the war they moved to Lansing, MI where Jim entered the insurance business. He was formerly associated with Northwestern and Massachusetts Mutual Insurance Companies. He is a member of the Million Dollar Round Table Club and was chosen as top salesman for the past year. At present he has his own insurance company.

Jim and Shirley are affiliated with the Central Methodist Church in Lansing and are actively engaged in affairs of the church. They are the parents of seven children.

5. Robert Ellison Lowder was b. Nov. 12, 1931 in Cortelyou. He received an A.B. degree in mathematics at High Point College, NC in 1953. In 1955 he received an M.S. degree in math from Auburn University, and an M.A. degree in 1981 in German literature from New York University.

From 1955 to 1958 he worked at Eglin AFB, FL as contractor for the Air Force. During this time he was co-author of ASTIA document (in Library of Congress) on fire coded system of F105 fighter plane.

From 1958 to 1964 Robert was employed by Sperry Rand-Univac Division in Scientific Sales (computers). In 1959 he moved to New York City. There he joined the Episcopal Church and is an active member of the Church of the Ascension. Since 1964 he has been employed by IBM as system engineer in Health Industries area of Data Processing, Division of IBM.

A Confederate Veteran, Obadiah Lynes

Obadiah Lynes (1841–1915) enlisted as a private, May 18, 1861 at Ellisville, MS and served in Company K, 8th. Regiment, MS throughout the Civil War. He became a corporal, was detailed as a nurse on January 12, 1862. He was captured and made prisoner of war on June 18, 1864 near Marietta, GA. He was sent to a military prison at Louisville, KY, then to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, IN where he served in a Northern army hospital as a nurse until the end of the war.

Obadiah m. Sally Pitts of Ovett, MS where they resided until 1884 or 85. They were parents of seven children: Margie, Henry Tilman, Marzie Jane, Marcella, Martha, Margaret, and Simpson Bruce.

After the war Obadiah became a Baptist minister, farmed, and did practical nursing. He was known as Dr. Lynes. In this capacity he delivered babies, treated patients, and performed many wedding ceremonies in this area. He and his family moved from MS to Hawthorn about 1885. Many of his decendents still live in Washington County. He is buried in Washington Baptist Church cemetery in Hawthorn, where he was a charter member and first pastor of that church.

J. Henry McCulley

J. Henry McCulley was b. in Hawthorn, AL April 4, 1938. He is the son of James D. and Ruth Allday McCulley and grandson of John H. McCulley who moved to Washington County from Nova Scotia, Canada in the early 1880s. Henry's family had the opportunity to visit relatives still living in Nova Scotia in 1979. This was their first contact with relatives since the grandfather came to Washington County. J. Henry is m. to Linda Kirksey; they have four children: Kela, Tracy, Toni and Damon. All live in Wagerville, AL.

Henry and his family are members of the Wagarville Baptist Church. He served in the U.S. Marine

Corps 1956–1958. He graduated in 1956 from the Leroy High School. He attended Patrick Henry Junior College, Jackson, AL and numerous schools in the field of sales, public speaking, and public relations. He is the president of the Wagarville P.T.O. and past leader of the Boy Scouts.

Henry was elected to the House of Representatives 1974–1978. During his term he helped obtain the Washington County area Vo-Tech Center located at Chatom. He helped pass legislation to help restore honesty and integrity in public office. He was instrumental in obtaining state funds for paving county roads in Washington County and improving U.S. Highway 43, from Calvert to McIntosh.

He was employed at Ciba-Geigy, McIntosh, AL for ten years and self-employed in the sales field for eight years. He now is the owner of the Wagarville Cash Grocery. He is the director for Women in Construction, nontraditional fields, operated by AFL-CIO, Appalachian Council, Inc. headquartered in Charleston, WV.

John Perry McKee

John Perry McKee was b. October 18, 1878 in Furman, AL in Wilcox County. He moved with his parents to Leroy in Washington County in the late 1890s. He was the oldest child of William Hugh "Dick" McKee and Laura Rikard McKee. The McKees were charter members of Leroy Baptist Church. John Perry lived in the Leroy community until his death July 17, 1946. He and Zenobia Esther Garris were m. in Pine Grove Methodist Church on May 29, 1907. To this union were b. four children: 1. John Perry, Jr., m. Margaret Hudson; 2. Mary Ethel, m. Juliou Odelle Hartley; 3. Laura Lee m. Theodore Bowling Pearson; and 4. Ruby Alma, m. David Withers Boykin.

John Perry McKee farmed and did road construction work. He served 12 years (1930–1942) on the Washington County Commission. He was very active in civic, edcuational and business affairs of his community and county.

Francis Robert Moss

Francis Robert Moss was b. in England (date unknown) and d. in 1840 in AL. He is buried in a rock enclosure in the Spring Bank Baptist Church Cemetery, as is his wife Nancy Weights Moss and two small children. Robert and Nancy were m. April 5, 1827. Nancy was b. June 10, 1809 in SC and d. August 7, 1862. These are believed to be the oldest graves in the cemetery.

Robert and Nancy settled in the community of Spring Bank, which he named because of a spring located just down the hill from the church. The first church was started by Robert and was a one-room log cabin. He was probably the first preacher because he held Bible studies.

Robert and Nancy had nine children, two of whom d. at a very young age: 1. William Young, m. Sabrinah Beech, eight children; 2. Caroline m. Solomon D. Dearmon, twelve children; 3. Elizabeth Catherine m. Louis William Ferguson, ten children; 4. Francis Leroy "Bro. King" m. Minervy Ann Anderson, eight children; 5. Sarah E. m. Lewis Lee, four children; 6. Robert Joseph m. Sara Ann Hill, eight children; and 7. Thomas Young, m. Mary Emma Milstead, five children.

Robert and Nancy Moss have many descendants throughout the county. James Willard Moss, the present tax assessor and son of Gaston and Inez Carpenter Moss, Sr., is a direct descendant of this early settler.

Francis Leroy Moss

Francis Leroy, better known as Brother King, was b. February, 1832 d. November, 1906 and is buried in Spring Bank Cemetery. He was a son of Francis Robert and Nancy Weights Moss. Brother King married Minervy Ann Anderson, b. October 3, 1835, daughter of Solomon and Eliza Booth Anderson. She d. in the 1920s and is buried in the Daughdrill Family Cemetery at Neely, MS. At the time of her death, she was visiting a daughter, the Chickasawhay River was up and out of the banks, so she had to be buried in her son-in-law's cemetery.

There were eight children born to this couple. 1. Sara Elizabeth m. Benjamin F. Milstead; 2. William Noah m. Mary L. Hill; 3. Joseph J. m. Harriet Leona Cox; 4. Emerzetta "Etta" m. William T. Daughdrill; 5. Susan Ann m. James Thomas Dees; 6. John Wesley m. Almeda Caroline Patrick; 7. Mary Ila m. David Kitrell; and 8. Emma Liza m. Thomas Jefferson Baxter.

Brother King was a circuit riding preacher and preached in many areas of Washington County. Brother King was probably the first pastor of Fair-

hope Baptist Church and was the first pastor of Tibbie Baptist Church in the late 1880s.

One particular incident happened while he was preaching in the Thompson Community in a small church known as Frog Stool. The meeting was taking place in a little one-room log church and Brother King said he wished everyone knew Jesus as a personal friend as he did. He said that Jesus was such a close friend that he could really see him, and that if they would accept Jesus they would be able to see him also. Brother King remarked that right now he could see his Lord riding by on a donkey as he looked out the window. Someone from the group looked out about that time and said, "Brother King, you don't see Jesus on a donkey, you see Old Man Josh Jones riding by on his donkey!" So everyone looked out and saw Mr. Jones. This story was told by Mr. Dan Beech as it was passed on to him.

King's homestead, Section 22 in TN. 6N, R3W of St. Stephens Meridian, AL, contained 160 acres. The deed was dated March 30, 1905.

His name is on the pension roll in 1902. King served in the Civil War and was in Co. D. Reg. 56, enlisting in Mobile, March, 1865.

King Moss and great-great-grandson Tommy Ray Moss followed in the footsteps of the early settler Francis Robert Moss as ministers of the gospel.

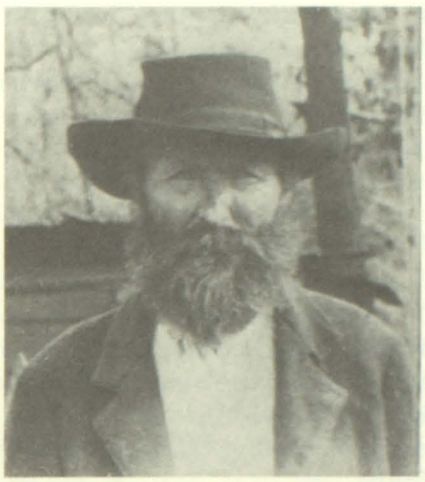
William Clifford Moss, Sr.

William was b. March 16, 1870, d. October 21, 1948, the son of William Young and Sabrinah Beech Moss. He m. June 18, 1893 Sara Isabell Dees, b. June 28, 1868, d. September 13, 1946. There was one son, William Clifford Moss, Jr.

The paternal grandparents of William Clifford, Sr. were Francis Robert Moss b. in England and Nancy Weights b. in SC. The maternal grandparents were Peter and Elizabeth Buckaloo Beech.

William managed Washington County's first cooperative store called Chatom Exchange. He ran a turpentine still operation at Fruitdale and Tibbie. He was deputy sheriff under H.H. Loper. William was a director of Mobile Building and Loan, also First Federal Savings of Mobile. He was a Master Mason, 32nd-degree Scottish Rite.

Sara, wife of William, started Sunday schools, which later evolved into Fairhope Church, West End Baptist in Mobile, and Four Points Baptist Church.



Ire J. Mott

Ire J. Mott b. March 30, 1859 in AL, d. November 18, 1937, m. Elizabeth Frances Powell b. December 24, 1864 in Alabama, d. November 12, 1952, daughter of William Mose and Susan Preston Powell of Washington County, AL. They lived in the Spring Bank community about two miles west of Chatom; their house partially stands today, aged about 100 years old.

Mr. & Mrs. Mott were the parents of seven children all born in Washington County. 1. William Joe Mott b. 1883 m. Ella Easterlyn and had five children: Frankie Leon m. Christine McIlwain; Troy never m.; Willie Mae m. J. Henry Loper; Chester m. Lucile Parnell; and William m. Pearl Parnell. 2. Frances Eldora Mott b. 1885, no information. 3. James Melton Mott b. 1887 d. 1950 m. Sophie Gilley and had five children: Cleveland m. Nell Holt; M.L. m. Fannie Mae Black; Eva m. William Armstrong; Glossie Lea m. first to Willie L. Ferguson, second to E.E. Dennis; and Nancy Lavonne m. Lee Frank Goldman. 4. Ider Pearlee Mott b. 1889 d. 1967 m. Roland Dees b. 1897 d. 1977 and had two children: Ada m. James Henry Loper; and Fannie Lucile m. Arnett Lathan. 5. Mary Edna Mott b. 1891 m. first W.J. Murphy and had one child: Ida m. Jeff Beech, second m. John Dees and had six children: Rosa Lee m. Columbus Carney; Ethel m. a Hewitt; Nettie m. Leon Hays; Ivey m. a Pugh; I.J. m. first Elizabeth Williams, second Ella Weldy; and Mildred m. a Lesure. 6. John Ire Mott b. 1893 d. 1967 m. Arline "Rennie" Gilley b. 1902 and had seven children: John Lewis b. 1920 m. Minnie Powell b. 1924; Louise b. 1922 m. Otis Turner b. 1907; Frances b. 1924 m. T.K. Herrin; Bernie Lee b. 1927 m. Melvina Richardson; Becky b. 1930 died 1948; Mary Emma b. 1933 m. A.J. Hutchinson b. 1930 and Jackie b. 1937 m. Clarence Carpenter b. 1927. 7. Nancy Catherine Mott b. 1896 m. Lee Baxter and had five children: Bernie

m. Viola McIlwain; Ben; Edward ; Virgie Lee m. Irvin Noris Turner; and Zettie.

Many of the Ire J. Mott decendants still live in Washington County

Hiram Mounger

Hiram Mounger was one of the earliest settlers in Washington County. He is mentioned in Pickett's *History of Alabama*. The following record was furnished by Johnnie Andrews, Jr., The Bienville Historical Society, 4559 Old Citronelle Highway, Prichard, AL 36613.

Hiram Mounger was b. August 8, 1772. His wife Thaney———was b. January 13, 1786. Their children were: 1. Julia b. 1800; 2. John b. December 22, 1812, d. March 22, 1813; 3. Henry H. b. February 15, 1814; 4. William and Walter b. May 25, 1816; 5. Eliza Ann b. June 12, 1819; 6. Arabella b. March 5, 1822; and 7. Hiram, Jr. b. September 1, 1824.

Other deaths listed among these records were: James Denly, Jr. d. March 21, 1808 and Mrs. Basthenia Mounger d. December 16, 1871, age 84 years 11 months (this was perhaps Thaney, wife of Hiram, because of age).

A copy of a letter written from Judge Frank C. Turner's office to Hon. James H. Webb, Van Antwerp Building in Mobile (n.d.) provides further information on the Mounger family.

Enclosed herewith you will find the abstract for Mr. E.E. Wagar and I trust that you will find everything in proper shape. The other abstract is almost completed and will be sent to you within the next few days. . . .

Your letters in connection with these abstracts have been unusually interesting and were certainly enjoyed. You say in one of your letters that the children of Eliza Posey and Hiram Monger were Arabella Wheat, Eugenia Starke, Mrs. Buford and Willie Monger. It is not my impression from an examination of the records here that Hiram Monger married Eliza Posey. And too, you will notice from the abstract that Hiram Monger also had a daughter, Julia, and you will note too that Willie Monger was not the son of Hiram Monger, but of Walter Monger. Walter Monger's will is of record here and he leaves all of his property to his son, William. The will of Henry H. Monger is also of record and he leaves all of his property to his sister, Mrs. Eliza A. Posey and "the children she now has", the will being dated May 30, 1858, and probated in December of the same year. The children she then had are named in the will as Hiram, Anne Woodward, Walter, Fannie, Ella, Angeline and Arabella. So evidently Henry H. Monger had no children. The will of Walter S. Monger was also probated in December, 1858. As I have said, evidently Hiram Monger did not marry Eliza Posey for his will, as shown in the abstract, describes his wife as being named, Bethenia or as she is sometimes called in the records here "Barthenia." I do not know the relationship between Henry H. Monger and Hiram Monger, but you will notice above that Eliza Posey is described as being the sister of Henry H. Monger in the will of Henry H. Monger. And then too, the will of Hiram Monger is dated October 21, 1861, and probated in September, 1863, while we note that the deed of gift of James Denley to his niece, Eliza Posey, is dated 1859. At the time of this deed she was the wife, or perhaps widow, of Andrew T. Posey. And in connection with this deed of gift I am not certain whether or not it included the lands covered by this abstract. Certain lands are set out specifically and then it is stated that any other lands owned by the grantor but not mentioned therein, were also conveyed. But, if you will look in Volume 1, page 659, of American State Papers, you will find that Hiram Monger was one of the chain bearers in laying off certain lands of James Denley's, and that he and John Brewer, who is no doubt the grantee of the other lands included in this abstract in Section 27, were witnesses before the Board of Commissioners in behalf of James Denley. (Ball spells this Denby, a brother-in-law of Mounger, p. 56) They testified there that James Denley was, on October 22, 1787, more than 21 years of age. So, at the time he made his gift to Eliza Posey in 1859, he was more than 93 years of age, and, no doubt, was not possessed of all his faculties.

Andrew Posey (Andrew T. Posey) dies intestate, and Letters of Administration were granted to his wife, Eliza A. Posey, on January 16, 1858, Henry H. and Hiram Monger being two of her bondsmen. By the year 1860, she is described in the court proceedings as "Eliza A. Buford late Eliza A. Posey." The heirs of Andrew T. Posey are set forth as, Hiram Posey, Walter Posey, Francis, or "es" Posey, Ella Posey, Azaline Posey and Arabella Posey. All at that time were minors and Francis or Frances evidently died before reaching maturity for this name does not appear in any of the conveyances of property. Eliza A. Buford "alias Eliza A. Posey", as she was called, was also administratrix of the estate of H.H. Monger, together with W.H. Woodyard, and when he resigned, "Thomas Buford, consort of the said Eliza A.," was appointed in his place.

You will note from the abstract that Lot 5 of Section 38 was drawn by Mrs. Buford. It is next conveyed (Item 30) by the H.H. Monger Heirs to George Lewis, although in Item 31 you see a mortgage from George Lewis several months before. I fail to find how these heirs acquired Mrs. Buford's interest. This Lot seems to have been assessed in 1878 by H.M. Posey, as agent, and you will note that the division of Section 38 was had in December, 1876.

With reference to Item 8 in the abstract furnished by Mr. Puritt, you will notice that the conveyance is under date of 1872 and that it is supposed to convey Lots 3, 4 and 5 of Section 38. This was four years before the division of the section into lots and the description record reads:

"The Plantation known as the Hiram Monger Plantation on the West side of the Tombigbee River between the Henry Monger Plantation and the Sunflower Plantation, containing one thousand acres of land, more or less. Also the Hammock Plantation known as the "Sote Field" about a mile east of the residence of the late Hiram Monger, deceased, containing four hundred and fifty acres, more or less, all of said lands being a part of and now belonging to the estate of the late Hiram Monger, deceased."

I do not know whether or not this conveyance should be included in this abstract and have omitted it. If you should find upon investigation that it should be included, I will be glad to include it.

You are probably familiar with the heirs of W.A. Williams. They are probably all included in the conveyance herein, but you have no doubt heard by this time that Mr. Lewis Williams is now dead. In fact has been dead since a very short while after he wrote the letter to you. But someone in that neighborhood could furnish you with that information.

There seens to be quite a bit of doubt about the heirs of Cornelius Sullivan and Elizabeth Tedder to whom the 200 acres in Section 27 descended after the death of Arabella Wheat, the widow of Solomon Wheat. I have given you all of the information I could find on the subject. The rest of Section 27 was known as a part of the H.H. Monger Plantation. In fact a mortgage on record here in Deed Book N, page 677, from Hiram Posey to Leroy Brewer & Co. describes it thus:

"All of grantor's undivided right, share and interest and title in and to the H.H. Mounger Plantation lying on the Bigbee River in said County being part of the original tract of land known as the John Brewer Tract in said County, viz, Section 27, Tp. 5 N. or R. One E. and Sec. 39, T. 5 R 2 E less 200 acres, more or less."

In fact the deeds among the heirs describe the land as 600 acres in Section 27, Tp. 5 N. R. 1E. containing 600 acres, more or less. Fannie B. Posey and Ben Lane Posey conveyed their one sixth interest to Ella Hooks and A.F. Hooks in 1876, the deed being executed in Araphoe County, Colorado, where they were probably living at that time. Anna G. Hooks and Sam Hooks had already conveyed their interest in 1870, Ella Hooks, in 1877, conveyed the interests she had acquired to Hiram Posey.

Again, with reference to the Cornelius Sullivan and Elizabeth Tedder heirs it would seem that this has been aired rather fully in the court here, but if you find anything to be done along this line just let me know. As has been stated in the abstract one of the lawsuits had reference to other lands than those covered by this abstract but they were no doubt some of what was called the "Arabella Wheat Dower Lands."

There is a court file here the papers in which do not seem to have been recorded, and in which a petition is filed by G.W. Sullivan for letters of administration of the estate of Margaret Page, who the petition alleges dies in 1879, the purpose of the administration being to sell certain lands alleged to belong to the estate of said decedent. You will note from the abstract that Margaret Page was a daughter of Elizabeth Tedder. The heirs of said decedent are there set forth as follows:

Martha Sullivan, Marion Parnell, heirs of Mary Sullivan, deceased, as follows: D.J. Sullivan, G.W. Sullivan, Jr., Hunter Sullivan, Willie Sullivan, Rachel Sullivan and Amanda Woodyard.

Grandchildren of Mary Sullivan and children of Cornelius Sullivan as follows: Lawrence Sullivan and Arabelle Sullivan. Heirs of Clarissa Roney as follows: Ike Roney, George Roney, Martha Lane, Margaret Keith, Ora Keith, Rebecca Wheat and Clara Sullivan. Children of Mary Parnell, daughter of Clarissa Roney, as follows: Johnnie Parnell, Hiram Parnell, Clifford Parnell, Emma Scroggins, Clara Parnell and Elijah Parnell.

You will notice some conveyances from some of the heirs of Margaret Page and also from the heirs of Cornelius Sullivan and Elizabeth Tedder.

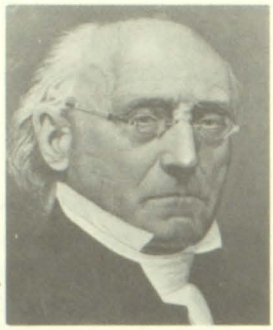
No administration appears for the estate of Charles Turner, to whom was conveyed Lot No. 2 by Mrs. Boykin (Item 22) I do not know who the heirs of Charles Turner were but 10 is no doubt the correct number. The information on the assessment sheet is probably given by Alex Fields and I am told by the Tax Collector that the tax is paid by Alex Fields and probably by one of the heirs. Mr. Wagar does not list this land with his assessment, and you will notice that until 1936 this land was assessed in the name of the Charles Turner Heirs.

Item 55 shows a conveyance from George Thomas, administrator of the Estate of Laura Thomas. I do not find any record of this appointment and nothing appears of record in this connection except such as is shown with reference to George Thomas as guardian of the children of Laura Thomas.

Items 32, 33, 34 and 35 were rather fully set forth as they played a prominent part in the lawsuit set forth in the abstract.

The above will give you a rather good idea of many of the things to be cleared up in regard to this abstract. After you have read this letter and examined the abstract carefully I would be glad to hear from you if you find that anything further is to be done.

Granade Papers, courtesy Mr. and Mrs. Joe C. Granade—

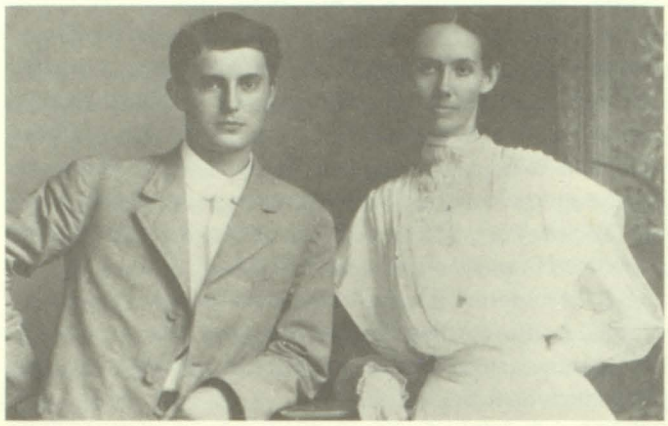


Benjamin Henry Onderdonk

Benjamin Henry Onderdonk, known as Ben Onderdonk, was an early settler in the area of Washington County now known as Rutan. He was b. in 1853 in WV and first migrated into Washington County at St. Stephens as a school teacher in the early 1880s. Ben was a descendant of a long line of public figures. His father, Henry Moscrop Onderdonk, lived for a time in WV and at Gallipolis, OH, where he was a member of the Legislature. He later moved to Long Island and became proprietor of the Hempstead *Enquirer*. Ben's grandfather, Bishop Benjamin Treadwell Onderdonk, was an Episcopal priest, Professor of Ecclesiastical Polity at the New York General Theological Seminary and was consecrated Bishop of New York on November 26, 1930. Ben's great-grandfather, Doctor John Onderdonk, was an eminent physician of New York City, and president of the New York Medical Society.

Shortly after moving to St. Stephens, Ben met and m. Orra Richardson, the daughter of John Andrew Richardson in 1853. Soon thereafter he settled in the area now known as Rutan on a parcel of land where the Chatom Airport is now located. He taught school and also established a post office and general store at Rutan. This post office at Rutan served the area, later to be settled as Chatom.

Onderdonk Family, ca. 1900, sitting: Benjamin Henry Onderdonk and Orra Richardson Onderdonk; standing: John Richardson Onderdonk, Henry Onderdonk, and Benjamin Leroy Onderdonk.



Benjamin Leroy and Alice Onderdonk.

Ben and Orra had three sons: John Richardson, b. November 30, 1885; Benjamin Leroy b. July 3, 1887; and Henry b. June 13, 1893. Henry Lon d. in France as a member of the Rainbow Division in World War I at the Battle of Marne. Benjamin Leroy Onderdonk became sheriff of Washington County and served two terms, 1915–1919, and 1922–1926. While serving as sheriff, he primarily rode horses and carried a rifle for protection. He was considered a powerful man and rode down a number of early outlaws who preyed upon the early railroads and banks. He was also a very witty person. When later defeated in his bid for reelection, he was called as a witness in a criminal trial then pending. At the trial, the lawyer for the defendant asked him how close the election had been between him and his opponent. His answer was that he lost the race by about $750.

Leroy Onderdonk was m. to Leona Tucker, and they had two children: Eleanor Onderdonk Oakley, who became a practicing attorney, Federal Magistrate and director of the Houston County Chapter of the American Red Cross; and Leon Onderdonk, once county commissioner for Mobile County and mayor of the city of Citronelle.

Lon Onderdonk

Lon Onderdonk, native of Rutan, AL and the youngest son of Benjamin Henry Onderdonk and Orra Rebecca (Richardson) Onderdonk, lost his life in World War I.

Lon Onderdonk, World War I soldier, and sister, Eleanor Onderdonk Penn, stand in front of trellis referred to in song "Smilin' Through," written by Arthur Penn, Eleanor's husband.

The verse reads as follows:
"There's a little brown road winding over the hill
To a little white cot by the sea;
There's a little green gate at whose *trellis* I wait,
Where two eyes of blue come smilin' through at me."

While stationed near his sister Eleanor's summer home on Block Island, RI, he visited her and her husband when on leave. Eleanor would bid him goodbye as he would leave at sunrise to return to camp. This was the inspiration for the song "Sunrise and You," written by Eleanor's husband, Arthur Penn.

The "cot by the sea" referred to in his song "Smilin' Through" was their summer cottage on Block Island.

The cottage is described in a letter to Dr. Chason in Chatom, from B.H. Onderdonk, written while he was on a visit to his daughter and son-in-law in 1922. "The cottage the children occupy on the island some say is 150 and some say 200 years old. It is snugly nestled down in a little valley with a large fresh water lake on one side and a high hill on the other from which one can see over the greater part of the island. The house is old-fashioned in every sense of the word. The house was built by an old sea captain and many of the timbers used in the building are from wrecks cast upon the rocky shores of the island. There were no nails used in the framing, the solid oak timbers a foot square are cloved in and held together by wooden pins. The ceilings are just six and one half feet high. The flooring is made of oak planks from eighteen to twenty inches wide, put down with wrought nails. All the door fastenings are hand made. It is all furnished with old-fashioned furniture; and in the sitting room in the wide fireplace, swing the crane and pots that were in use hundreds of years ago. It all had a home-like appearance that carried my thoughts back to days that are gone forever. There are a number of fine summer hotels on the island and all the visitors come to see the cottage and take pictures of "Smilin' Through," the name of the cottage. The verse of "Smilin Through" fits the cottage perfectly."

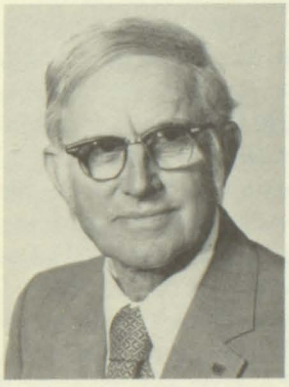
Lon and Eleanor are descendants of Benjamin Treadwell Onderdonk, who was the fourth Episcopal Bishop of New York. In the monument room of Trinity Episcopal Church at the head of Wall Street in New York City is a stone carving of the bishop who was their great-great-grandfather. He d. in 1861 and is buried in the church cemetery.

The little hamlet of Rutan in Washington County, AL, is a long way from New York, and the reason the Onderdonk family became transplanted such a distance is that Benjamin Henry Onderdonk moved South with the railroad. Although a native of the North, the South seems to have gotten "in his blood," as he stated in his letter to Dr. Chason. "I am a Southern man through and through; I like the North and more than enjoy my visits here, though there is always a longing in my heart for the Southland.

The rush and noise of this great city and the speed at which the people live is a little too much for a man who has been used to the hoot of the owl and the melancholy note of the whippoorwill."

The letter was written from Bayside, New York, October 6, 1922. It was printed in its entirety in the *Washington County News* October 12, 1922.

A few weeks later, Mr. Onderdonk returned to Tignall, GA where he was employed at the depot with his nephew, Joe L. Richardson.



Theodore Bowling Pearson

Theodore Bowling Pearson was Washington County's sixth superintendent of education. He was born in Womack Hill, Choctaw County, December 15,

1904. He was named for his mother's father, Theodore C. Bowling, Washington County's first superintendent of education. His father, Richmond G. Pearson (1875–1934), was from Marengo County and a direct descendent of Capt. Richmond Pearson of Rowan County, NC, who fought against the British at the Battle of Kings Mountain. His mother, Selma Bowling (1874–1953), was born in Leroy, the eldest daughter of Theodore C. Bowling and Virginia Williams Bowling.

Although a native of Choctaw County, Theodore Bowling Pearson never lived there, but spent his early years in Mobile where his father was employed as a drummer for Southern Hardware and Supply Co. In February 1911, he moved with his parents to the T.C. Bowling place in Leroy and has resided there since.

He received most of his public school education in Pine Grove school in Leroy but boarded in Chatom for two terms in order to complete his high school work; he graduated from Washington County High School in 1922. He graduated from Birmingham Southern College in 1926. In college he was a member of the varsity baseball team, affiliated with Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, and served on the Student Senate.

His first job was high school teacher and coach at Leroy High School, where in the fall of 1926 he organized Leroy's first football team. His salary was $110 per month for nine months. In 1929 he was promoted to principal but also was coach of football, basketball, and baseball, and taught a full load of classes. In 1930 he forfeited his post to run for representative in the Alabama Legislature. He was defeated by J. Massey Edgar and then obtained employment with the Mobile County Schools as teacher and coach at Grand Bay. He also organized the first football team at this school.

While teaching at Grand Bay he ran for the office of superintendent of education of Washington County and was elected; succeeding Supt. Charles C. Smith. He began his service in this position July 1, 1932. The salary for his first term was $150 per month with no expense allowance. He was reelected an additional seven times—a state record for elective county superintendent, at least as of July 1, 1965 when he retired and was succeeded by John S. Wood. (It is interesting to note that John S. Wood is a nephew of Dr. A.J. Wood who succeeded Pearson's grandfather T.C. Bowling as superintendent in 1899).

During his service as superintendent, Pearson retained his interest in baseball and for many years played an infield position for the Chatom semi-pro team. He also served as Secretary of the Tri-County League, a league composed of teams from Clarke and Washington counties, AL and Wayne County MS. Later he served as president of the Pine Belt Baseball League.

Since retirement he stays busy farming and raising cattle. He is a past president of the Washington County Cattlemen's Association and is an honorary vice president of the Alabama Cattleman's Association and a longtime member of the National Cattleman's Association.

Always interested in history, he is an active member of both Washington County and Clarke County Historical societies and is a member of the Executive Committee and past president of the Alabama Historical Association. He has written four well-documented historical papers: "History of McIntosh Bluff, Alabama's First County Seat," "Salt Mining in Washington County," "Wilson's Guards," and "Old St. Stephens."

He has been a member of Pine Grove Methodist Church since 1917 and for more than 25 years served this church as Sunday school superintendent.

He is an active member and past Worshipful Master of St. Stephens Masonic Lodge and also a member of the Raphael Semmes Camp of Sons of Confederate Veterans.

In 1939 Theodore B. Pearson m. Laura Lee McKee of Leroy. Her father, John Perry McKee, was a native of Wilcox County and her mother was Essie Garris of Leroy. Mrs. T.B. Pearson is a graduate of Huntingdon College, class of 1935 and prior to her marriage taught school for four years at Abbwelle in Henry County. From 1949 until her retirement in 1980 she served as postmaster of Leroy.

The children of Theodore B. and Laura Lee McKee Pearson are: 1. Theodore Bowling, Jr. m. Brenda Morgan of Calhoun County; 2. John Richmond m. Elizabeth Martin Dunn of Mineral Wells, TX; 3. Sarah m. 1st George Adams of Montgomery, 2nd Tom Page of Nashville, TN; and, 4. William Gibbs Beatty m. Florye Smith of Dothan, AL. (By Theodore B. Pearson)

Joseph Moore Pelham, Sr.

Joseph Moore Pelham, Sr. (1848–1929), of Chatom, state senator from the Nineteenth District, 1923, was b. near old St. Stephens, Washington County, January 19, 1848 and d. March 17, 1929. He is the son of Jeptha and Elizabeth Brantley Pelham, the former of Wilcox County, the latter of Washington County; grandson

of William and Lydia Pelham and of David and Sarah Brantley, who moved to AL from SC in 1813 and served with the volunteer army during the Creek Indian War. Senator Pelham was educated in the common schools of Washington and Mobile Counties. He was treasurer of Washington County 1876–1880; sheriff and tax collector when those officers were administered by the same official, 1881–1884; a member of the House of Representatives from his county, 1886; county commissioner, 1911–1915; Board of Equalization 1916–1919. Senator Pelham was a private in Co. A, 1st Battalion, AL Cadets, under Capt. Price Williams, Jr. of Mobile, serving there until after the evacuation of Mobile, when his battalion surrendered at Meridian, MS, in April, 1865. He was a Democrat and served as chairman of his County Executive Committee and as member of the Congressional Committee. He was a Methodist and a Mason. He m. December 20, 1870, at St. Stephens, Ophelia Gordy, the daughter of Elijah H. and Caroline Baker Gordy, and granddaughter of Elijah and Tabitha Melton Gordy, who were m. at St. Stephens in January 1800.

Joseph Moore Pelham, Jr.

Joseph Moore Pelham, Jr. was b. January 19, 1886 in St. Stephens, AL and d. November 13, 1979 in Chatom, AL. He was the son of Joseph Moore and Ophelia Gordy Pelham of St. Stephens. His grandparents were Jeptha V. and Caroline Pelham of Mobile and Judge Elijah and Caroline Gordy of St. Stephens. His father, Joseph Moore Pelham, Sr. was a Confederate veteran and a government employee until he entered politics. He served in both houses of the Alabama Legislature until his retirement. His maternal grandfather, Judge Elijah H. Gordy was probate judge of Washington County for a number of years.

Judge and Mrs. Joseph M. Pelham on their Golden Wedding Anniversary with son, Pierre and daughter, Martha Hurst.

Judge Pelham was educated in Washington County schools, graduated from St. Stephens Academy and attended the University of Alabama, graduating in law in 1907. He began the practice of law in St. Stephens, the county seat of Washington County, and moved to Chatom when the county seat was moved there in 1908. Judge Pelham was county solicitor for Washington County 1914–1920. He was elected circuit solicitor and appointed circuit judge by Governor B.M. Miller. After his appointed term ended, Pelham was elected circuit judge for Washington, Choctaw, and Clarke counties. He retired in 1958, but continued to serve as a supernumerary judge. A lifelong Democrat, Judge Pelham was chairman of the Washington County Democrat Executive Committee 1918–1930. His social affiliation was Kappa Sigma fraternity. He was a Mason and a Shriner.

Pelham engaged in farming, cattle raising, real estate, timber, and mineral businesses. He organized the first conservation committee in Washington County in 1920 for the preservation of game, fish, and timber growing. He was also a member of the Alabama Conservation Advisory Board.

Pelham and three other Chatom men organized the first Methodist Church in Chatom. They financed the church and parsonage, which were constructed by W.M. Pickard, who was pastor. The original church is still in use. Pelham was a trustee and day leader of the church. He served as superintendent of the Sunday school and was teacher of the adult class until his health failed. He was a devoted and dedicated member of the Chatom Methodist Church.

In 1909, Judge Pelham and Judge Wallace Pruitt bought the *Washington County News*, the only newspaper in Washington County, from William A. Moseley of St. Stephens, who had founded it there in the early 1900s. Judge Pelham and Judge Pruitt moved the newspaper operation to Chatom. In 1923, Judge Pelham purchased Pruitt's interest in the paper.

Judge Pelham organized the first baseball club in Washington County in St. Stephens, where he played until he moved to Chatom. He managed the first baseball team for the Chatom Club and also the Washington County High School team until his duties demanded his retirement from sports. In his leisure time, Judge Pelham's hobbies were sports, fishing, and hunting.

Joseph Moore Pelham m. Pearl Blount on January 24, 1925. Pearl Blount Pelham was the daughter of Pierre Estelle and Martha W. Blount. Her paternal

grandparents were James K. and Mary R. Blount and her maternal grandparents were Perry and Virginia M. Williams. James K. "Squire" Blount, as he was known, owned and farmed a large acreage of land, recognized as Blount's Plantation on the Tombigbee River. "Squire" Blount also pioneered in politics, being justice of the peace, sheriff and tax collector of Washington County, all at the same time. He also performed the ceremony that m. him to his last wife. The certificate of marriage is recorded in the office of the Probate Judge of Washington County.

Judge and Mrs. Pelham had three children: 1. Martha Ophelia, who was educated in Washington County schools and graduated from Huntingdon College. She m. Grady Wesley Hurst, Jr. of Chatom on February 1, 1948. They had four daughters: Kay Hurst Walker, Dixie Pelham Hurst, Lora Hurst Hubbard, and Aimee Hurst Maxwell. Mr. Grady W. Hurst, Jr. d. in 1971 after practicing law in Chatom since 1949; 2. Joseph Moore Pelham III d. in an automobile accident at an early age; 3. Pierre Pelham, an attorney, attended several military schools, graduated from the University of Alabama where he was Phi Beta Kappa and served two years in the Korean War. He graduated cum laude from Harvard University in law. He has four children, Joseph Moore Pelham IV, Marc Pruitt Pelham, Pierrette Pelham, and Patrice Pelham.

Judge Pelham had one sister to survive him, Carrie Pelham Pruitt, who is now 101 years old and still going strong with reading, crocheting, and other needlepoint to occupy her time. Carrie Pelham was a schoolteacher in the Washington County schools. She m. Albert D. Pruitt of St. Stephens, AL.

Judge Pelham was a relative of Major John Pelham, who was known as "Gallant" John Pelham.

Judge Pelham lived in Chatom for 71 years. His widow, Pearl Blount Pelham, continues to reside there. Miss Pearl, as Mrs. Pelham is affectionately called, has carried on Judge Pelham's business interests since his death.

Dr. R.H. Peters

Robert Henry Peters was b. in Mobile, AL on January 2, 1870. His parents were Hannah Discher and Carstens Peters.

Educated in Mobile public schools, Dr. Peters was graduated in 1894 from the old Mobile Medical College. He received degrees in pharmacology, surgery, and medicine. He served his internship at Marine Hospital in Mobile.

Dr. R.H. Peters, 1870–1949.

For several years Dr. Peters practiced general medicine in Mobile. In 1901 he was sent by the U.S. Public Health Service to South America to work for prevention of yellow fever and other diseases. He gained much experience while working with Dr. Gorgas. Ill health forced him to retire from the U.S. Health Service after 12 years in South America, and he returned to the United States, setting up practice in Baldwin County for several years.

From Baldwin, Dr. Peters moved to Coden where he practiced general medicine for seven years and then to Washington County where he served for 18 years. While in Washington County, he lived at Wagar, Wagarville, Sunflower, and Cortelyou.

Dr. Peters was his own pharmacist. He was famous for a very effective salve, the formula for which he carried in his head. It was known only as "black salve" and would cure almost any skin infection.

Dr. Peters was a member of an almost extinct breed, in this day, a doctor who made house calls. Many can attest to the fact that he saved their lives.

He retired from practice in 1941 and moved to Mobile to live with his son, Herbert and family.

He was elected secretary of the Mobile County Medical Society in 1894 and served five years. Dr. Peters was also a member of Howard Lodge 69, AF&M, Mobile, and was a 32nd-degree Mason.

He was married to Vivian Payne of Sioux City, IA. Her parents were Ida Ward and James Oscar Payne. They were the parents of four children: 1. Robert H. Peters, Jr. m. Dorothy Harbaugh; 2. Vivian m. first Edwin Erdman, 2nd Porter King; 3. Carlotta m. Charles R. Jordan; and 4. Herbert m. Anice Riggs.

After a long and fruitful life, Dr. Peters d. November 9, 1949. Interment was in Magnolia Cemetery in Mobile. Masonic services were held at the graveside.

Benjamin Franklin Porter

B.F. Porter (1844–1917) was b. in St. Stephens, AL. His father was John C. Porter, of NC who came to St. Stephens as a young man. His mother was Martha Ann Edwards Porter.

In June 1861, B.F. Porter joined the Confederate Army and was 4th Sergeant of Company E "Yancy Rifles." He was in the 11th Alabama Infantry. This regiment fought with the Army of Northern Virginia under General Robert E. Lee and suffered heavy casualities. Of the 1,192 names on the muster rolls only about 125 were present for duty at Appomatox.

Sergeant Porter was captured at the Battle of Sharpsburg and imprisoned at Ft. Delaware for a short time, later being exchanged. While a prisoner, a lady from Baltimore visited the prison and gave him a copy of the New Testament. He carried this testament throughout the rest of the war. It is now in the possession of a grandson, Ben Porter of Leroy, AL. Sergeant Porter was wounded at the Battle of Salem Church, VA but recovered and was again wounded at Rocky Sun, VA, late October of 1864. He was then relieved of duty and sent home.

Soon after the war he m. Mary Eliza Shinn, of Washington County and established his home on the St. Stephens road near Leroy.

In 1880 he was elected probate judge of Washington County, succeeding E.H. Gordy. He served 18 years (reelected in 1886 and in 1892) but lost the election in 1898 to James B. Rawls. It was said of Judge Porter that he never campaigned for office, that he would announce his candidacy and then leave the matter in the hands of others.

Judge Porter d. in 1917 and is buried in the graveyard at the Pine Grove Methodist Church, where he was a member.

The children of B.F. Porter and Mary Eliza Shinn Porter are: 1. Frank W. m. Sallie; 2. Mary; 3. Sarah; 4. Mattie; 5. Thomas Lee m. Cecelia Claudeen Lambert; 6. Jimmie Woodfin m. Bessie Haven; 7. Davis d. in infancy. Mary, Sarah, and Mattie d. at early ages.

Dennis Porter

Dennis Porter, b. November 4, 1914, is the son of Frank and Eren Porter of Choctaw County.

Mr. Porter practiced law in Washington County at Chatom for thirty-three and a half years. He retired in December 1979.

Mr. Porter was city attorney for the town of Chatom for over thirty years and handled all the legal work for the incorporation of Chatom as a town. He served one term in the Alabama State Senate representing Washington, Choctaw, and Clarke counties, 1958–1962. He also served one term as representative of Choctaw county in the State Legislature in 1942–1956. He was county attorney for Washington County about ten years.

Mr. Porter m. Lila W. Watters, b. June 25, 1919, daughter of Rinaldo M. and Beulah Jordan Watters of Selma, AL. The Porters are the parents of two daughters Erin (Mrs. Christopher C. Dean), and Ann Louise Porter.

Dennis and Lila and daughters were Methodist and were active in all phases of educational, civic, religious, and social functions of Chatom.

Lila taught in the Chatom Public School for 28 years and retired in June 1981. The Porters along with Howard Moss (dec.), former county agent, helped to organize the Washington County Public Library.

Dennis and Lila now live in Fairhope, AL, where they plan to spend their retirement years.

John L. Porter

John L. Porter, a native of Headland, Henry County, came to Chatom in the late summer of 1945 to assume the position of principal of Washington County High School, where he served for 29 years.

Mr. Porter was a graduate of Headland High School and attended Troy State University, where he received his B.S. degree.

He taught in Henry County for several years before entering the Army Air Corps. He served his country for three years, and after his discharge he served one term in the State Legislature.

He received his M.A. degree from Peabody College, Nashville, TN, and attended the University of Alabama, where he worked on his AA certification.

Mr. Porter's years as principal were marked with many highlights. One of the first was formation of a school band and music program. The band, under the direction of G.H. Gavin, was started during Mr. Porter's first year as principal. It was the first band at W.C.H.S. in many years.

The W.C.H.S. football team won State Championships in 1954 and again in 1964. They also went to state playoffs for two other years.

Under Mr. Porter's able guidance, the school grew in enrollment, faculty, facilities, and curriculum. During the early sixties, a new elementary classroom building, a gym, and lunchroom were built.

When in 1965 W.C.H.S. suffered its worst disaster, the burning of the main building, he worked diligently and led the school and community through the trials of constructing a new building.

With his leadership, understanding, and cooperation with the County Board of Education, the school was integrated smoothly and without incident.

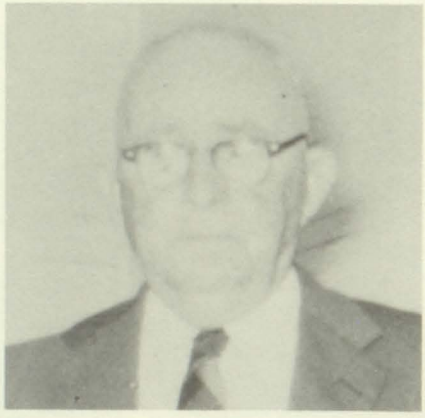
While serving as principal, Mr. Porter was active in many civic affairs of the town. He was a charter member of the Chatom Kiwanis Club and promoted all worthwhile community projects.

Professor Porter, as he is affectionately known, retired in 1974 and now resides with his sister, Mrs. Cecil Griffin, in Headland.

Mr. Porter sends the following message: "I enjoyed my experience at Chatom. The parents and students were considerate and thankful. The whole community helped to make the school an institution in every way. I shall always cherish the opportunity to work for and with such fine citizens. I wish everyone success and happiness."

Mr. Porter served as principal at W.C.H.S. longer than any other principal in the school's 62-year history.

To him, the citizens of Chatom, all surrounding school communities, and the former students of W.C.H.S. say "Thank you for 29 wonderful and fruitful years."



B.C. Pringle

B. Clifford Pringle was b. June 25, 1885 in Sims Chapel, AL and lived there until his death in 1961. His parents were William Green Pringle and Virginia Phoebe Johnston who came to AL from Coker's Chapel, MS. Mr. Pringle was a large landowner, farmed, raised cattle, and operated a turpentine still.

He served for fifteen years on the AL Electric Board of Andalusia and was instrumental in obtaining electric power in this county. He was a director of Citronelle State Bank from 1952 until his death in 1961. He was a charter member of Citronelle Masonic Lodge and received a 50-year pin from the Lodge and Eastern Star Chapter.

Mr. Pringle was a member of Liberty Baptist Church in Fairford, and played an active role in the church erected there in 1946.

He m. Addie C. Johnston, daughter of John and Annie Belle Harris. There were five children: Ormand Gray; Ruth P. Eldridge (dec.); Grace P. Sullivan; B. Clifford, Jr.; and Anita Belle P. Smith. (By Mrs. Davis Henson, Jr.)

Mrs. Albert Pruitt "Miss Carrie"

Mrs. Carrie Pruitt of Chatom, who will observe her 100th birthday anniversary Saturday, has outlived almost 20 U.S. Presidents, plus her husband and other close relatives.

Mrs. Pruitt, b. during the administration of President Rutherford B. Hays, has lived during the terms of 21 Presidents, including Jimmy Carter. Mrs. Pruitt had been a source of inspiration to many people, both as a schoolteacher in her younger days and as a cheerful, optimistic resident of the Nursing Home.

"Miss Carrie" Pruitt celebrates her 100th birthday. Hiller Dickerson, Administrator of Washington County Hospital, presents her with gifts, April 26, 1980.

The daughter of Joseph Moore and Ophelia Gordy Pelham, Sr., formerly taught all grades in a one-room schoolhouse. She formerly taught a few people who also live at the Nursing Home now.

Mrs. Pruitt was in her twenties when she started

teaching school, and she was thirty-nine when she married. Her husband was forty-six. They courted for seventeen years, but delayed in marrying because her husband supported his parents and siblings.

Asked about her teaching days, Mrs. Pruitt says "I was a really strict schoolteacher. I whipped one little girl one time, and I promised never to do it again.

"I tried to be firm with them, and I tried not to let anything get by me. Some of my students were older than me. At dinner time, I would go outside and play with them like I was a little girl. The boys and girls were just fine.

"I taught all grades. I didn't lecture, because they learned it in a book. I taught one grade at a time. School lasted from 8 to 4."

Asked why she has lived to be 100 years of age, Mrs. Pruitt said "I've never had anything to worry me. I've had a good family life. I married a good man. My family supported me and loved me."

Some of the many changes she has noticed are the change from horse and buggy transportation to automobiles and trucks, the advent of electricity, and the invention of telephones. Many years ago, the only way to go to Mobile was by boat, and the trip sometimes consumed the greater part of two days. If lighting or weather were poor at night, the boat would be tied up for the night. Streetcars were the mode of transportation in Mobile, which was then a small city.

Mrs. Pruitt first saw an automobile at St. Stephens, where she formerly lived, and she remembers when the first train came through Jackson.

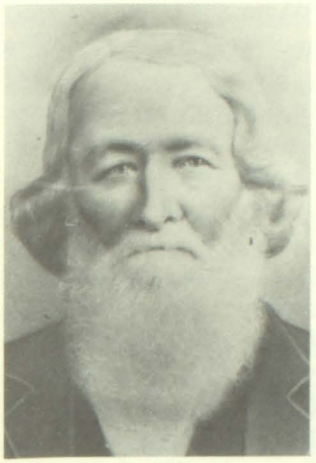
She was m. in 1919, and she and her husband moved to Chatom in 1946, she recalls with a sharp mind. Her husband was a farmer. The couple had no children.

She also recalls that "At St. Stephens we used to have a party every Friday night. We played many games in the yard. We enjoyed square dancing, too. Those were good old times."

Mrs. Pruitt was asked how one can make friends who last 100 years. Her answer was "I never was a person to go around and talk about people and criticize people, because they had the same right to criticize me. I try to live a good, clean life."

She was asked what it's like to live in a nursing home. "It's just like being home to me," she said. "But I don't have anything to do. My bed is made up for me and my food is cooked for me. I never did like to cook.

"I read and crochet a lot. I want to crochet a rug to put in front of a settee. I want to start after I'm 100." Note: Miss Carrie died in 1981. (By Frank Harwell)



John A. Richardson, Sr.

John A. Richardson, b. in 1816, was the son of John and Lucinda Bassett Richardson. John Richardson was a ginwright who migrated from GA and entered land near St. Stephens. He was a planter on a large scale and was a charter member of the St. Stephens Masonic Lodge.

John A. was the grandson of Thomas Bassett Jr., who was the son of Thomas and Lucy Bassett. The Bassett family were among the earliest settlers of the area that became Washington County. Two creeks in Washington and one in Clarke County are place namesakes of this pioneer family whose first American home was in VA.

John A. and Orra Nannette Roberts were m. in 1851. Orra Nannette, b. 1825, d. 1896, was the daughter of Joseph P. and Rebecca Sullivan Roberts. Her mother, Rebecca, was the daughter of Thomas Sullivan. John and Orra were the parents of four sons and one daughter:

1. John A. Jr. m. Sarah Augusta Sullivan; 2. Henry Bassett m. Mary Stribling; 3. Abner m. Eva Lewis; 4. Joseph Pryor was a medical doctor; and 5. Orra Rebecca m. Benjamin H. Onderdonk.

John A. d. in 1901. He is buried in the family cemetery located on the property that he homesteaded at the age of 18. Many other family members are buried there.

John A. Richardson, Jr.

John A. Richardson, Jr., b. August 24, 1852 in Washington County, AL, was the eldest son of Orra Nannette Roberts and John A. Richardson Sr. He grew up in the Rutan community and was a carpenter by trade.

In 1876 he homesteaded in the area later known as

Wagar. He built the first store there and gave the community the name of "Shu-Fly."

He was m. first to Florence Sullivan, the daughter of Gibeon J. Sullivan and Susan Lane. After her death he m. her sister, Sarah "Sallie" A. Sullivan on December 29, 1880.

They were the parents of ten children: 1. Joseph Lloyd (1882–1955) m. Jessie Blair; 2. Lillie Estelle (1883–1916) m. George Lane; 3. Hiram Lee "Pete" (1885–1960) m. Mary V. Sullivan; 4. John Andrew (1889–1955) m. Annie Wheat; 5. Mark (1891–d. 3 wks.); 6. Lula A. (1893–d. 6 wks.); 7. Carroll Carlos (1894–1965) m. first Maude Clifton, 2nd m. Lula Watkins; 8. Florence Nannette (1896) m. Grady M. Williams; 9. Maude A. (1898–1902) and 10. Nellie B. (1898–d. 3 mos.) were twins.

In the late 1880s the family moved to the community of Richardson Station, later known as Cortelyou. John A. built the first general merchandise store in this community. He operated the store and was also a farmer and timber man.

In 1898 he was elected commissioner of District One in Washington County. During his term of office the bridge across Armstrong Creek on Richardson Station Road was constructed. The specifications, which he drew up, read in part: "The flooring to be all heart pitch pine and spiked down with 20 penny nails. All timbers to be well hewn and heart pitch pine, all work to be done in workmanship manner."

In 1899 he was appointed postmaster of Richardson post office and served until Feb. 8, 1902.

His wife, Sallie, d. July 7, 1900, during the typhoid fever epidemic. He d. March 6, 1905.

John A. Richardson

John Andrew Richardson, b. Sept. 5, 1890, d. June 21, 1950, was the son of Henry Bassett and Mary Stribling Richardson. Maternal grandparents were Mr. and Mrs. William Stribling, paternal grandparents were John A. and Orra Nanette Roberts Richardson. He was the great grandson of Thomas and Lucy Bassett, who were among the earliest settlers of Washington County. The Striblings and Richardsons were also early settlers.

John A. Richardson m. Addie Mae Morris Onderdonk of Macon, GA, adopted by Benjamin and Orra Rebecca Richardson Onderdonk in 1903.

John Andrew Richardson was a progressive businessman. After the death of his parents, Mary and Henry B. Richardson, who resided in the Rutan community, he inherited the home place, and through hard work and a progressive mind, he labored to improve this property and developed it into a vast farm operation.

Photography was his first business venture. Although on a small scale, this business grew to include a dark room and other professional equipment. He established a gristmill and feed mill near his home, which he later moved to Chatom and operated until 1945.

Seeing a need for entertainment among young and old alike, he purchased the first theatre film and projector seen in this area and showed films in schools, legion halls or other gathering places in Washington County, charging a small fee for viewing the movies.

Richardson's Ice Plant, 1927.

This pioneer began the first ice plant in Washington County in 1920. The first ice was transported to Chatom on the AT&N Railroad from Mobile by train. The ice was then carried by horse and wagon to a small building that he had converted into an ice storage house, where it was packed in sawdust prior to delivery. Jack and Will Dykes were his first helpers in hauling the ice to the ice house.

As time passed, he saw a need for manufacturing ice; he built the first brick building in 1927 and began operation in 1928. This house was operated with

crude oil for refrigeration. Monroe Thompson was the first engineer at this plant. Tom Richardson and John C. Furr followed in this position in later years.

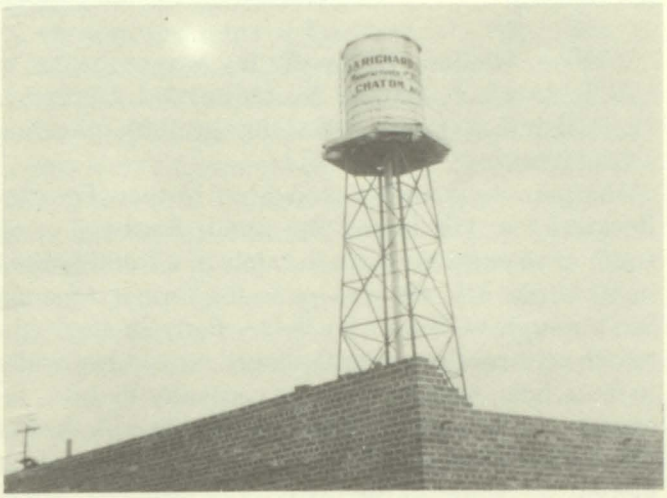
Ice was delivered to county citizens for ice boxes and/or to be packed in smokehouses in sawdust; thus everyone began enjoying iced tea and homemade ice cream. One hundred pounds of ice sold for $1. This was the first and only ice plant in Washington County, and it opened a new era for its citizenry.

Realizing even a greater demand for ice, in 1944, Mr. Richardson built a second and larger plant and began its operation in 1946 with electricity. A third plant was constructed at McIntosh in 1948, and operations began in 1950.

Another first for Mr. Richardson was the erection of the first water system in the Town of Chatom. It was in 1935–36 that he built the "modern" water system. He later sold this franchise to the Town of Chatom in 1950.

In 1935, another first was erected on Main Street in the town of Chatom. A two-story brick building housed the largest restaurant in this area and was operated by his wife, Mrs. Addie Richardson, and daughter, Mildred, Mrs. Tom Richardson.

Also in this building was the first cash and carry grocerytype store; it was operated by L.G. DeVan. The building boasted 20 office rooms upstairs. Among those occupying these offices were Scott and Porter,



Mr. and Mrs. John A. Richardson built the tank for the first modern Water System for Chatom in 1935.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Richardson's building provided for office space, restaurant and grocery store, 1935.

RICHARDSON'S CAFE, picture taken in 1940s. Counter, front to back: Monroe Goldman, Jack Schell, Louis Henson, ____, A.D. Britton, Ormond Platt, ____, ____, Dr. Joe Bill Blount: left side, front to back: Rufus Dickey, ____, ____Jordan, Doc Sullivan, Mrs. Elizabeth Moss; behind counter: Mildred Richardson, Glo Ethel Richardson, Willie Miller, Vivian Williams Beech. Courtesy of Mrs. Addie Richardson.

attorneys; Dr. Joe Blount, dentist; The Washington County Extension Service; J. Emmett Wood, chiropractor; State Highway Department; Draft Board; and living quarters for Mildred and Tom.

This building burned in April, 1948. However, Mrs. Richardson and Mildred rebuilt the structure immediately and reopened in September, 1948.

At this time, the DeVans built a new building across the railroad tracks for their grocery, and Marvin and Willard Reed established Reed's Grocery in the building now housing the *Call-News Dispatch*. The new building was updated and rebuilt on a more modern scale.

Mrs. Addie Richardson retired in 1955, selling her interest to her daughter, Mildred. The restaurant was still operated under the name of Richardson's Restaurant until Mildred's retirement in 1966 from the restaurant business.

Mr. Richardson made several blueprints of various inventions but never received patents on them. Two items were the phonograph and a corn stalk chopper. Truly a Washington County pioneer, his business ventures were always in the interest of helping to build the town of Chatom.

Mr. Richardson was m. twice. To him and Mrs. Addie Richardson were b. five daughters: twins Mildred and Maude, Nanette, Bessie and Berniece. In his second marriage to Kathleen Carrage were b. one son and three daughters: John Douglas, Virginia Faye, Linda Carol, and Sandra. Linda Carol died in infancy.

Daughters Mildred and Bessie are also deceased. His first wife, Mrs. Addie Richardson, lovingly known by many as "Granny Richardson," lives in Chatom.

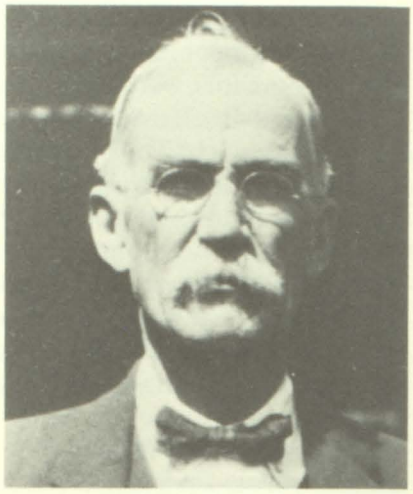
Warren Eugene Roberts

Warren Eugene Roberts was b. in McIntosh, AL, August 12, 1948. He is the son of Napoleon and Retha B. Roberts, Sr., and grandson of Osborne and Maggie Roberts, Sr., and Dan and Lurenda Nelson.

Mr. Roberts taught eleven years at Leroy High School. He is a member of St. Union Baptist Church, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, NASSP, AASSP, AEA, NEA, and WCIA.

He is m. to Dorothy J. Reed, daughter of Hiram and Idella Reed. They are the parents of six children: Mark, April, Adrian, Michael, Jamelle, and Warren Roberts.

Mr. Roberts now serves as principal of McIntosh High School, McIntosh, AL.



Nathan Franklin Rockwell, Jr.

Nathan Franklin Rockwell, Jr., was a native of Quitman, MS, b. January 28, 1861 and d. December 21, 1927, in Leakesville, MS at the age of 66, following a brief illness.

His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Franklin Rockwell, Sr. His father, the senior Rockwell came south at an early age from the state of CT and located in Quitman, MS. He was m. to the former Amanda Scarborough of Bayou La Batre. Early in the eighteenth century the senior Rockwell moved his family to State Line, MS, and being a carpenter by trade he engaged in the construction business. The Methodist Church at State Line and a number of dwellings built by him still stand in the town today. The N.F. Rockwell, Sr., home place was destroyed by fire in the 1940s.

The junior Rockwell was a millwright by trade and built several mills in South AL including the Vinegar Bend Lumber Company, sawmill, and the Turner Lumber Company at Dwight, AL. The Vinegar Bend Lumber Co. was said to be one of the largest in the South during its operation.

Mr. Rockwell was a Master Mason and was instrumental in acquiring a charter on December 4, 1912 for the Vinegar Bend Masonic Lodge No. 761, F & AM. He was the lodge's first worshipful master and served in that capacity and other offices in the order. He stood tall among his fellowmen and was highly respected as well by his fellow Masons. He was also instrumental in building and organizing the Vinegar Bend Methodist Church in 1908 shortly after moving to Vinegar Bend in 1907, from Dwight, AL. Rev. I.W. Chalker, who spent his last days in Citronelle, was a Methodist Evangelist. He came to Vinegar Bend at the invitation of Mr. Rockwell and was a guest in the Rockwell home. He assisted in organizing the church.

After the Vinegar Bend Lumber Co. closed, Mr.

Rockwell was employed with Rose and Berry Lumber Co. in Leakesville, MS. He was a skilled mechanic and was mill foreman and saw filer at the plant in Leakesville until his death on November 21, 1927. He was also a mathematician capable of assisting college students with high levels of math.

A close friend had this to say about him, "Outwardly his bearing was marked with the grace and dignity of a Prince, inwardly he was richly endowed with graces and virtues which marked him as a devout Christian man. He enjoyed rare conversation gifts which made him an able and uplifting entertainer."

Mr. Rockwell's wife was the former Ruth Jane Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Lovic Thompson, residents of Koenton, AL. They were m. in State Line, MS, on February 2, 1882.

Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell were the parents of nine children, all deceased, two of whom died in infancy. Others were 1.Clement Nathaniel; 2.Clarence Franklin "Jake"; 3. Lovic Eugene; 4. Vern Allen; 5. Woodie Ruth, m. George Elvin Alday; 6. Ouida Mable, m. Samuel Porter Jones; 7. Jeanette Elizabeth m. Lawrence E. Deas; Lovic Eugene, first m. Mildred Elizabeth Dees (dec.), second m. Margaret Elizabeth Conerly Rockwell who survives him and lives in Citronelle, AL; Vern Allen m. Dorothy McRae who survives him and lives in Brent, AL.

Mr. Rockwell's grandchildren are Woodie Ruth Alday, m. George Burney Dickey and lives in Mobile; Gena Ruth Jones (dec.) m. James E. Trentham, who lives in Eutaw; Nathan E. Rickwell (dec.); Ouida Elizabeth Rockwell (dec.); Dr. Lovic Eugene Rockwell, Jr., m. Mary Elizabeth Williams, live in Daphne; Margaret Jeanette Rockwell Wood (div.) lives in Citronelle; Nathan Franklin Rockwell III m. Cheryl Moore, live in Mobile; Claire Anita Rockwell m. James Leamon Carner, Jr., live in Moncks Corner, SC; Joseph Allen Rockwell m. Fredna Boyles, live in Norcross, GA; Mary Dorothy Rockwell, m. Joseph A. Zoghby, live in Mobile.

Upon Mr. Rockwell's passing a close friend stated that the grand old gentleman met his death as calmly as "one who wraps the draperies of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

His funeral services were held from the State Line Methodist Church. Burial was in the family plot beside his wife who had preceded him in death on June 1, 1925.

Masonic graveside services were held and interment was in the State Line Cemetery. His sons and sons-in-law were active pallbearers and his Masonic Lodge brethren were honorary pallbearers.

Silas Scarbrough, Jr.

Silas Scarbrough, Jr., b. ca. 1820 in GA, d. between 1890 and 1900; his wife Mary Ann Johnson, b. ca. 1832 in GA, d. ca. 1900. Silas had come with his father to Clarke County, AL ca. 1830 and brought his wife and several children with him. His father was Silas, Sr., and mother was Mary (?) both b. in SC. Silas, Sr., later m. Sarah Stinson of Clarke County. Silas had six children: Eleanor, Fredrick, Maxfield, Silas, Jr., Jeff, and John. These children settled in Clarke County, Washington County and MS.

The family of Silas and Mary Ann Johnson Scarbrough, Jr., were early residents of Yellow Pine community. Their children were: 1. Elizabeth m. J.G. Wilkens; 2. Andrew Joseph m. Harriett Elizabeth Hays; 3. Elvina "Vina" m. 1st. Henry Harris, 2nd a Brown, and 3rd. Samuel Kelly; 4. Benjamin F. "Ben" m. Martha Pate; 5. Nancy Jane m. John William Loper; 6. James Albert "Jim" m. Henrietta Lee; 7. William Silas "Bud" m. Elizabeth Kelly; and 8. Anna E. "Sis" m. Dan Ingram.

The family of Andrew Joseph and Harriett E. Hays Scarbrough remained in the Yellow Pine area and raised their children there, only one of whom remained—Joseph Brown Scarbrough b. Apr. 2, 1878 d. Oct. 16, 1955 m. Mar. 24, 1900, Pearlee Givens b. Nov. 30, 1884 d. Apr. 17, 1962, daughter of Sampson and Ester Watkins Givens. They had eight children: 1. Theo m. Lillian Williams; 2. Lillian m. Johnny Brewster; 3. Alice m. Rev. Hubert Loper; 4. Maudie d. young; 5. Pinkie d. young; 6. Alex Joseph m. Mrs. Georgia Enlow Rawlings; 7. William Coleman m. Ora Dee Lathan; and 8. Lloyd m. Gussie (?).

Joseph "Joe" Brown worked in the sawmill at Yellow Pine, Fruitdale, and Tibbie. While working in Yellow Pine he broke his leg and was unable to return to work, because his leg became crippled, but he continued filing saws at his home in the Laton Hill community on the Lathan Forks Road until his death of a heart attack in 1955.

Alex Joseph Scarbrough

Alex Joseph Scarbrough, known as A.J., was b. April 25, 1913, in Yellow Pine, AL, son of Joseph "Joe" Brown and Pearlee Givens Scarbrough. A.J.'s grandparents were Andrew Joseph and Harriett Elizabeth Hayes Scarbrough and Sampson Collie and Ester Watkins Givens; great-grandparents were Silas and Mary Ann Johnson Scarbrough and William Thomas and Mary Jane Brown Givens.

A.J. and Bill Scarbrough, brothers. This picture was taken in England during WWII where they happened to meet in a restaurant.

A.J. lived a typical boy's life of the times. About 1930, he was called into the ministry at the age of seventeen. He preached in several churches as a supply preacher.

A.J. enlisted in the Army January 8, 1938 at Ft. McClellan, AL, was assigned to Co. A, 14th Infantry, did a two-year hitch and was discharged May 26, 1940. He reenlisted May 27, 1940 at Ft. Moultrie, SC and was assigned to Co. K, 22nd Infantry.

War was declared with Japan and Germany. A.J. left Kilmer, NJ, January 17, 1944, enroute to Liverpool, England and arrived there January 30, 1944, taking a train to South Brent, England. He stayed there until May 15th and went to Torbay, England.

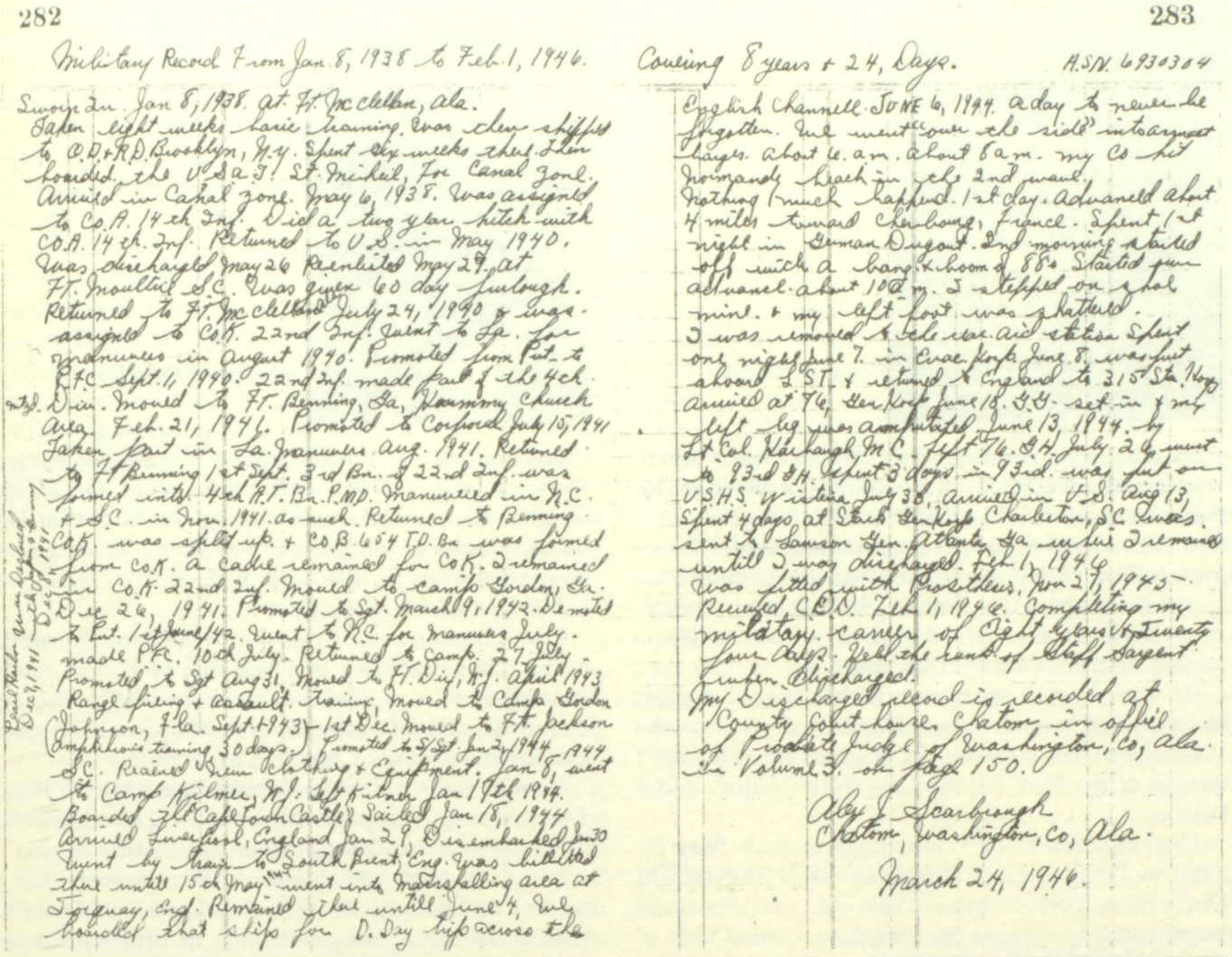
On arriving in England A.J. and a brother William Coleman "Bill" met by chance in a restaurant. They had a short visit together, had their picture taken together, and then went their separate ways. A.J. took a ship for the "D-Day" trip across the English Channel. On June 6, 1944, he advanced into France, about four miles towards Cherburg, and the next day he stepped on a shoe mine and his left foot was shattered. Someone carried him to a trench and there he lay in pain for days until the medics came by to pick up the wounded. He was thought dead because he wasn't moving or making a sound. He was finally able to move and was carried to a hospital in France. Gangrene had set up in his leg, and it was amputated June 13, 1944. He was transferred to several hospitals before coming back to the states. When he was discharged from the army February 1, 1946, he was in the Lawson General Hospital, Atlanta, GA, from which he was also discharged. When discharged he was staff sergeant.

He went back into the ministry upon returning home. November 6, 1948, he m. Mrs. Georgia Mae Enlow Rawlings, the mother of Mrs. Louis C. (Barbara) Waddell, Mrs. Bennie E. (Elizabeth) Clarke, and Kenneth Rawlings. On December 26, 1948 he was licensed to preach by Rev. J.W. Singly of Wagar, AL. He preached in many of the churches of the county, filling in as supply pastor, and preached several revivals. A.J. and Georgia had two children: Mrs. Lester L. (Patricia) Crager and Mrs. Terance A. (Christine) Fescina.

A.J. died of a heart attack at home during the night of September 17, 1963 and is buried in the Laton Hill Cemetery.

Military Record From Jan. 8, 1938–Feb. 1, 1946.

Sworn in Jan. 8, 1938 at Ft. McClellan, Al. Taken eight weeks basic training, was then shipped to O.D. & R.D. Brooklyn, N.Y. Spent six weeks there, Then boarded the U.S.A.T. St. Micheil, for Canal Zone. Arrived in Canal Zone May 6, 1938. Was assigned to Co. A. 14th Inf. Did a two year hitch with Co. A. 14th Inf. Returned to U.S. in May 1940. Was discharged May 26, re-enlisted May 27 at Ft. Moultrie, S.C. Was given 60 day furlough. Returned to Ft. McCllan, Al. July 24, 1940 and was assigned to Co. K. 22nd Inf. Went to La. for maneuvers in Aug. 1940. Promoted from Pvt. to P.F.C. Sept. 1, 1940. 22nd Inf. made part of the 4th mtzd. Div. moved to Ft. Benning, Ga. Harmmy Church area Feb. 21, 1941. Promoted to Corporal July 15, 1941. Taken part in La. Maneuvers Aug. 1941. Returned to Ft. Benning 1st Sept. 3rd Bn. of 22nd Inf. was formed into 4th A.T. Bn. P.M.D. Maneuvered in N.C. and S.C. in Nov. 1941 as such. Returned to Benning Co. K. was split up and Co. B. 654 T.D. Bn. was formed from Co. K. and remained for Co. K. I remained in Co. K. 22nd Inf. Moved to Camp Gordon, Ga. Dec. 26, 1941. Promoted to Sgt. Mar. 9, 1942. Demoted to Pvt. 1st June 1942. went to N.C. for maneuvers July made P.F.C. 10th July. returned to Camp 27 July Promoted to Sgt. Aug. 31, moved to Ft. Dix, J.J. April, 1943, Range fireing and assault training, moved to Camp Gordon (Johnson, Fla. Sept. 1943, amphibious training, 30 days) 1st Dec. moved to Ft. Jackson, promoted to S/Sgt. Jan. 2, 1944, S.C. Received new clothing and equipment. Jan. 8 went to Camp Kilmer, J.J. Left Kilmer Jan. 17, 1944. Boarded the "Capetown Castle" sailed Jan. 18, 1944. Arrived Liverpool, England Jan. 29, Disembarked Jan. 30 went by train to South Brent, Eng. was billitted there until 15th May, 1944 went into Marshalling area at Sorquay, Eng. Remained there until June 4, we boarded that ship for D.Day trip across the English Channell. June 6, 1944 a day to never be forgotten. We went "over the side" into assault barges. About 6 a.M., about 8 a.m. my co. hit Normandy Beach in



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Military Record from Jan 8, 1938 to Feb 1, 1946.

Sworn in Jan 8, 1938 at Ft McClellan, Ala.
Taken eight weeks basic training. Was then shipped to C.D. & R.D. Brooklyn, N.Y. Spent six weeks there. Then boarded the U.S.A.T. St. Michel, for Canal Zone. Arrived in Canal Zone May 6, 1938. Was assigned to Co. A. 14th Inf. Did a two year hitch with Co. A. 14th Inf. Returned to U.S. in May 1940. Was discharged May 26 Reenlisted May 29 at Ft. Moultrie S.C. Was given 60 day furlough. Returned to Ft. McClellan July 24, 1940 & was assigned to Co. K. 22nd Inf. Went to La. for maneuvers in August 1940. Promoted from Pvt. to PFC. Sept. 1, 1940. 22nd Inf. made part of the 4th Inf. Div. Moved to Ft. Benning, Ga. Manning Church Area Feb. 21, 1941. Promoted to Corporal July 15, 1941 Taken part in La. maneuvers Aug. 1941. Returned to Ft Benning 1st Sept. 3rd Bn. of 22nd Inf. was formed into 4th R.T. Bn. P.M.P. Maneuvered in N.C. & S.C. in Nov. 1941. as such. Returned to Benning Co. F. was split up. & Co. B. 654 T.D. Bn was formed from Co. K. a cadre remained for Co. K. I remained in Co. K. 22nd Inf. Moved to Camp Gordon, Ga. Dec 24, 1941. Promoted to Sgt. March 9, 1942. Demoted to Pvt. 1st June/42 Went to N.C. for maneuvers July. made PFC. 10th July. Returned to camp. 27 July. Promoted to Sgt Aug 31. Moved to Ft. Dix, N.J. April 1943 Range firing & assault training. Moved to Camp Gordon Johnson, Fla. Sept. 1943 - 1st Dec. Moved to Ft. Jackson Amphibious training 30 days. Promoted to S/Sgt Jan 2/1944 1944 S.C. Rearmed Drew Clothing & Equipment. Jan 8, went to Camp Kilmer, N.J. Left Hitch Jan 19th 1944. Boarded HMT Cape Town Castle & Sailed Jan 18, 1944 Arrived Liverpool, England Jan 29 Disembarked Jan 30 Went by train to South Brent, Eng. Was billeted there until 15th May when went into marshalling area at Torquay, Eng. Remained there until June 4, 1944 Loaded LST ships for D. Day trip across the

Discharged from Army Dec 1, 1941

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Covering 8 years & 24 Days. A.S.N. 6930304

English Channell. JUNE 6, 1944. a day to never be forgotten. We went "over the side" into assault barges. about 6 a.m. about 8 a.m. my Co hit Normandy beach in the 2nd wave. Nothing much happened 1st day. Advanced about 4 miles toward Cherbourg, France. Spent 1st night in German Dugout. 2nd morning started off with a bang & boom of 88's Started our advance about 10 a.m. I stepped on shoe mine & my left foot was shattered. I was removed to the war-aid station. Spent one night June 7. in Evac Hospital, June 8 was put aboard LST & returned to England to 315 Sta. Hosp. Arrived at 76 Gen. Hosp. June 10, GG set in & my left leg was amputated June 13, 1944. by Lt Col. Harhaugh, M.C. Left 76. G.H. July 26 went to 93rd G.H. Spent 3 days in 93rd. was put on V.S.H.S. Wisteria July 30, arrived in U.S. Aug 13, Spent 4 days at Stark Gen. Hosp. Charleston, S.C. was sent to Lawson Gen. Atlanta Ga. where I remained until I was discharged. Feb. 1, 1946 Was fitted with Prosthesis. Nov 27, 1945 - Received C.D.C. Feb. 1, 1946. Completing my military career of Eight Years & Twenty Four days. Held the rank of Staff Sargent when discharged.
My Discharged record is recorded at County Court house Chatom in office of Probate Judge of Washington, Co, Ala. in Volume 3. on page 150.

Alex J. Scarbrough
Chatom, Washington, Co, Ala.

March 24, 1946.

Record written by Alex J. Scarbrough while in hospital recuperating.

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Alex J. Scarbrough
Chatom, Washington Co. Al.
March 24, 1946

Fritz Eugene Schell

Fritz Eugene Schell, son of John Clarence and Harriett Victoria Dees Schell, was b. at Loper, AL on July 2, 1907 and moved to Chatom at one year of age where he lived until his death on January 19, 1970.

He m. Ethel Bernice Henson on May 26, 1929 at the home of the bride in Chatom. This ceremony was performed by Rev. Curtis Stamps.

During the early years of his business career, Fritz

Fritz E. Schell

John Clarence Schell

worked with his brother, John Thomas "Jack" Schell, who operated Henson Motors Ford Dealership. He then entered the field of politics. Fritz was elected to four successive six-year terms as tax assessor of Washington County. He ran unopposed for this office for two of the terms. Fritz d. during his last term of office. His wife, Bernice H. Schell, was appointed to fill the remaining three years of that last term.

He was an avid sportsman with a special interest in baseball. He served for a number of years on the Washington County Board of Registration. He was a deacon of the First Baptist Church of Chatom and a Mason.

Their children were: 1. Fritz Eugene, Jr., b. May 27, 1931, m. Penny Ferrel Coley, daughter of Ira Ford and Dovie Davis Coley or Moundville, AL, two sons: Fritz Eugene, III b. August 16, 1960 and Keith Coley b. August 27, 1963; 2. John Clarence, II b. August 4, 1936, m. Merry Ann Warrick, daughter of W. Brigham and Ola Graham Warrick of Chatom, three children: Claren Gay, b. June 4, 1961, Wiley Curt b. September 21, 1963 and Eva Cecile b. April 4, 1965; 3. Sidney Henson b. May 13, 1938, m. Roxie Ann Dickey, daughter of Lloyd and Tommie Wilkins Dickey of Chatom, one child, Pamela Ann, b. August 30, 1967.

John Clarence Schell

John Clarence Schell was b. in Grand Bay, AL on November 13, 1872, d. July 10, 1941. His parents were John William Schell, b. December 3, 1837 in Brownsville, PA, d. November 22, 1904; and Mary Elizabeth Priest, b. January 27, 1840 and d. October 6, 1917. She was from Marion, AL. His paternal grandparents were Robert Schell, b. April 1, 1811 in VA; and Sarah, b. December 5, 1813, in PA.

His mother was postmistress at Grand Bay, AL for about 34 years where she also ran a store. His father fought with Federal troops during the Civil War. He was wounded at the Battle of Raymond, MS and was discharged May 6, 1866. Following this he served as U.S. Marshall for many yeras.

John Clarence came to Washington County to work in the timber industry. It is said that he had as many yoke of oxen as any individual in the county during this early period. During his later years he also served as a foreman for the Chatom CCC Camp.

He met and m. Harriett Victoria Dees May 13, 1898. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dave Henson. Her parents were Thomas Dees and Martha Burch.

John Clarence and Harriett Victoria were early settlers of Chatom, AL. He was baptized March 8, 1876 at Trinity Episcopal Church in Mobile, but he later joined the Chatom Baptist Church. He was a Mason. He served on the Equalization Board of Washington County for many years.

Their children were: 1. John Thomas "Jack" m. Virgie Ellene Henson; 2. Mary Ethel m. Robert Chester Jenkins; 3. Maude Pearl m. M.L. Smith, Jr.; 4. Fritz Eugene m. Ethel Bernice Henson; and 5. Stella Dorothy m. Davis Minor Henson.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard G. Scott

Howard G. Scott, b. 1911 and d. December 27, 1978, was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. C.D. Scott of Yellow Pine, AL.

Howard was educated in the schools of the county and was a graduate of Washington County High School and the University of AL Law School. He practiced law in Chatom for many years with partner, Dennis Porter, formerly of Choctaw County.

Howard m. Elizabeth Conerly b. 1917 and d. 1973, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H.L. Conerly of Jackson, AL. Betty, as she was known to all, was also a graduate of the University of AL Law School and served for several years as court reporter for Washington County. After their marriage in 1941 the Scotts made Chatom their home. They were the parents of one daughter, Julia (Mrs. Don Borgas), of Palo Alto, CA.

The Scotts' contributions to, investment in, and commitment to the town of Chatom and the county will long be remembered. The public school, the hospital, the library, the county Red Cross Chapter and other organizations as well as numerous individuals were recipients of the generosity of their time and encouragement as well as their financial aid. Betty's glass collection is on loan to the Washington County Museum.

The Scotts were members of the Chatom Baptist Church.

John Shute

John Shute, mail carrier residing at St. Stephens in the Mississippi Territory, was notified on October 29, 1816 by Col. Return J. Meigs, postmaster general of the United States, that he had appointed George S. Gaines, Esq., postmaster at the Choctaw trading house, "Where you will please deliver the mail - You shall receive a fair compensation for your increased ride." At the same time, he notified James S. Lyon, postmaster at St. Stephens, that he had appointed Mr. Gaines "P.M." at Choctaw trading house.

An interesting reference to the delivery of mail at the New Choctaw trading house is the Postmaster General's letter of February 18, 1817—written to Mr. Lewis Joslin who was doubtless the "M.C." (mail carrier) at Nashville, TN. He says, "Sir, you can leave Chickasaw the first Saturday in the month and every fourth Saturday thereafter at 6:00 A.M. arrive at St. Stephens the second Monday by 6:00 P.M. in ten days leave St. Stephens the next day and return the second Thursday thereafter at 6:00 P.M. When you obtain or send a statement from the Postmaster of Choctaw Trading House what the original estimate of your route was and what it now is, you shall have a liberal allowance for your extra travel." (By Mrs. Lonnie W. Stabler)

Elisha Simpson

Elisha Simpson b. February 27, 1758 in North Hampton County, NC, d. in Washington County, AL, September 4, 1835.

Mr. Simpson served with the NC Militia. He was entered on the pension roll of Revolutionary Soldiers in September of 1833 with payment to date from March 4, 1831. His allowance was $36.66 per year.

Elisha's son, John Powell Simpson, b. February 25, 1800 in Baldwin County, NC, d. in Washington County, AL February 27, 1889. He is buried at Providence Methodist Church near Millry.

John Simpson m. Sallie Worsham on May 1, 1932 in Washington County. Sallie b. in 1813 d. in 1897. Sallie was probably the daughter of John Warsham (Worsham) another Revolutionary soldier who settled in the same general area as the Simpsons.

John Powell and Sallie Worsham Simpson's children were: 1. John C. (1833–); 2. Ester Jane (1834–) m. 1852 to Thomas C. Bethea; 3. Amanda Alexander (1837–) m. Diamond; 4. Elizabeth (1839–1929) m. in 1858 to David M.D. Carpenter; 5. Mildred Lee (1840–) m. in 1869 to William J. Busby; 6. Dorcas Virginia first m. in 1859 to Hugh W. Farris of Farrier, second m. in 1864 to William Fail; 7. Phillip J. (1843–) m. in 1867 to Eveline J. Jordan; 8. Hiram Lovette m. in 1874 to Sarah A. Grimes; and 9. Simeon Buford (1856–1947) m. in 1875 to Frances J. Bryant.

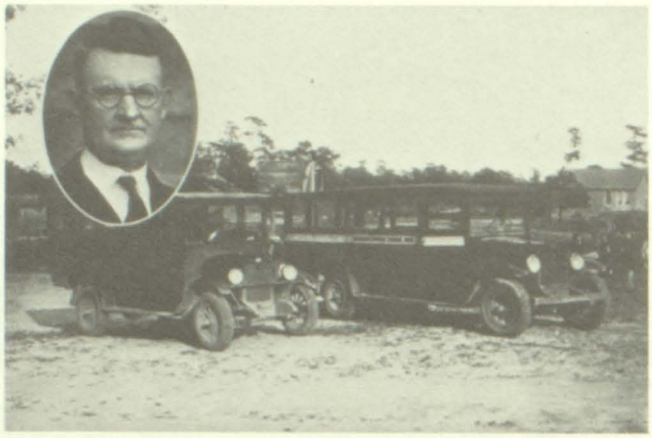
Charles C. Smith Family

Charles C. Smith, a native of Tuscaloosa County, and his wife, the former Mary Eva Moore of Braggs, came to Washington County in 1912. Mr. Smith came to serve as principal of Healing Springs Academy.

About 1913, they moved to Chatom, where they rented a home from Fred Jordan, across the street from the school. They built a home on the northwest side of town, where they lived until their deaths in 1964 and 1971. This home is now owned by the Church of Christ.

When first coming to Chatom, Mr. Smith served as principal and teacher of the small two-room school that was Chatom's only school at the time. When the high school opened in 1916, he was a member of the faculty, teaching history and Latin.

In 1917, Mr. Smith was appointed county superintendent of education and served in this capacity until 1932, when he returned to serve again in the elementary school until 1940. He became the math and social studies teacher at Washington County High School and remained in this position until his retirement at age 70.



TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES. Superintendent C.C. Smith (inset) is responsible for the splendid consolidated school system in the county.

As county superintendent, Mr. Smith was a strong advocate of consolidated schools. His work in this area helped establish strong centralized schools that were better equipped and could offer more advantages to their students.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith were active members of the Chatom Baptist Church, where Mr. Smith was a deacon and Sunday school teacher. He was a member of Masonic Lodge No. 740, and Mrs. Smith was a member of the Chatom Chapter No. 268, Order of the Eastern Star.

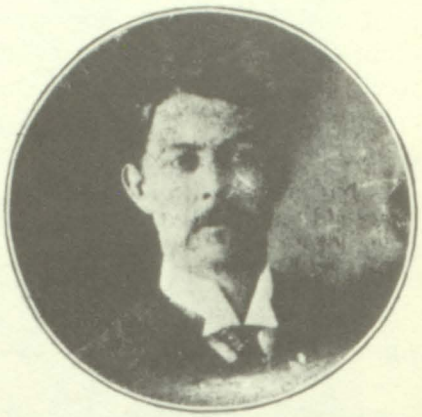
Mr. and Mrs. Smith had two children, a daughter, Earline, who was b. in Braggs, and a son, Charles, Jr., who was b. in Chatom.

Earline m. Harry E. Sessions, a native of Montevallo. Their children are Mary Ellen Olson, New Albany, MS; Charles Sessions, a metallurgist with the Westinghouse Corp. in Tampa, FL, and Donald Sessions, Davenport, WA.

Charles, Jr., m. the former Carolyn Bennett, daughter of Thomas Benton Bennett of Mt. Sterling and Butler. Charles served in the U.S. Air Force for 30 years as an electronics engineer and as a research and development staff officer. Charles and Carolyn now reside in Tampa, FL, where Charles teaches mathematics in the Hillsborough County School System. They have a son Charles, III, who lives in Augusta, GA; a daughter, Patricia Reyes of Tampa, FL; and a grandson, David Kenneth Reyes.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are lovingly remembered by all who knew them, but especially by students of W.C.H.S. Mr. Smith is remembered for often giving this bit of advice: "It matters not if you win or lose, but how you played the game."

In submitting the material for this biographical sketch, Charles Smith, Jr., had this to say—"With the passing years, I have come to realize more and more just how fortunate I was to be able to grow up in a place where there was always a strong sense of community and the freedom to discover the wonders of God's creation. As a boy, those exploration trips to "Rocky Mountain," the one in Granade's pasture, ranks with the adventures of the great explorers. It gives me great pleasure to learn that the community spirit is alive and well."



Madison L. Smith

Among the younger men of Washington County who came to the front in the business world was Madison Lafayette Smith. He was engaged with the mercantile firm of Warren & Co. at Koenton.

He was b. and raised in the county, and although his schooling was limited to the public schools of the county, by personal effort he gained a fairly good practical education.

His early days were spent on a farm, and he was with Warren & Co. for ten years. During those years, he was assistant tax assessor to his father-in-law, W.W. Warren, and alone made up the tax books on several occasions as well as made the rounds assessing the taxes, which showed him to be thoroughly conversant with the work.

In 1892, he m. Miss Willie Caroline Warren and had seven children. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and belonged to the Masonic fraternity. He was a good Democrat, and until 1903 never held an office.

Mr. Smith was elected tax assessor of Washington County in 1904 and served until his death Oct. 27, 1942 (38 years).

His daughter, Mrs. Lena Smith Dumas, was appointed to serve on the last term, as she had worked in the office for several years.

The Smith family moved to Chatom in March of 1908. Members of the family have continued to live in Chatom since this time.

These are the children and grandchildren of Madison Lafayette Smith and Willie Warren Smith (dec.):

1. Conrad Warren Smith (dec.) m. Pearl Thur Smith, Mobile. Their children: Raymond Warren, Mobile; Robert Roy, Huntsville; Wilbert Nolan (dec.); Henry Matt, Warner Robins, Ga.

2. Lena S. Dumas (dec.) m. James Theodore Dumas (dec.). Their children: Carolyn D. Whidden, Chatom; James T. "Buddy" Dumas, Chatom.

3. Madison L. Smith, Jr. (dec.) m. Marion McGonigal, Daphne. Their children: Evelyn S. Rossman, Mobile; Dorothy S. Eubanks, Huntsville; Peggy S. Griffin, Pensacola, FL; David Smith, Fairhope; Truman Smith, Dallas, TX; Audrey Helen Smith, Mobile.

4. Ethel S. Lambert m. Joe M. Lambert, Mobile. Their children: Jo L. Harris, Mobile; Pat L. Floyd, Florida; Lou L. Schell, Chatom; Shirley Lambert, Mobile; Janie L. Glass, Mobile.

5. John Fullman Smith m. Lucille Elmore Smith, Mobile, one child: Jacklyn S. Thornton, Mobile.

6. Judson Gray Smith, Sr., m. Nettie Henson Smith, Warner Robins, GA, one child: Judson Gray Smith, Jr., Warner Robins, GA.

There are 34 great-grandchildren.

Mr. & Mrs. Robert Southerland

One of Chatom's most prominent couples were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Southerland. Although their years in Chatom were few, they won a place in everyone's heart.

Mr. Southerland, a native of Henry County, came to Chatom in 1916 to become the first principal of Washington County High School.

Mrs. Genevieve McClure Southerland sketching in front of old Washington County High School.

It was at this time that he met his future wife, Genevieve McClure. Miss McClure was the art teacher on the first high school faculty. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N.D. McClure of Hobson.

The McClures were natives of PA, and had moved to this area, where Mr. McClure owned a large tract of timber and a sawmill at Wagarville.

Mr. and Mrs. Southerland m. in 1919 and moved to Cullman, where he was principal of Cullman High School. The Southerlands later moved to Livingston, where Mr. Southerland was superintendent of education for 18 years. In 1940 after retiring, Mr. Southerland decided to return to education. The Southerlands returned to Chatom where he again was principal of W.C.H.S., this time for five years. After this, the Southerlands moved to Mobile, where they made their home for many years.

During the years that her husband was involved in the educational field, Mrs. Southerland continued with her painting. Her works of art were widely exhibited in AL, MS, FL, and NY. She won many awards in state and local art competitions. Some of her paintings are in the permanent collection at the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts. Many of her friends in Chatom are also the owners of her paintings.

The Southerlands were always active in the church and civic affairs of Chatom and are fondly remembered by all who knew them.

Mr. and Mrs. Southerland were the parents of two daughters, Jane of Mobile who is also an artist, and Nell who is m. to Robert Weston, a teacher in Bayou la Batre.

The Southerlands often returned to Chatom to visit friends, and Mr. Southerland was the guest speaker at the dedication of the new W.C.H.S. building in 1965.

Charles D. Stallworth, Sr.

Charles D. Stallworth, Sr., was b. in Buenavista, AL November 22, 1906. He is the son of Lewis I. and Lydia E. Montgomery Stallworth, grandson of Jerry and Emma Montgomery and Isaac and Lucy Stallworth. They came to Washington County in 1938 from Beatrice, Monroe County, AL.

Mr. Stallworth served as principal of the following schools: Koenton High School 1938–1962, North Central High 1962–1969, Washington County Junior High 1969–1972, and Chatom Middle School 1972–1977. As principal of Koenton High School, he graduated the

first Negro graduate from a Washington County School in 1939.

He is a Baptist and is a 32nd-degree Mason and W.P. of Sparkling Jets No. 218, Order of the Eastern Star.

He was cited by President Roosevelt for selling War Bonds during World War II and by President Carter in 1980 for his outstanding Vista work, an organization in which he has been a member since 1977. He was cited by the Federation of Southern Cooperatives and the AL Teacher's Association in 1959 for outstanding classroom procedures as supervising principal; past member of NASSP, ACSAS, ASCD, LSCD, AEA, WCIA, life member of National PTA and NEA; present member of IPA and RTA (county, state and national); has served as president: Monroe County Teachers Assoc., Washington County Teachers Assoc. and Washington County Athletic Assoc, and president of District IX PTA.

Mr. Stallworth is recognized in the following books: *Who's Who in Colored America, The International Who's Who of Intellectuals, Men and Women of Distinction, Community Leaders and Noteworthy Americans, Who's Who in the South and Southwest, Who's Who in American Education 1963–64, Men of Achievement, Personalities of the South, The American Biographical Research Assoc. Roster* and *Who's Who Among Black Americans 1980–81,* and listed in the *First One Hundred Masters of Education* to graduate from Alabama State University.

He is m. to Annie Horn, daughter of Willie Frank and Florence Irene Horn of Riderwood, Choctaw County, AL. Mrs. Stallworth is the first black Librarian in the county. They are the parents of two children: Charles D., Jr. (single) and Willie Lewis Stallworth m. Dorothy Ford of Selma, AL.

Montgomery Carelton Stallworth, Jr.

Montgomery Carelton Stallworth, Jr., b. April 9, 1901 in Fairford, AL, d. January 26, 1973 in Mobile. He was the son of Montgomery Carelton and Minnie Lee Wilkens Stallworth and grandson of William Benjamin and Jessie Carelton Stallworth. He had five sisters and one brother residing in Mobile and one sister residing in Citronelle. They are: 1. Una Mae unmarried; 2. Eleanor (dec.) m. B.S. Sellers; 3. Myrtle m. Ben G. Devan (dec.); 4. Olga m. E.P. Dulaney; 5. Jean m. Richard F. Turner (dec.); 6. Jack unmarried; and 7. Genevieve m. P.W. Henley.

Montgomery, Jr., m. Stella Burwell b. May 28, 1901 in Malvern, AR, on April 17, 1922. Her parents were Starr Elmore and Malia Armetus Hall Burwell. Montgomery and Stella had four children: 1. Nicholas Burwell b. January 13, 1923 in Mobile m. Elsie Mae Boone, two children: Nicholas Richard and Darryl Clark; 2. Carleta b. April 6, 1926 in Piave, MS, d. July 3, 1971 in Montgomery, AL, m. Thomas Edward Randolph, four children: Thomas Wayne, Carelton Taylor, James Burwell, and Harold Eugene; 3. Donald Rudolph b. November 29, 1931 in Piave, MS, m. Mary Ann Strachan, three children: Donald Rudolph, Jr., Michael Blane, and Montgomery Carelton Stallworth III; and 4. Antoinette b. March 20, 1936 in Vinegar Bend, AL, m. Alfred Wesley Givens, three children: Alfred Wesley Jr., Malia Antoinette, and Stella Nadeen.

M.C. (as he was known) was involved in many businesses, but was most prominent in land, cattle, and timber. Starting with very little in his younger days, he and his father acquired considerable property over the years in Washington and Mobile counties. While increasing his holdings in land he was also engaged in raising cattle. He introduced the first Brahman cattle to this area and crossbred them with local cattle to produce a more hardy and better breed.

Naval stores operation was the backbone of the Stallworth business. It was carried on from the early 1900s until 1970 when changing conditions made it impossible to get labor. This business covered most of South AL, parts of South MS and extended as far as Honduras where he conducted an experimental operation.

He owned sawmills in several locations in South AL and in 1950 moved them to Honduras, where he carried on extensive operation for fifteen years. In 1964, while on a trip to Honduras he became very ill. This illness left him in such poor physical condition he could no longer travel, so he sold his business in Honduras.

He, his father, and his brother-in-law, Ben Devan, owned the Ford Automobile Dealership in Citronelle and Mobile, which served much of Washington County for over thirty years.

M.C. was a member of many associations and busy in civic affairs.

American Turpentine Farmers Association: M.C. helped organize this association in the early 1940s and was elected as the Alabama director on the board every year until his health forced him to stop serving. This organization was successful in keeping the naval stores industry on a sound basis during several years when market conditions would have forced gum producers out of business, by getting the industry qualified to participate in the Federal Commodity Credit Program. The ATFA was one of the few industries that repaid all of the money borrowed, plus interest.

Alabama Cattlemen Association: He helped organize the State and County Cattlemen Association, and served in various capacities including the presidency. His was also a director of the National Cattlemen Association.

He was also active in the AL Farm Bureau, leading efforts in the state legislature to enact legislation considered to be in the best interest of farmers in AL. He worked on planning, constructing, and financing the Washington County Hospital. At its completion in the early 1950s, he was elected chairman of the board and held this position for twenty years. He was a member of the Citronelle Methodist Church, which he helped build, serving as chairman of the building and finance committees during its construction.

Huntingdon College in Montgomery placed him in the Hall of Fame for his efforts and support in helping establish the college. He also strongly supported the Methodist Children's Home in Selma, AL, and the Wesleyan Congregational Church and Christian Academy in Citronelle, AL.

M.C. was a 32nd-Degree Mason.

Lee Strickland Family

Mr. and Mrs. C. Lee Strickland, lifelong residents of Washington County, raised a large number of children, many of whom were not their own. And at least one of them followed suit.

Mr. Strickland, who was one of 16 children, worked for the State of Alabama as a forester and Civilian Conservation Corps employee. He spent 28 years in the forestry department, now known as the Alabama Forestry Commission.

He d. 18 years ago at the age of 78. His widow, Mrs. Huldah Strickland, still lives in Chatom.

The couple had five children and helped raise many other children who were either homeless or from broken homes. Their home was always open to children and visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Strickland

One of their children, Honor, and his wife helped educate four boys and helped raise one girl, Janice Gunter, who is now a college student. This couple has helped many young people and others in times of need across the years.

Honor Strickland is a retired merchant. After attending Livingston University for two years and one summer, he moved to Chatom in 1934 and taught school at Tibbie for four years.

He spent one summer at Daphne College, where the water was wonderful for swimming, and worked for and lived with Henry Jordan one summer. He then decided to stay with him at H.N. Jordan General Merchandise in Chatom, a job he held for seven years.

After a brief period spent as owner of a grocery store in Mobile, Honor Strickland returned to Chatom, where he purchased Reed Brothers Grocery. He operated it as Strickland Grocery for 32 years.

He retired from the grocery business in 1977, when he became the manager of the Nutrition Center for the Elderly in Chatom, a position he still holds.

He and his wife, the former Mary Ethel Hill of Chatom, have four children and 13 grandchildren. Two of their children live in Washington County.

Honor Strickland has two sisters and two brothers, one of whom is deceased. His sisters are Mrs. Bernice Sullivan of Millry, the widow of former Sheriff C. Judson Sullivan, and Mrs. Irma Dumas of Hobson, the widow of merchant Hermon Dumas. Both ladies are former school teachers.

His brother Sam lives in Butler and is a retired employee of the Alabama Forestry Commission, having worked for this agency for 30 years. The brother who is deceased was Aubrey Lee of Chatom. He worked for Long Leaf Lumber Co. for 18 years.

The Sullivan Family

THE SULLIVAN FAMILY. Front row: Joe Cook, Enoch Sullivan, Emmett Sullivan; back row: Margie Sullivan, Lisa Sullivan, Vicki Cook

The name Sullivan can be found listed with the earliest settlers of Washington County. Family history relates that music has always played an important part in the lives of its members. The Sullivan Family of St. Stephens represents a synthesis of two of the strongest and most vital forms of American music, gospel and bluegrass.

The nucleus of the Sullivan Family begins early in this century with a logging contractor, J.B. Sullivan and three of his musically talented children, Arthur, Jerry, and Suzie. The group's longtime spokesman, Enoch Sullivan, recalls that his grandfather, J.B. Sullivan, was one of the finest drop-thumb banjo players of his time. The family group started out playing what they called "frolic music" or music for dances. After a near fatal accident, which led to the conversion of Arthur, the group turned to churchwork and gospel music.

Arthur Sullivan played mandolin and guitar. His brother Gerald "Jerry" played guitar and his son Enoch played the fiddle. The personnel of the group fluctuated during the 1940s, sometimes including Suzie Sullivan, Arthur's brother, J.B. and his wife, and another brother, Aubrey. Later when Enoch m. Margie Brewster of Winnsboro, LA, she joined the group. They played in churches and at other local functions. Their first professional work was in Picayune, MS, on radio station WRJW.

In the 1950s the increasingly popular Sullivan Family Gospel Singers (as they were then known) were joined by Enoch's brother, Emmett. His addition to the group moved them from their semi-string band semi-gospel quartet sound squarely into the then-emerging field of bluegrass. Their first step outside a large regional network of church and radio programs was their appearance at Bill Monroe's Bean Blossom Festival. They have steadily gained recognition and have performed at the Grand Ole Opry on numerous occasions and have played in concerts with many Opry stars. In 1980 they toured twenty-one states and will probably top that in 1981.

The present Sullivan Family group includes Enoch and Margie Sullivan, their daughter Lisa, Emmett Sullivan, and Vickie and Joe Cook. Other Washington Countians who have played with this group are James Phillips, Dewey Reynolds, Carlene Sullivan, Romeo Sullivan, Gene Sullivan, Richard Phillips, and the Maharrys, now of St. Stephens. Many others have performed with them throughout the years. They have appeared on stage, television, and at festivals with other well-known music personalities such as Bill Monroe, Johnny Cash, Glen Campbell, Lester Flatt, and Kitty Wells. They have appeared in concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in New York. Their LP albums now number sixteen. One of their albums, "True Bluegrass Gospel Music," has been placed in the Library of Congress.

They have also assisted in campaigning for several political figures: in AL, Gov. Fob James, Gov. George Wallace, and Gov. Lurleen Wallace; in MS, Gov. John Bell Williams, Gov. Bill Waller, Gov. William Winter, Sen. McLeod, and Rep. Trent Lott.

Enoch Sullivan is at present constructing a bluegrass festival park on his property at St. Stephens. It will be known as The Sullivan Family Park and on July 4, 1982 he will host a festival that is planned as an annual event. The festival will be billed as the Hall of Fame Festival and will feature this first year: Bill Monroe, Roy Acuff, Ernest Tubb, Gov. Jimmie Davis, and Grant Turner as MC. In November of 1981, The Sullivan Family made a second concert tour of Holland.

Clarence Judson Sullivan

Judson Sullivan was b. on September 21, 1916 in Cortelyou, AL, d. February 19, 1979. He was the son of Floyd D. and Printie Cooper Sullivan. Paternal grandparents were Davis and Clara Sullivan, maternal grandparents were William and Elizabeth Cooper, all of Washington County.

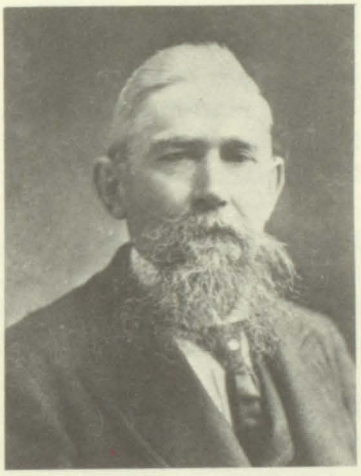
Before running for political office Mr. Sullivan was

Clarence Judson Sullivan

employed by Liberty National Life Insurance Co. He was a member of the Millry Baptist Church where he was a deacon and served as Sunday school superintendent. He was a member of the W.N. Reynolds Lodge, a 32nd-degree Mason, and a Shriner.

Mr. Sullivan was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of sheriff of Washington County in 1964 and served 12 years until 1976.

Mrs. Sullivan was the former Bernice Strickland, daughter of Lee and Hulda Strickland, natives of Washington County. Their children are: 1. Oliva m. Sherill Parnell; 2. Sandra m. John A. Cave. Grandchildren are Byron and Anthony Parnell.



George W. Sullivan

George W. Sullivan was b. July 4, 1846 in Lauderdale County, MS, the son of Cornelius and Rachel Danley Sullivan, who had moved from Washington County, AL, in 1838. In 1849 this family returned to Washington County and settled on Bassett's Creek near Sullivan's Lake across the present U.S. Highway 43 from the Airway Motel.

Because of the scarcity of schools in the 1850s, Mr. Sullivan's education was limited to a few short terms of private schools and such information as he could gather by personal effort.

He enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1862 at the age of sixteen, but was thrown from his horse and so crippled that he was unfit for active duty; he was placed on Provost Duty and did courier service. Among other hazardous duties, he carried the dispatch to the Confederate Army at Citronelle informing them that the Federals had landed at McIntosh Bluff.

After the war he returned to the farm, raised livestock, and also engaged in the timber business.

In 1898 he was elected to represent Washington County in the legislature on the Democratic ticket. In 1912 he was elected commissioner of District One. He served one term in each office. For many years after 1900 he was a justice of the peace.

He was a member of the Baptist Church.

Before the formation of the Populist or Peoples Party he was a Democrat. During the life of the Peoples Party he was its chairman. When the Democratic Party absorbed the Peoples Party in 1898, he returned to the Democratic Party and was elected to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket as stated above.

He was m. first to Sarah Lane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Lane, Sr. Eight children were born to this union. Later he m. Melinda Hill. No children were b. to this union. Both of his wives were natives of Washington County.

The children of George W. and Sarah Lane Sullivan were: 1. Ula d. at age 4 years; 2. Lela unmarried; 3. Ida m. I.E. Easley; 4. Sid m. Sylvia Gartman; 5. Lyman E. m. Katy Williamson; 6. Eunice m. Joseph G. Sullivan; 7. Ella m. Gibeon Winfred Sullivan; and 8. Roland m. Laura Sullivan.

Jerry and Tammy Sullivan

Jerry Sullivan, b. in St. Stephens, AL, began his gospel singing career at a very early age. Rev. Arthur Sullivan began taking him to the Pentecostal churches in southwest AL, MS, and LA. Rev. Sullivan formed a group known as "The Sullivan Family" which Jerry performed with for many years, writing most of the songs the family sang. Many of these songs, such as "Sing Daddy a Song," "Merry Christmas from Viet-Nam," and "My Mother Prayed for Me," became popular in the South.

In 1975 Jerry moved to Nashville to play with James Monroe and toured the country with the Monroes.

Jerry and Tammy Sullivan Quartet left to right: Jerry Burnham, James Phillips, Tammy Sullivan, and Jerry Sullivan

He has played with the Grand Ole Opry, many times with Bill and James Monroe as well as the Sullivan Family.

In 1977 while returning with the Sullivan Family from a tour in LA, they were involved in an automobile accident. Jerry suffered serious injuries and was unable to continue his singing career for several years. After regaining his health, his daughter Tammy began to show interest in the music. This inspired Jerry to start his own group. It consists of: Jerry Sullivan, Tammy Sullivan, James Phillips, Joe Stuart, and Jerry Burnham.

This group is being well received at bluegrass festivals, churches, colleges, auditoriums, country music shows, etc. Jerry and Tammy have brought some top-named artists such as The Jones Boys of the The George Jones Show, The Wilburn Bros., Tommy Cash, and Jan Howard, also Marty Stuart of the Johnny Cash Show to Washington County. Having performed with all these artists from the country music field, Jerry and Tammy still sing their traditional style of music. Jerry is noted for writing music that is "of uniform high quality." "The theology seems to involve more joy than brimstone," according to a review in a bluegrass trade magazine.

Having signed with Country Voice Records, they have recorded two albums, receiving excellent reviews. Following are listed some supporting musicians who have recorded with Jerry and Tammy Sullivan: Joe Stuart (played with Bill Monroe), Marty Stuart (plays with the Johnny Cash Show), Alan O'Bryant (played with James Monroe), Blaine Sprouse (plays with the Jim and Jesse Show), Jim Brock, Jr. (plays with Osborne Bros.), Bob Black (played with Bill Monroe), Gordon Reid (plays with Jimmie Martin), Pete Corum (played with Lester Flatt), Terry Smith (played with Jimmy C. Newman), John Headgecoth (played with Bill Monroe).

Jesse Albert Taylor

Jesse Albert Taylor was b. November 7, 1837 in Charleston, SC. In 1868, following the Civil War, he moved west, as did many veterans of the time. He migrated to a small town in OK called Broken Branch. It was here, in 1870, that he m. an Indian girl named Mollie Cowline b. May, 1841. She was later known as Mary.

Being of Irish descent, his background contrasted greatly with the Indian culture. Shortly after his marriage he and his bride started eastward to find a new home. Having no other transportation, they walked, carrying all their worldly possessions in a burlap "corn sack." They traveled Indian trails and early roads, many of which are now highways.

Upon reaching Washington County in 1870, they built a log cabin three miles north of what is now the Mt. Carmel Methodist Church east of Millry.

Around 1875 they bought or homesteaded a large tract of land in Koenton-Mt. Carmel area. They built a home which later burned. The second home still stands and is known as the Bill Jones Place. Through the years the land was sold to others.

The Taylor family owned the first iron cook stove in the area, but because they were afraid it would explode it was placed in a corner of the barn. Here it remained until it rusted away. They were also the first to own a piano, although no one in the family could play a note.

The Taylors helped to build the first small church building on the same site of the present Mt. Carmel Church. This was built several years prior to the second building, built in 1886. Members of the family also helped with the building of the present church in or about 1938–1939.

The Taylors were the parents of nine children: One

child died young: 1. Asa Taylor m. Lieunia Goldman; 2. Martha A. Taylor b. 1881 d. 1946, m. Ira W. Koen b. 1886 d. 1959; 3. John H. Taylor b. 1886 d. 1948, m. Alma E. Dixon b. 1894 d. 1977; 4. Irvin Taylor b. 1888, wife unknown; 5. Dougle MacLaughlin Taylor b. 1889 d. 1953, m. Fannie Louise Dixon b. 1892 d. 1941; 6. Lee Edward Taylor b. 1890 d. 1957, m. Carrie Dixon b. 1896 d. 1976; 7. Laura Taylor b. 1892, m. Thea Harrington; 8. Mary Taylor b. 1894 d. 1972, m. Early Elmer Cranford b. 1894 d. 1951.

Mr. Taylor d. in 1914 and Mrs. Taylor d. 1916. They are buried at the Mt. Carmel Methodist Church Cemetery.

Many descendents of this couple make Washington County their home. (by Mrs. Ora Taylor Black)

Benjamin Dickinson Turner, Sr.

Benjamin Dickinson Turner, Sr., was elected to the State Senate November 8, 1910 from this district, but d. January 15, 1911 before the time arrived for him to take his seat. He was b. September 6, 1843 at Warsaw, Sumter County, AL. He was the son of Benjamin Dickinson and Margaret M. Andrews Turner. He was a farmer and a civil engineer, a member of the Legislature in 1892–3, 1894–96, both sessions from Washington County. He was a sergeant in the Confederate Army, 1862–65.

Ben D. Turner

Ben D. Turner of Chatom, judge of the 1st Judicial Circuit, was b. November 6, 1886 at Healing Springs, and d. May, 1968, in Washington County, AL; son of Benjamin Dickinson and Mary B. Cocke Turner, both of St. Stephens; grandson of Benjamin D. and Margaret M. Andrew Turner, both of NC, but later residents of Sumter County, and of Col. Jack F. and Julia Binion Cocke, of Marion, AL. Judge Turner was educated at the common schools of Washington County, the Mobile district high school at St. Stephens, and the Marion Military Institute. His professional education was received at the University of Alabama, from which he graduated, LL.B., 1908. In that year he entered into practice at St. Stephens, but later moved to Chatom. On January 1, 1915, he was appointed judge of the 1st Judicial Circuit of Alabama to succeed Judge J.T. Lackland, deceased. He was a Democrat, a Methodist, a Mason, and a Shriner. On July 30, 1913, at Carson, AL, he m. Floride Garner, daughter of Daniel D. and Sallie E. Bowling Powell, Sr.

Frank C. Turner Family

The Honorable Ben D. Turner was born in 1843 in Sumter County and as a youth accompanied his parents to Bladon Springs about 1860.

He served with bravery and fidelity in the Confederate Army. He attended Greensboro College.

In November, 1912, he was elected state senator, representing the senatorial district comprised of Washington, Choctaw, and Clarke counties.

Ben D. Turner m. at Bladon Springs, Mary Binion Cocke, who was b. in Marion County in 1844. She attended Judson College.

Mrs. Fanny Turner, Mrs. Bea Turner Stroud, and Judge Frank C. Turner seated at his desk.

To this union seven sons and two daughters were b. Two of the sons followed their father in a life of public service. Judge Ben D. Turner when elected was the youngest circuit judge in AL. His brother, Frank Cocke Turner, spent all his adult life in public service to the people of Washington County.

Frank Cocke Turner and wife, Fannie Powell Turner, moved to Chatom from St. Stephens in 1908, when the courthouse was moved. At that time, he was circuit clerk. He bought 200 acres of land east of the railroad and built a home there (now part of Chatom).

They had three children: 1. Frank Jonas d. in St. Stephens July, 1908; Edward Powell b. in St. Stephens October 15, 1907; and one daughter, Mary Binion, b. July 30, 1909 in Chatom.

Before there was a Methodist Church Judge Turner and his friends attended services in the courthouse. Turning his effort to remedy this situation, he and his brother, Ben, and friends, Joe Pelham and John Dickey, along with others, finally organized and founded a Methodist Church in Chatom. He became superintendent of the Sunday school, a steward, and a trustee.

Judge Turner was also an outstanding sportsman. At one time he was president of the Tri-County Baseball League and later was president of the Chatom team in the Washington County circuit. He was a benefactor to almost every athletic team that was organized in Chatom. Through his aid, girl and boy athletes of the town and of Washington County High School were given opportunities to participate in their chosen sports. The crack Chatom sextet was the "pet" hobby of Judge Turner, with baseball his next love.

He was also an ardent fisherman and hunter, and he was deeply interested in the conservation of wildlife in the county; at the time of his death he was engaged in the statewide conservation movement. Vitally interested in forest conservation, he worked tirelessly as one of the organizers of the State Dept. of Conservation of Forestry.

The large stone monument erected on the courthouse lawn by his friends summarizes his activities in granite.

Mrs. Fannie Powell Turner, the first woman probate judge in AL, was already a veteran when Judge Frank d.; Gov. Bibb Graves appointed her to fill his unexpired term. She had been his chief clerk and principal operator of the office for more than 24 years. Judge Fannie Turner served as judge for 11 years, being elected twice.

Mrs. Turner's grandfather, William Edward Powell, was a lawyer and was appointed registrar of the Land Office at Champagnalea, AR, by President Buchanan. He d. of an accidental pistol wound September 12, 1858 as he was walking up the courthouse steps.

Miss Fannie's father, Daniel Drury Powell, was brought to AL from AR by his uncle. He began working as a very young boy in sawmills, mercantile business, and around ship docks. He lived in the home of Captain Tom Stone in Leroy, attending school there.

On October 13, 1874, he m. Sallie Bowling at the home of Mrs. Sybil Hooks Bowling in Leroy. Mrs. Turner was educated at Leroy High School and Mobile Business College.

Miss Fannie was active in church affairs. She was chairman of the County Welfare Dept., secretary and treasurer of the American Red Cross, and a charter member of the Chatom chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Judge Fannie Turner was vitally interested in having a hospital in Chatom and Washington county. To this end, on September 7, 1950, she donated the land so the Washington County Hospital could be built.

Monument erected in memory of Judge Turner on November 25, 1936, located in Courthouse Square. Page S. Bunker, State Forester of Alabama, was the principal speaker at the unveiling ceremonies. Mrs. Wallace P. Pruitt Sr. read "I want to live in a house by the side of the road and be a friend of man." Willie Archie Mills and Lorette Wilkins unveiled the monument, which bears this inscription:
Erected by the friends of Frank Cocke Turner, Clerk of the Circuit Court from 1905 to 1917 and Judge of Probate of Washington County, Alabama from 1917 to his death 1936. In appreciation of his Christian character, his faithful public service, his deeds of kindness and charity, and his devoted and effective work for the conservation of the natural resources of this State and County. "Si Monumentum Requiris Circumspice"

James Mathis Waddell

James Mathis, known as Maxie, son of James Olin and Elizabeth Ann Parker Waddell of James City, VA, was b. January 24, 1857 in Meriwether County, GA and d. in Hartford, AL June 2, 1916. His grandparents were William and Hannah Waddell of James City, VA and David and Judy Parker of GA.

Maxie was the oldest of five children. He m. December 17, 1878 to Epsy Ann Brown, daughter of

James Mathis Waddell

Epsy Brown Waddell, and son, Milton.

Jule Waddell, age 20 in the early days of the Barlow community

Williamson and Rebecca Brown of Meriwether County, GA. She was b. April 5, 1860 in Meriwether County and d. November 24, 1911 in Barlow, Washington County, AL.

Nine children were born to Maxie and Epsy: 1. Gasper Leon b. January 9, 1881 in GA, d. September 20, 1952 in TX, m. Lillie Mae Durnell, TX, six children; 2. James Edward b. April 22, 1882 in GA, d. September 11, 1942 in GA, m. Lula Mae Smith of GA, eight children; 3. Mary Elizabeth b. April 6, 1884 in GA, d. July 14, 1934 in Barlow, AL, m. C. Gabe Bishop, two children; 4. William David b. April 25, 1886 in GA, d. December 17, 1967 in TX, m. Ethel Gruice, three children; 5. Susan Leona b. September 9, 1888 in GA, d. July 2, 1931 in GA, m. Ollie Clayton Gilbert, nine children; 6. Howard Mose b. March 27, 1891 in GA, d. August 12, 1973 in Chatom, AL m. Novella Bishop, five children; 7. John Reno b. April 29, 1893 in GA, d. January 4, 1918 (place unknown, but d. of yellow fever in WWI), m. Hattie Mae Collins, one child; 8. Julius Gary b. November 27, 1894 in GA, d. February 20, 1974 in Ocean Springs, MS, m. Mary Ara Powell of Chatom, seven children; and 9. Milton Mathis b. May 16, 1896 in GA, d. August 14, 1941 in GA, m. Alma Melton, three children.

In April, 1906, Maxie, his wife Epsy, and five children—Ed and his family, Howard, John, Jule, and Milton—left the Cove in Meriwether County and came to Washington County. He chartered a train and moved his sawmill from the Cove and set it up in Barlow, AL. Maxie homesteaded 159.60 acres in the NW quarter Sec. 24, TN 7 N, R 4 W.

Maxie surveyed the first public road of the area in 1907; it extended from Loper to Barlow.

Most of his descendents are still in the Cove in Meriwether County, GA. However, two sons, Howard and Jule (now deceased), made their homes in Washington County. Jule settled at Spring Bank, and Howard settled in Barlow. Many members of these two families still live in Washington County. (By Mrs. Barbara Waddell)

Henry Ware

Henry Ware was b. on January 4, 1830 in Jasper County, GA. His family moved to Uniontown, Perry County, AL when he was seven years old and it was here that he was educated. He m. Miss Louise E. Long of that county on July 20, 1852.

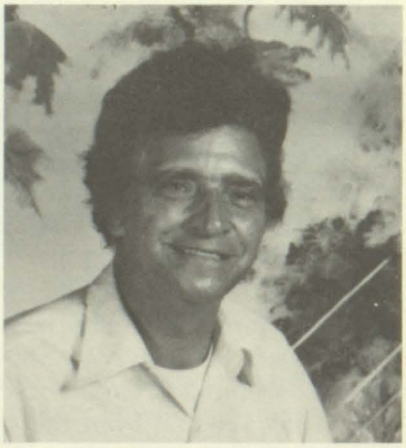
He moved to Bladon Springs in 1885 and later to St. Stephens where he remained until his death on February 28, 1894.

Mr. Ware was a strong supporter of the Methodist Church to which he was converted as a child. He was a farmer and active in the civic affairs of the time.

Mr. Ware was elected to the State Senate and served two terms 1880–1883.

The children of the Wares were: 1. William Henry m. Sophia Price Williams; 2. Daniel m. Emma Malissa Soragins; 3. Thomas B. m. Sally Leatherburry; 4. Eliza Louise m. L.M. Wilson; 5. Martha Louise m. Levin J. Wilson, Jr.; 6. Annie Louise m. W.E. Wilson (not related to L.M. or L.J. Wilson).

Many descendents of this couple make their home in Washington County, and many live in Clarke and Mobile counties. They represent many walks of life, both business and professional.



Bennett Weaver

Bennett Weaver, son of Dorsey L. and Lula Mae Weaver of McIntosh, AL was b. March 4, 1929. He was one of ten children and dropped out of school at age 14 to work in pulpwood and logging. Due to the work of the missionaries from the Home Mission Board in this area he realized there was no future for him without an education. Dr. J.B. Rounds, who was in charge of all Indian work of the board, was influential in helping him make this decision. He reentered school in the eighth grade at Reed's Chapel at age 19, and with the help and encouragement of his father, his teachers, especially Brother E.R. Isbell and Mr. Clifford Pringle who offered him a job, he was able to complete his education. Because of his age, family responsibilities, and number of grades to make up, this took several years. He finished high school at Acadia Baptist Academy, Eunice, LA; attended Clarke Memorial College, Mobile; University of South Alabama, Mobile; University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa; University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg; and Mobile College, Mobile. He graduated with a B.S. in Elementary Education in 1973. He began teaching in Reed's Chapel School with one year of college in 1955 and has continued to work there as teacher and principal ever since.

He is active in community affairs and pastor of Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church. Offices held: Boy Scout master, Troop 110; member of Washington County Hospital Board; member of Welfare Board; president of McIntosh High School PTA; safety officer, Reed's Chapel School; president of South Alabama Band of Choctaw Indians; chairman, Indian Association of Churches; local leader, Boy's 4-H Club; member of Washington County Board of Education Policy Making Committee; member of Washington County Teacher's Association; member of Alabama Education Association, faculty representative for Reed's Chapel School. He is married to the former Lucile Reed. Their children are: Leland Bruce, Norma Glyndelle, and Shawn Felice. Mr. Weaver is to be admired for his Christian leadership and perseverance in achieving his goals in the face of hardship and adversity.

Gallasneed Weaver

Gallasneed Weaver, son of Lee and Nancy Weaver was b. November 16, 1933 in McIntosh, AL. He attended Reed's Chapel School, Acadia Baptist Academy, Eunice, LA, graduating in May, 1953. He attended Bacone College, Bacone, OK, earning as Associate Degree. He entered the U.S. Army in 1957 and was sent to Alaska two years. He then enrolled at the University of Redlands, Redlands, CA where he earned his B.A. degree. After graduation he returned to AL and was hired by the Washington

Gallasneed Weaver

County Board of Education as a teacher. After seven years of teaching, he won a fellowship to work on his M.A. degree at the University of South Alabama. He graduated with a degree in Administration with a Superintendent-Principal Certificate in 1969 and was selected to be principal of Reed's Chapel School.

He is a Christian, preaching his first sermon at age 15, and is the pastor of Rivers Mission at Sims Chapel. He is active in community and county affairs, recently running for commissioner of District I. Offices held: vice president of Washington County Teachers Assoc.; chairman of Government and Social Studies for the Improvement of Washington County Teacher Association; chairman of Instructional and Professional Development for Washington County; co-chairman for Washington County Trade School Fund Raising; intercultural consultant of University of South Alabama; member of the McIntosh Betterment Association; and beat committeeman for Precinct 14. He is m. to the former Laretta Fay Holt, a Cherokee of OK. Their children are: Kirby Laveral, student at Scottsdale Community College in Phoenix, Arizona; and Lagallis Jean, student at Judson Baptist College in Marion, AL.

Hilliard H. Wiggins

Hilliard H. Wiggins was b. October 7, 1910 in Clayton, AL. He is the son of Joe and Nancy Wiggins, former residents of Clayton, Barbour County, AL.

Mr. Wiggins served as principal of McIntosh High School in 1937–1976. He is a democrat and a member of Langs Chapel AMET Church. He is a Mason and a 32nd-degree Shriner.

He is m. to Rubye Calloway, daughter of James H. and Allie D. Calloway of Tuskegee Institute, AL.

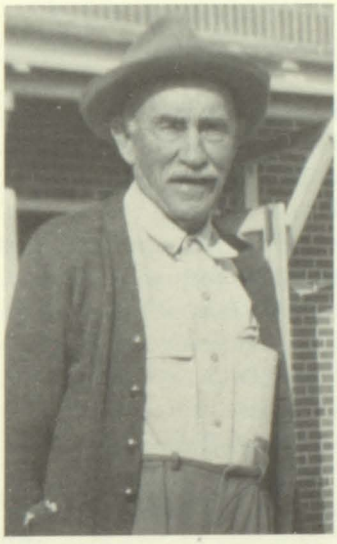
He is assistant lab supervisor of Stauffer Chemical Company, and Mrs. Wiggins is science teacher at Citronelle High School.

Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins are the parents of two children, Hilliard H. Jr. and Corine V. Wiggins.

James Peter Wilkins

James Peter Wilkins, b. in Marietta, GA on September 5, 1873 and d. in Chatom March 19, 1957, was the son of Willie J. and Mary Bridges Wilkins. The Wilkins family came to Koenton before the turn of the century.

J.P. Wilkins m. Roxie Luvert Koen, daughter of Seaborn H. and Nancy Palmer Koen. The J.P. Wilkins family made their home in Koenton where Mr. Wilkins was engaged in farming and owned a cotton gin. They moved to Chatom in 1920, where they reared their family. The Wilkins were members of the Chatom Baptist Church, and Mr. Wilkins was a member of Chatom Masonic Lodge No. 740, F & AM.



"Uncle Pete" Wilkins at Washington County High School, 1947.

For many years after moving to Chatom, Uncle Pete, as he was affectionately known by school children and townspeople, was maintenance supervisor for Washington County High School.

Uncle Pete and Mrs. Wilkins were the parents of: 1. James Elmus m. Nannie Lou Reynolds, their children: Jimmie m. Billie King, one son, Bennie m. Jimmie Lou Caldwell, no children, Robert David m. Betty Bell, three children; 2. Henry Cinnor m. Addie Bellwright, their children: Connor Eugene m. Eva

Lewis, four children, James Randolph m. Jean Coulton, three chilren, Doris m. Cy Rogers, two children; 3. Sadie Elmer m. William Thomas Dumas, their children: W.T., Jr. m. Louis Warren, two children, Henry Clay m. Berry Legg, four children; 4. Ollie Frank m. first Clara Frost, second Maudie Loper Cantrell, no children; 5. Annie Mae m. Clyde E. Yeager, their children: Clyde Jr., m. Faye Harless, two children, Katherine Ann m. Roland Nelson, one daughter; 6. I.V. m. first Frank H. Kimbrough, second Garrett N. Davis, no children; 7. Tommie Callier m. John Loyd Dickey, their child Roxie Ann m. Sidney H. Schell, one daughter; 8. Collier Leroy m. Elizabeth Austin, their children, Leroy Jr., James Austin, Glenn, Marie;, 9. Mary Verna m. Jack McCuiston, their child, Jack Lamar m. Rita Moseley, three children; 10. Jimmie Hessel m. Wilker Edwin Bosarge, their child, Edwin Jr. m. Brigetta Zwar, two children; 11. Minnie Lancaster m. Charles S. Olden, their children: Alice m. Steve Gentry, Phoebe m. Robert Bedloe, Charles Jr.; 12. Willie Lorette m. C. Lilburne Odom, their children: Travis Lilburne m. Becky Hasty, two children, Ollie Dwain, m. Kay Dunn, two children, Lu Cindy m. Carol Craig, two children.

Samuel J. Wilkins

S.J. Wilkins, b. September 16, 1881 and d. July 15, 1948, the son of Samuel J. and Nancy Wood Wilkins, Sr., was a native of GA but lived in the Millry area for many years.

S.J. Jr., Uncle Bud as he was called, was a business and timber man. He had little formal education, "Four months in a one-room log school" as he often stated. However, like many men of his time he was a keen observer, especially of land and timber. He spent more than twenty-five years promoting the reforestation of land "cut over" by the early lumber companies of the county.

Mr. Wilkins m. Margaret Few, b. August 21, 1887 and d. August 18, 1967, daughter of Jeremiah and Arrena Dearmon Few. Mr. Few was from OK. Arrena Dearmon Few was the daughter of Solomon and Caroline Moss Dearmon and the granddaughter of John and Beasheba Sykes Dearmon and Francis Robert and Nancy Wright Moss, all early settlers of Washington County.

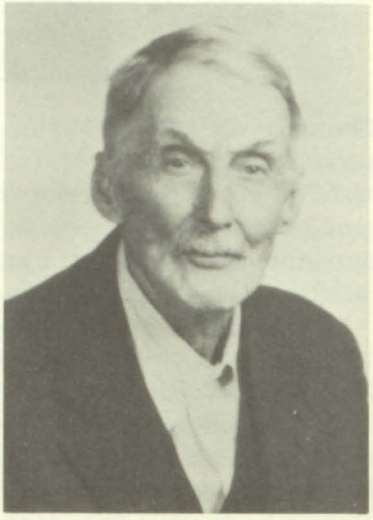
Mr. and Mrs. "Bud" Wilkins children were: 1. Virdie m. Mildred Powe; 2. Dorothy m. John J. Laurie; 3. Bernice m. L.D. Strickland; and 4. Bill m. Eria Edwards.

William Alexander Williams

William "Alex" Williams was b. April 24, 1862 and d. in April 1955. He was the son of William Jasper, b. December 17, 1835, death unknown, and Marie Martha Williams, birth and death unknown.

Alex Williams m. Sarah Katherine Moss b. January 22, 1873 and d. in May 1946. She was the daughter of Thomas Y. and Mary Emma Milstead Moss.

Alex Williams served Washington County as a commissioner for three terms, 1905–1911, and was among those who worked to get the courthouse moved to Chatom.



William "Alex" Williams

Mr. Alex and Mrs. Williams built their home about four miles west of Chatom on the Fruitdale road where he was engaged in farming, raising sheep, and naval stores businesses.

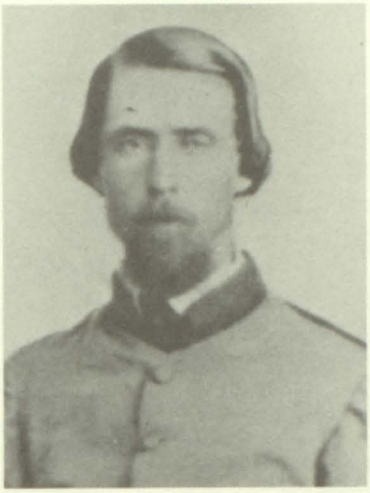
The Williams were active members of the Spring Bank Baptist Church and helped in the building of the church.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams were the parents of thirteen children: 1. Herbert m. Willie Reynolds, they had eight children one of whom was killed in Korea; 2. Lelia, not married; 3. Grace (dec.) m. Curtis Williams, one son and one daughter; 4. Wertie m. Maurrice Solmon, two sons; 5. Bruce m. Edna Preston, three sons; 6. Ruby m. Dewey Sellers, two daughters; 7. Judson (dec.) m. Gladys Armstrong; 8. Broxton m. Essie Grimes, four daughters; 9. Daisy, not married; 10. Burney m. Inez Chapman, two sons; 11. Edgar m. Margurette Caten, one son and one daughter; 12. Robert Lee (dec). m. Margaret Simmons, four children; and 13. Vefia m. Leo Lund, one daughter.

Miss Lelia Williams lives in the family home, and several of the children and grandchildren are residents of the area and are active in community affairs.

William Jasper Williams

William Jasper Williams, b. December 17, 1835 and d. November, 1930, was one of the early settlers of the Fruitdale area and the founder of the community that was later to be known as Fruitdale.

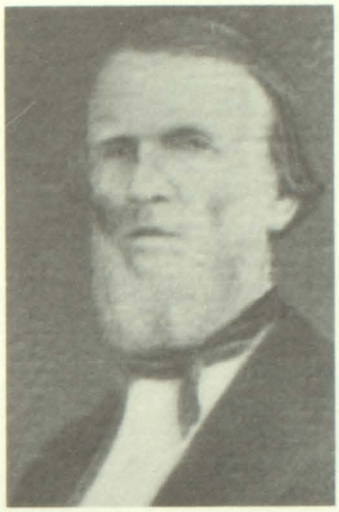


Jasper Williams, War Between the States, 1862, father of Alex Williams.

Jasper Williams owned a large farm and raised sheep and cattle. He was a veteran of the Civil War.

The children of Martha Ann and Jasper Williams were: 1. Elizabeth A. b. 1858 (Lina) m. Luke Grimes; 2. Quinnie b. 1860, m. Hattie Dearmon; 3. William Alexander b. 1862, m. Sarah Catherine Moss; 4. Mary Lenora (Nora) b. 1864, m. W.P. Bush; 5. Charlie V. b. 1867, m. Helen Estelle Eades (Essie); 6. James Theodore b. 1869, d. young; 7. Alonzo (Lonnie) b. 1872, m. Agnes Batley; 8. Harriet D. (Hattie) b. 1875, never married; 9. Lula b. 1878, d. young; and 10. Louis Melton b. 1875, d. young.

Jasper Williams and wife, Martha.



Levin Jefferson Wilson

Levin Jefferson Wilson was b. in Montgomery County, MD on May 27, 1805 and d. at St. Stephens on September 22, 1876.

Mr. Wilson came to AL as a young man and m. Elizabeth Harris of St. Stephens, b. April 12, 1822, d. April 4, 1900. Miss Harris was the daughter of Ptolemy Tinsley and Mary McGrew Harris.

Mr. Wilson became a prosperous citizen of the community. He gave the land and built the Methodist Church of St. Stephens in 1857.

He was a member of the Masonic Lodge of St. Stephens and served the county as a commissioner, date unknown.

Being too old to serve at the time of the Civil War, Mr. Wilson sponsored a company of men from the county. Co. A of the 32nd Alabama Infantry, C.S.A., was named Wilson's Guards in his honor. Mr. Wilson not only helped to outfit this company but gave assistance in any way needed to the families of the men serving in the company.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were: 1. Mary Harris, b. 1850, d. May 1910 in Gadsden, AL; 2. Levin Jefferson, Jr., b. February 12, 1854, d. (date unknown), m. Martha Louise Ware; and 3. Leroy Madison, b. July 29, 1859, d. May 1921, m. Eliza Louise Ware, b. March 11, 1871, d. September 30, 1957.

Dr. John Wesley Wood

Dr. J.W. Wood was b. in Luenburg County, VA in 1836 and moved with his parents to Perry County, AL when he was 14 years old. He attended school at Hamburg and finished his literary education at the famous Tutwiler school at Green Springs, AL. His first medical instruction was under Dr. G.W. Browder

at Marion, AL. After reading under this eminent practitioner he took a course at the University of Virginia, and later another course at the Jefferson College in Philadelphia, PA, graduating on March 8, 1860 from Virginia Medical College at Richmond.

Dr. Wood began the practice of medicine in Choctaw County, AL but was called into the Civil War in 1862.

On January 15, 1861 he m. Miss Mary Williamson, a splendid young lady of Choctaw County. Seven living children blessed that union, among the number being Dr. A.J. Wood of Frankville, AL.

During the Civil War, Dr. Wood was connected with White's Cavalry, a coast guard unit, and later with the 12th Alabama Regiment in Virginia. He was in the famous battle before Petersburg where he was taken captive. He served as a surgeon while in prison at Lookout, MD until the war ended.

When he was released from prison in 1868 he moved with his family to north Washington County, four miles north of the town of Millry (Healing Springs was the post office then) and continued the practice of medicine for the next 45 years in both Washington and Choctaw counties. A stroke in 1912 confined him to a wheel chair until his death in 1922.

Dr. Andrew Jackson Wood

Dr. A.J. Wood, son of Dr. John Wesley Wood, was b. in Choctaw County, AL on December 11, 1861 and moved with his father in 1868 to north Washington

Supt. A.J. Wood

County, four miles north of the town of Millry and there was reared to young manhood. He attended the common schools of the County, Mellin's school at Mt. Sterling, AL and finished at Tutwiler's school at Green Springs, AL.

After finishing school Dr. Wood established the town of Koenton in 1884, where he operated a mercantile business and a cotton gin until 1889. In 1891 he moved to St. Stephens and served as circuit clerk and justice of the peace until 1892 when he was elected sheriff and tax collector of Washington County and served for four years.

In 1896 he was elected tax collector (the offices were separated then) and resigned that office in 1898 to accept the Democratic nomination for probate judge. Unsuccessful in that campaign, he retired from politics and took up the study of medicine, graduating from the medical department of the University of Alabama at Mobile in 1901.

After finishing medical school Dr. Wood moved to Frankville, AL and took over the practice of Dr. Worthy Shoemaker who had moved to Texas.

In 1886 he m. Miss Alice Cooper. Six children were born to that union. She died in 1901.

In 1899 he was appointed to fill out an unexpired term as superintendent of education for Washington County and was elected to a full term in 1900.

In 1902 he m. Miss Minnie Granade and continued the practice of medicine in north Washington and south Choctaw counties, entirely on horseback or buggy until he purchased his first automobile in 1916. Two sons were born to this couple.

In 1918 he moved to Millry to the place he was reared and continued a wide practice in that area until 1928 when he moved to Chatom at the request of many citizens of that area; he continued his practice until his death in 1934.

John Emmett Wood

John Emmett Wood, b. September 9, 1909, d. May 11, 1971. He was b. at Millry, Al, the son of John W. and Ada V. Wood. His paternal grandparents were Dr. Andrew J. and Alice Cooper Wood, and his maternal grandparents were Samuel and Nancy Wilkins. His father, John W. Wood was the first mayor of Millry, AL.

J. Emmett (as he was best known) contributed much to the progress of the county. He served sixteen years in the Alabama Legislature as Representative from Washington County, 1947–1959 and 1963–1967. While in the Legislature he was instrumental (and sometimes solely responsible) in getting monies allocated for miles and miles of blacktopped roads, telephone lines, the hospital in Chatom—a first for the county, the new courthouse in Chatom, money to rebuild the schoolhouse that burned in Chatom, and other improvements for various schools. Due to his hard work and continuous efforts in securing the State Lake at Millry, the Legislature honored him by naming it "The J. Emmett Wood State Lake." He saved the Department of Pensions and Securities of Washington County from being abolished when it was left out of the state budget.

He, his sister Mary, and Cousin Gladys made up the first graduating class of Millry High School. He attended Livingston University and the University of Alabama.

He served in the Navy and the Marine Corps. His hobbies were baseball, hunting, and fishing. He pitched for the Tri-County Baseball League in the 1930–1940 period.

He owned and operated an insurance agency for many years, while in the Legislature.

He was given the Sears Roebuck Award Medal for outstanding work in Conservation. He served two terms as chairman of the powerful Conservation Committee.

Mr. Wood was m. to the former Georgine Onderdonk. They had one daughter, Roberta Claire. He had two sons, John Emmett, Jr. and Jerry T. Wood by a previous marriage. He had six grandsons and one granddaughter. He had one brother, Aubrey Lee; two sisters, Mary (Loper) and Vera Belle (Killegrew); one half sister, Hortense (Carpenter) and one half brother, Frank Vann.

The lack of time and space prevents further listings of Mr. Wood's accomplishments and endeavors, but they will be remembered far into the future. His sixteen years in the Legislature is a record for that office from Washington County. His many loyal friends made that record possible.

Georgine O. Wood (Mrs. Emmett Wood)

Georgine Onderdonk Wood was b. March 24, 1916, Rutan, AL, the daughter of John R. and Roberta M. Onderdonk. Her paternal grandparants were Benjamin H. and Orra Richardson Onderdonk. Maternal grandparents were Robert W. and Adele Hereford McMain.

She served as tax collector of Washington County 1950–1955, served several years as justice of the peace, and served as judge of Court of General Sessions from January 6, 1964 though May 31, 1967.

She was m. to the late J. Emmett Wood. They had one daughter, Roberta Wood. Roberta is m. to Dr. Frank B. Tatom, and they have two sons, Frank Thomas and John Woods, and one daughter, Briana Claire.

Georgine had four brothers: John Robert, Benjamin Hereford, Henry Pruitt, and Alonzo McMain. She has four sisters: Orra Pauline (Parker), Marion Judson (Brown), Dorothy Adele (Smith), and Roberta Elizabeth (Chastain).

Her grandfather, Benjamin H. (Uncle Ben to most), was the postmaster at Rutan before the post office was built in Chatom. He also taught at the Old Grey Rock School, between Rutan and Chatom. Uncle Ben was largely responsible for getting Dr. John Chason to settle in Chatom. He built him a home in Rutan, where he lived until he could build in Chatom.

Her mother, Roberta McMain Onderdonk, was also a teacher and was also postmaster in Rutan.

Georgine was proud to have been on the Woco-Pep basketball team in 1934 and 1935. She attended school in Chatom.

John S. Wood

John Samuel Wood was b. in Millry, AL on January 7, 1919, to John Samuel and Ella Bishop Wood.

He taught in the public schools of Washington County for 24 years before serving as superintendent of education for 16 years from July 1, 1965, to June 30, 1981.

John S. has been a lifelong member of Providence Methodist Church where he serves as Sunday school superintendent. He was recently inducted into the Society of the Golden Key at Livingston University.

He was m. to Linda Beech Wood on December 14, 1941. Her parents were James Madison and Ottie Stoker Beech. They have one daughter, Carolyn Porter, and two grandsons, Jim and Jon Warr.

George W. Woodyard

George W. Woodyard b. January 17, 1812, d. February 2, 1905 was the son of Walter Woodyard b. May 1778 in Prince William County, VA, d. February 19, 1847 and Mary Brewer Woodyard, daughter of George and Nancy Brewer, b. November 16, 1790 in GA, d. January 7, 1851.

George served as 1st. Corpl. with Capt. Sherm Harris Co. Regiment of Alabama Militia in the Creek Campaign under the command of Col. Nathan Smith. Military and Bounty Land records in Washington, DC, show that he was to receive 40 acres of land for this service, which began May 30, 1836 at Claiborne, AL. He joined again on May 1, 1846 and served under Gen. John W. Moore, and records show he was to receive 120 acres of land for this term of service.

On November 3, 1857 he was appointed judge of probate of Washington County by John A. Winston, governor of Alabama. In November, 1874 he was elected county treasurer of Washington County.

In St. Stephens, AL on September 19, 1844, he m. Sarah B. Bowling, b. August 20, 1827, d. December 30, 1889. Their children were: 1. Margaret Barbara b. August 27, 1845, d. September 17, 1877; 2. George Robert b. November 29, 1846, d. May 25, 1919, m. 1st Delilah Boykin March 15, 1876, m. 2nd Amanda Sullivan March 25, 1896; 3. Mary Emma b. November 17, 1848, d. June 28, 1855; 4. Lucy Ann b. July 20, 1850, d. August 25, 1863; 5. a boy b. and d. January 21, 1852; 6. Walter Edward b. April 23, 1853, d. June 9, 1905, m. Leah Addie Gray July 31, 1894; 7. Leroy William b. December 8, 1854, d. September 1, 1909; 8. Emma Virginia b. September 23, 1856, d. February 6, 1919; 9. Sara Georgia b. April 12, 1858, d. August 18, 1862; 10. Thomas Adam b. December 29, 1860, d. July 25, 1862; 11. Mike Brewer b. March 3, 1863, d. October 1, 1930; 12. John Charley b. March 12, 1868, d. November 18, 1929.

This family lived on the Woodyard homeplace between Leroy and St. Stephens, AL and farmed property along the Tombigbee River. Supplies and goods were received and shipped by boat at Woodyard Landing during steamboat days. This landing is still shown on river maps.

Brothers and sisters of George W. Woodyard were: 1. Amelia B. b. May 3, 1809, d. September 3, 1890; 2. Elmina V. b. September 28, 1814, d. March 17, 1852, m. Francis L. Bassett March 25, 1842; 3. Ann M. b. February 12, 1817, d. May 14, 1846; 4. Mary A. b. March 8, 1820, d. January 25, 1848; 5. Walter (Dr.) b. 1823, d. November 21, 1866, m. Elizabeth Betty Starke September 2, 1852; 6. John D. b. February 21, 1826, d. October 30, 1851; 7. William W. b. September 30, 1829, d. February 26, 1849; 8. Mary Zenobia b. 1834, d. 1888 or 1889, m. Thomas P. Ashe September 22, 1852; and 9. Mike H. b. August 17, 1835, d. April 29, 1860, m. Annie G. Smith April 1, 1856.

George was the oldest son and handled the estate of his father after his death. Like most families during this time in history, slaves were a large part of "family worth." They were owned and hired out to other people for money or goods as well as doing farm labor. Also, like other families, this was changed after the Civil War and resulted in the loss of money and wealth.

George W. Woodyard died at 93 years of age after a long and full life in St. Stephens, Washington County, AL. (by Mrs. Virginia Woodyard Gill)

John Hilton Woodyard

John Hilton Woodyard, a native of Sunflower, AL, the son of Hiram Posey and Kate Woodyard, was b. in 1914. John played an important role in helping to raise the standards in the community, church, and school. He was genial in manner, easy, graceful and commanding in his bearing, generous and jovial, kind, respectful to all, and especially to the aged; compassionate toward the poorer and more unfortunate in life. It was by no means strange that he drew around him hosts of admiring friends both black and white, in and out of the church.

In 1937 he m. Paralee Adams of Thomasville, AL, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. J.F. Adams, who came to Sunflower in 1935 to teach school. They worked as a team of humanitarians in their community and county. John's father was a merchant, owner of H.P. Woodyard Grocery. After the death of his father, John became owner and manager of Woodyard Grocery. He was an insurance agent and was promoted to manager of the Millry District of Lovett's Insurance Company. He was the first black to own and operate a school bus in Washington County. He was given a contract to transport the children from Sunflower and Cortelyou to Prestwick High School, later to Leroy High School.

He organized the Boy Scouts Troop 228 in Sunflower and served as scout master for several years. He was promoted to district commissioner of the Boy Scouts.

John served several years as Worshipful Master of the Solomon Temple Masonic Lodge No. 278. He was Associate Patron of Lilly Star Chapter No. 143, Order of Eastern Star, a loyal member of Mt. Shady A.M.E. Zion Church where he served as pastor steward, church school superintendent, secretary of Trustee Board and a member of the Senior Choir.

He was the West Alabama Conference director of Christian education, district president of the Layman's Council of the Jackson District, and a life member of the W.H. & O.M. Society.

He was a trustee of the Leroy High School. He was elected delegate from the West Alabama Conference to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church for seven quadrennia, which is equivalent to twenty-eight years. He was known throughout the United States for the services rendered in the A.M.E. Zion Church. His works ended June 18, 1977 when he was called to his great reward.

Mrs. Woodyard remains active in church and community work and is a member of the Washington County Board of Registrars.

Chapter 18

Community Histories

Aquilla

Edmond O. Bradley and
Lucille Bradley McLemore

The Aquilla community is in the northwest corner of Washington County, ten miles west of Millry and twelve miles north of Buckatunna, MS; because there was neither a railroad nor a river to attract settlers, this community was among the last to be developed in the county. The first known settler was William Cupp. Mr. Cupp applied for a homestead in 1856 and received his deed four years later. His land consisted of SW ¼ of NW ¼, S18, T8N, R4W (twenty-three miles east of Waynesboro, MS), and remains the geographical center of the community.

The names of other early settlers were: Stewart, Becton, other Cupp families, Wood, Green, Brown, Norton, and Canazerith. These families lived on or near Red Creek, taking residence there in the years following the Civil War.

Around the turn of the century other settlers arrived in the area. Some of their names were: Wilkins, Britton, McRae, Matthews, Averett, Beasley, Bradley, Mills, Ferguson, Odom, Williams, Tew, Sullivan, Campbell, Guy, Harger, Hollingshead, Hare, and Coxwell.

The first church, the Sand Ridge Baptist Church, was built in 1879. It was located one-half mile south of the William Cupp homestead. The Sand Ridge Cemetery is still maintained and used. In 1879 Mr. Lewis Barry Becton, as trustee, bought forty acres of land from the Farmers Loan and Trust Company. The church was located in the northwest corner.

As the population shifted northward, the Sand Ridge Church lost membership. A new church, The Chapel Hill Baptist Church, was founded in 1902; Rev. W.E. Hill was its first pastor. Among the charter members of the new church were: W.J. Britton, Sr., A.D. Britton, Sr., John W. Averette, W.L. Matthews, Mrs. Jenny Tew, Mrs. Emily Stone, W.A. Britton, Evaline Britton, L.A. Britton, W.H. Giles, J.A. Martin, Mrs. Docia McIlwain, Charlie McRae, and T.J. Nichols. On December 31, 1903, the church held its first wedding, that of Miss Susie Mills and Mr. A.D. Britton, Sr. The Britton family and their descendants have remained active members of this church.

Another church, the Sand Ridge Church of God, was established in more recent years and today is a large, growing church in Aquilla. Some families of the community attend the Minerva Memorial United Methodist Church, named in memory of Mrs. Minerva Patterson Bradley, second wife of the late Daniel Howell Bradley of Aquilla. The church is located in Mehaffey. Mrs. Bradley, a native of Molina, FL, came to Washington County in 1901 as a school teacher and remained here until her death in 1925.

The first post office to serve this area was Aquilla, located in the southern part of Choctaw County. It was established May 6, 1880; Henry J. Taylor was its first postmaster. On April 11, 1908, the Aquilla post office was moved to north Washington County, where William J. Britton, Sr., was first postmaster. It was located less than a mile west of Chapel Hill Baptist

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Community sketches were written by citizens from each community, compiled by Mrs. Cecil (Doris) Brown and Mrs. L.C. (Barbara) Waddell, and edited by Jacqueline A. Matte. Original manuscripts were condensed when information appeared earlier in this volume. A bibliography appears at the end of this section.

Church, just across the road from the residence of Mr. Britton (now the home of Mr. Horace Odom, Sr.). This post office later was moved one mile east to the W.L. Matthews General Store. Mr. Matthews served as its postmaster. A few yars after this, a rural route began to serve the area. The route originated at Bucatunna, MS and brought house-to-house mail delivery to the community.

The first school was a one-room log building, located one mile north of the William Cupp homestead—very near the "Canaz Field." With the influx of new settlers in 1907, need arose for a larger school building; a new structure was built just across the public road, west of the original log school. Around 1920 a junior high was established, and later, an auditorium was added. The school was now able to compete with other county schools in the different school activities.

A "Field Day" was held annually at the different schools. Piano renditions, group singing, solos, duets, and quartets were enjoyed. The girls gave readings, and the boys entered oratorical contests. Businesses supplied prizes, and judges chose the winners and awarded the prizes. In those days there were money prizes, not just ribbons. Once two young Aquilla boys were winners: the younger boy, nine years old, is now the Reverend Frank E. Bradley of Mobile; the older boy, an eleven-year old, was W. Agnew Bradley, who still lives on the "old home place."

The citizens of Aquilla were not satisfied with just a large school; they wanted a home for their teachers, or a "Teacherage," as that dwelling was known. The ladies of the community were instrumental in attaining this goal and not only worked for the home, but also furnished it. Assisting Mrs. Daniel Bradley in this work were Mrs. Ammon Cupp Averett, Mrs. Irene Morris Matthews, Mrs. Lillie Toomey Matthews, Mrs. Frances Hartley Williams, Mrs. Janie McRae Hollingshead, Mrs. Ida McRae Beasley, Mrs. Susie Mills Britton, Mrs. Jimmie McRae Hollingshead, Mrs. Lucy Foster Becton, and Mrs. Jane Cupp Wood, granddaughter of William Cupp.

While Mr. W.L. Walker was principal at Aquilla Junior High School, the people attempted to build a senior high school. The citizens of the northern area wanted the school north of the present school; people from the center and southern areas insisted on a central location. This conflict was never resolved, and a new high school was never built.

As soon as consolidated schools were organized, Aquilla Junior High School merged with Millry High School. When Aquilla Elementary School was combined with Millry Elementary, Aquilla was left without a school in the immediate community. Aquilla school students are now bused to the Millry School System.

In the early 1900s the E.W. Gates Lumber Company built a railroad that stretched from Yellow Pine, AL to Old Bolinger (now Silas, AL) where it connected with the Alabama, Tennessee, and Northern (AT&N) Railroad System. This railroad ran directly through the William Cupp property and remained in operation until 1919, servicing the large sawmills so important to the area. In 1921 the railroad was removed, and only an occasional part of a track remains to remind its finder that the Aquilla area once boasted a railway system.

Some Aquilla natives and their families have remained on or returned to the land, while others have chosen to find useful service in other areas. Mr. Willis Scott Pearce came to Washington County as a school principal from Clay County, AL. Mr. Pearce bought the John W. Averett home and farm and lived there until his death at eighty-four. Mrs. Irene Morris Matthews, who taught in the Alabama and Mississippi school systems for fifty-nine years, celebrated her one-hundredth birthday on December 7, 1979.

Many of Aquilla's native sons have served in the armed forces. One, Mr. William G. Bradley, served in World War I and is still living. Now eighty-four, he is a retired real estate broker in Roanoke, VA. Four young men gave their lives for this country: William David Britton, son of Mr. and Mrs. A.D. Britton, Jr.; Frank Edward Hollingshead, son of Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Hollingshead; David Nelson Lafferty, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lafferty; and Clint Odom, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Clint Odom. Mr. Lafferty and Mr. Odom were grandsons of Mr. Horace Odom and the late Mrs. Odom.

During World War II, James H. Smith, Jr., son of Mrs. Minnie Bradley Smith and the late Mr. James Harris Smith, was awarded the Air Medal for Exceptional Meritorious Achievement by the United States government.

For the most part, Aquilla has been a law-abiding community for many years. The citizens there and afar have every right to be proud of their homeland. Most of all, they are happy to be descendants of ancestors who gave them the desire to serve humanity.

Sources: We are indeed grateful to the Aquilla community and the people with whom we talked: Mrs. Minnie Bradley Smith, W. Agnew Bradley, Mrs. Katie Bradley Molony of Mobile, and Mrs. Sylvia Bradley Brister of Pascagoula, MS.

Barlow Community

Mrs. Melanie Stokley and John I. Brown

The Barlow community is located ten miles north of Chatom and four miles south of Millry; it is west of Alabama Highway 17.

The first known settlers of the area were Sol and Caroline Dearmon. Mr. Dearmon applied for a homestead on March 16, 1885, and received his deed on August 20, 1906. Their home became known as the Dearmon place. Other early settlers were Soloman Strickland, Wash Hill, and Joe and Sally Moss. Mr. Moss died at a young age, leaving Mrs. Moss and her sons to provide for the family. Their homestead is known as the Sally Moss place. Wesley and Zena Atchison also had a homestead in Barlow; Zena died as young woman, and Wesley later married Gertrude Strickland.

Several families from Meriwether County, GA came to Barlow in 1906: J.M. and Epsy (Brown) Waddell, Dock Brown, and J. Doggett. J.M. Waddell received the deed for his homestead on February 26, 1914. William Isham Brown, also from Meriwether County, married Sarah Bertha Atchison in 1889. He worked for Mr. Nute Long for a year and then decided to apply for a homestead. He came to Barlow in 1890. Shelton and Jenny McIlwain helped the Browns build a log cabin for their family. In turn, the Browns helped the McIlwains with their first home.

The first Brown home was several miles from the main community. After Mr. Brown received the deed on this place, he bought the George Dearmon place, which had been homesteaded by Mr. Dearmon. This property became known as the Brown place and is still owned by his heirs.

The Browns had twelve children; two sons died at a young age. They also adopted a son. The Browns were strong believers in the value of education; six of their children received college educations and several did post-graduate work. Two of their sons and all five of their daughters taught school. Three daughters and one son retired from the Alabama Public School System; one son retired in Florida. Another son became a Methodist minister and has retired from the ministry after serving for many years throughout south Alabama. Their other sons farmed, worked turpentine, and sold timber. Mr. Brown served on the county commission in 1927.

H.B. Jones came to Alabama from Georgia at a young age. He and his wife had two sons and three daughters. Two of his daughters taught school in the county and have retired from the public school system. Mr. Jones farmed, owned stores in Vinegar Bend and Barlow, and served as a Methodist minister at Gilbertown, AL. He donated the land for the Barlow church and cemetery.

The economy of the community was based on farming, cattle, lumber, and turpentine. The first sawmill was built by J. Maxie Waddell and W.I. Brown. Lumber was shipped to Yellow Pine on a tram road. (A tram road was a temporary railroad track for hauling lumber or turpentine to the main track.) Later it was hauled to Loper in wagons and then shipped by train to Saginaw, MI.

Turpentine was an important cash crop for the community. The land supported virgin longleaf and shortleaf pine that produced large amounts of rosin. Rosin was first hauled to a turpentine still in Healing Springs. Jim Reynolds later built a still in Barlow and shipped the product by train to Mobile. Devoid and Ernest Scarbrough also built a still. It burned, however, so they turned to hauling raw turpentine to Mobile by truck; and for many years thereafter Devoid hauled turpentine for the citizens of Washington County.

Some of the later settlers—including Devoid and Ernest Scarbrough, and Tom, John, Emory, and Grady Brown—bought large tracts of land in Barlow, Copeland, and Healing Springs. They paid for the land with money earned from working the turpentine. Most of this land is still owned by these men or by their children and grandchildren.

The social activities of the community included box suppers at the school and parties in the homes. The parties at the home of W.I. and Bertha Brown were attended by young people from many surrounding communities. For refreshments, Mrs. Brown made taffy, peanut brittle, and other desserts. Visitors also enjoyed singing around the family pump organ.

Barlow established only one church. The church was first known as Barlow Chapel Methodist Church; today it is Barlow Chapel United Methodist Church. Before the church was organized, circuit riders held services in the homes of the settlers. Rev. Hugh Barlow was one of these preachers. After the church was formed in 1906, it was named Barlow Chapel, after Rev. Barlow. Thus the community got its name from the church.

The church register was kept by Rev. H.B. Jones. There were twelve charter members: H.B. Jones, Maggie Jones, Mary Etter Owens, W.I. Brown, Henry Grady Brown, Emory H. Brown, Edward W. Atchison, Bessie L. Jones, Sarah B. Brown, John I. Brown, Thomas J. Brown, and C.A. Atchison.

Although the first church, a wood frame building, served the needs of the community, the people wanted to build a brick church; so in 1944 work on a new church was begun. Most of the lumber for the building was donated by church members. The men of the church cut the logs, and Devoid Scarbrough hauled them, without charge, to Lynn Lumber Company at Tibbie, where they were cut into rough boards. The boards were then transported to Ingram Day Lumber Company at Yarbo. Here they were cut and finished, again without charge. The church was completed in 1947 and dedicated by Bishop C.J. Harrel on March 20, 1947. This building is still in use today and stands as a monument to those who gave so much of their time, energy, and money.

The first school was constructed in 1900 by the men of the community. Mrs. Lee Causey was the first teacher. The second school was built on the main road. Mrs. Sadie Pugh and Fletcher Moseley were two of the teachers. When students completed this school they went to Healing Springs Baptist Industrial Academy.

The third school was located on land owned by Ed Waddell. Frank McMillan, I.V. and Tommie Wilkins, and Hattie, Belle, Mattie, and Pearl Brown were some of the teachers. From here, students went to a boarding school in Chatom. When a high school was built at Millry, the students were bused there.

The first public road was built in 1907 and extended from Loper to Barlow. J.M. Waddell surveyed the road.

Flee, the first post office, was established in the home of William Isham Brown in 1913. His wife, Bertha, was the postmaster. Mrs. Brown's father, John Henry Atchison, drove a buggy to Loper every day to pick up the mail.

Many of Barlow's native sons have served in the armed services. Two men died during World War I: Jim Henry Jones died of pneumonia, and John Waddell, of scarlet fever. Both men died in the United States. Narvin Strickland was listed as missing in action in the Korean conflict.

The citizens who still live in Barlow, as well as those who have moved away, have every right to be proud of their community. They are proud to be descendants of ancestors who gave them the desire to work hard and give God the glory for their accomplishments.

Bigbee Community

Mrs. Myrtle T. Waite

Early settlers believe Bigbee took its name from the Tombigbee River, just five miles away. For many years the river was the only means of transportation to Mobile. Merchandise was shipped by boat to Peavy's Landing, then picked up and delivered by wagon to the country stores. Records show that settlers lived in Bigbee as early as 1811 and that the Federal Road passed through here.

A post office was established on January 2, 1880. Names of people who received their mail there were: Grimes, Reynolds, Atchison, Smith, Waite, Parks, Rogers, Dempsey, Easley, Moseley, Napper, Dumas, Wright, Williams, and Thompson. Postmasters at Bigbee were: Francis M. Woodard, 1880; J.S. Granade, 1881; W.H. Boswell, 1889; Walter Rogers, 1906; Arthur Rogers, 1913; Walter Rogers, 1920; T.H. Thompson, 1921; Jack Thompson, 1954.

A one-room school was built at Bigbee in 1868. As long as St. Stephens prospered, educational facilities were accessible to Bigbee residents. In 1904 a new school was built; this may have been the school used until school consolidation was begun in 1930.

Bigbee has never had its own church. In the early 1900s Tauler Creek Lumber Company built a Methodist church about a mile from Bigbee on the Chatom road. There also was a Baptist church at Frankville, three miles away. In the late 1930s a Baptist church was built Three Forks, one mile north on the Millry road. The Methodist church is no longer standing, but a Holiness church has been built nearby.

The Boswell, Rogers, and Thompson families helped

Three Forks Baptist Church is located in Bigbee community.

make the community. The W.H. Boswell estate consisted of fifteen hundred acres of well-timbered land. It was sold to A.E. and W.S. Rogers on June 6, 1906. The Rogers brothers built five houses and a new store and post office. Their businesses included a sawmill, turpentine still, cotton gin, grist mill, stave mill, blacksmith shop, and a cooper shed for making resin and turpentine barrels. They operated it until the early 1920s, when the estate was then sold to Thomas W. Thompson. Mr. Thompson operated it until the Depression, at which time he gave up everything except the store and post office. When he retired in 1954, his son Jack took over. There are no historical homes or landmarks left.

Burbank

Mrs. Doris Thompson Beasley

The community of Burbank was named for Luther Burbank, the famous horticulturist. Although Burbank recommended the area's farmland to a group of German immigrants, the initial farming efforts failed due to lack of fertilizer.

Some of the early settlers were: C. William Soelman, who came from Ohio in 1871; Robert A. Sanger, who had a grape farm and pigeons; Henry Miller, Sr., a land surveyor, farmer, and bee-keeper. Others included: the Mahoneys, Clip Courtney, Charlie Beasley, John Prine, Dave and John Turner, Sam Walley, and the Baxters.

Burbank is forty-seven miles north of Mobile on the Alabama-Mississippi Railroad. The community had a small depot but never an agent. The Burbank Hotel, built by the Hoffsteadts between 1860 and 1870, is still standing and is now the home of Mrs. Henry Miller.

Tedder gardens are in Burbank community. Photograph from the WPA collection, Alabama Archives and History.

In 1899 Robert Sanger donated land for the Burbank cemetery, but there was no organized church. German Lutherans met at the Burbank school; Methodists and Baptists occasionally met but had no regular pastor.

Mrs. Stella Williams Mills was the first schoolteacher. C. William Soelman "bossed" a small post office that did not last long. The first mail carrier was Robert Moodie, Sr. Today the carrier is Bob Moodie, who has been on the job for about fifty years.

In 1909 "The Alabama Colonization" was organized, giving German families equal plots of land. Because some of the leaders proved unscrupulous, the experiment failed to thrive, and many immigrants moved away. Those who did stay developed a cheese business, selling "cow cheese," "goat cheese," and "sheep cheese." No labels were used, but each cheese was marked according to its origin.

Mr. Charlie Beasley came to Burbank from Red Level, AL, where he and a brother operated a gin. The brothers could not get along, and following a series of fist fights, Mr. Charlie settled in Burbank as a farmer and turpentine worker. His grandson, Horace Beasley, lives in Hobson and operates the only store. An older Horace Beasley was the first and only barber in Burbank. As a boy he practiced cutting the hair of young black boys. When he turned fourteen, he started cutting men's hair at five cents a cut. Customers sat on a long log, set on pegs; when one was finished the next one moved down.

Square dances were held on Saturday nights, either in the loft of Mr. Foster Tedder's barn or in homes where there was room. There were also box suppers and contests for young people.

Most of the old houses are gone. The Harold Scarbroughs live in the oldest house in Burbank.

Sources: Mrs. Mary Prine, Mrs. Jessie Prine, Mrs. Viola Wright, Mrs. Myrtle Miller, Mrs. Mamie Lewis, and Mr. Barry Cooley.

Calvert

Mrs. Pearl H. Jennings

Calvert was named for William Calvert, who was born in Norfolk, VA on March 17, 1800. Calvert came to Alabama and built a home overlooking the Tombigbee River at Nannahubba Bluff. In time, he married Caroline Darling, daughter of Dennison Darling, the

Collector of United States Customs at Fort Stoddart. Since the Calverts had no children, they left all of their property to a niece, Helen B. Webster, and a foster daughter, Mary L. Savage. Helen Webster, her husband John, the Calverts, and Denison Darling are buried in the same lot in Pine Crest Cemetery. Helen's parents, Charles and Elizabeth Hammond, are also buried in Pine Crest. Charles was born in Boston, MA and Elizabeth was born in St. Stephens, AL. Calvert apparently was named in 1888 when several landowners—J.D. Woodyard, L.W. McRae, and W.C. Simms—put up a "Calvert" marker in honor of William Calvert.

Calvert was probably established in the 1830s. By 1836 a Mobile real estate broker named James Innerarity owned land in the SE ¼ of Sec. 24. By 1848 the Wickwires, Moses and Ann, owned the western half of Sec. 24. They sold it in 1853 to Fredrick Raveries, Sr. The western half of the NE ¼ of Sec. 24 was sold in 1854 to Milton P. Johnson. The NE ¼ of Sec. 24 and two acres of land on the west bank of the Tombigbee River (owned formerly by the Wickwires and Raveries) was sold to Robert Dickens in 1858. Fredrick Raveries, Jr., sold his interest in the land to Josephine McRae on August 3, 1857. Paul Raveries sold his interest to Augustus Brooks on January 4, 1858. Brooks sold to L.M. Wilson and his wife, Sarah, on March 3, 1858. They, in turn, sold to William Calvert on June 28, 1858. Most of this land was bordered by Barrow Creek on the south, the Washington County line on the north, the Tombigbee River on the east, and the Alabama, Tennessee, and Northern (AT&N) Railroad tracks on the west.

Calvert is divided by the Mobile-Washington County line, and as a result, some residents live in both counties. One main highway, U.S. Highway 43, passes through Calvert. Calvert lies midway between Mobile and Jackson in Sec. 9, T2N. At one time, homes extended as far east as the Tombigbee River.

The first postmaster at Calvert was Miss Gertrude Mann, who was appointed on March 10, 1888. Others were: Leroy W. McRae, 1889–1912; S.C. Taylor, 1920–40; Annie Bell McRae, 1940–47; John D. Woodyard, 1947–77; Robinson, Rodgers, Jackson, 1977–79; Johnnie Robinson, 1979–present. The post office in Calvert had no permanent location until January, 1974, when the new brick office was opened. It was built by Normal Knapp and is located east of Highway 43, just north of the Mobile-Washington County line.

The community's first church, Calvert Methodist, was organized in 1888 by James McCoy Glenn. Rev. Glenn had already established churches in Fairford and Mt. Vernon. Although Brother Andrew J. Coleman preceded him to these places, Rev. Glenn is credited with the organization of the church in Calvert. He was aided in this work by Dr. Frank Webb. A church building was erected in 1889, and when it was remodeled in 1926, the old church became part of the present sanctuary.

The Calvert church was part of the Washington circuit and remained until it was included in the Fairford circuit in 1895. The first parsonage was built around 1908; a new one erected in 1960. The first Sunday School was organized in 1888 by Miss E. Hooks and Miss L. Hooks, with the help of Mr. John Oliver and Mr. Stewart McRae. Mr. Cumberland reorganized the Sunday School April 6, 1895. In the early 1890s there was a Ladies Aid Society made up of women of all denominations.

The first Baptist church in Calvert was organized in 1913. The congregation met in the Methodist church building until they built their own structure in 1920. The first pastor in the new building was Rev. S.D. Monroe. Another Baptist church, Faith Baptist, existed only for a short time. Calvert Church of the Nazarene was organized in 1928. Rev. R.S. Rushing, a native of Selma, served as the first pastor. In 1927, C.S. Taylor built the structure that later became the sanctuary. He was also the first Sunday School superintendent. The parsonage was constructed shortly after 1927. The Mount Sinai Baptist Church was organized by Rev. William Norris in the early 1900s. Faith Church of the Nazarene was organized in 1956 by Rev. Cora Dials. After the Baptist church built a new sanctuary, Faith Church of the Nazarene took over the old building. When it burned members constructed a new sanctuary on the same site. In April of 1980 a tornado destroyed the sanctuary of the St. James A.M.E. Church. This church had been remodeled in 1915 under Rev. Skinner. Members are currently making plans to rebuild.

Harriet P. Dickins became Calvert's first teacher in 1867. The following is a list of some of the schoolteachers:

Harriet P. Dickins, 1867	Nell Wilson
William Cumberland, 1895	Maggie Cater
Estelle Chaudron, 1904	Gray Lister
Aline Whitehead, 1910–11	Marguerite Smith
Charity M. Vaughn, 1911–12	Stella Blount (Slaughter)
Evelyn Sheldon, 1912–13	Authorea Brown
Lucy Green, 1914–15	Ruth Nelson
Inez Garrison, 1913–14	Minnow Moore
Isabelle Mallette, 1915–16	Mavis Rogers
Mae Moreno, 1915–16	Emma Williams
M.D. Thomason, 1916–18	Becky Sharpe

Celia Drummond, 1918–19
Lydia Scheuermann, 1919–20
Emma Woodyard, 1917–20
Rebecca Woodyard, 1918–20
Gradie Deakle (Powell)
Virginia Thompson
Eva Matson
Condi Mathews
C.E. Woodham
Marie Young (Floyd)
Dorothy Pouncey
Clarence Lucas
Gladys Richardson
Maudie Aikens
Bestor Allen
Miss Robinson
James Parker
Maude Jones (Powell)
Pauline Pound (Dodd)
Blanche Dayton
Elizabeth Trotzier
Fred Malone
Helen Curry
Leah Taylor (Young)
Lyde Pouncey
Kathleen Blount (Lucas)
Willie B. Cox
Samuella Wood
Ms. Banning
Bonnie Parker
Mary Hergesheimer
Adelle Stoudenmier
Sophie Platt
Ms. Sylvester

The only public school in Calvert, an elementary school, was finally closed in 1969. The last principal of the school was Marie Young Floyd, who served from 1956 to 1969. The brick building still stands east of Highway 43, just south of the Mobile-Washington County line.

Calvert's Men's Club has been active for several years and has completed numerous worthwhile projects. One time there was a Masonic Lodge at Calvert.

Several well-known people have lived in or near Calvert. Lorenzo Dow bought twelve acres of land at Nannahubba Bluff, two miles east of Calvert. Dow is credited with bringing Methodism to the area. Doctor Francis Asbury Webb, born in Greensboro, AL in 1860, came to Calvert around 1872. He was the son of a pioneer Methodist preacher from Virginia. (His father's home in Virginia became a shrine of the American Medical Association.) Dr. Webb worked with Dr. Walter Reed when Dr. Reed was stationed at Mt. Vernon, Al. Colonel Van Dorn was a resident of what later became Calvert. He was killed in the Civil War and buried in Calvert; his body was later moved to a national cemetery. Former Congressman Frank W. Boykin and his family lived in Calvert for a number of years.

The Van Dorn home, Rose Hill, was approximately a mile west of the Seaboard Wharf and a mile from William Calvert's home. Dr. William Webb bought the home and lived there for several years. When William and Helena Cumberland of Cincinnati, OH bought the house, it became known as the Cumberland home. The home later belonged to the Webb family and finally burned.

Railroads have been very important in Calvert. In 1889 a narrow-guage railroad ran from Fairford to Nannahubba Bluff on the Tombigbee River. The railroad, which belonged to the Seaboard Lumber Company, lasted only about ten years. Independent enterprises obtained an act that incorporated the Mobile and Grand Trunk Railroad Company; it was approved in 1866. By February, 1872, a railroad ran to Mt. Vernon from Mobile, and on September 9, 1873, it was extended to the Tombigbee River at Jackson, AL. Construction stopped due to the need for an expensive bridge, and foreclosure followed in 1873. Five years later, bonds were floated and the name was changed to Mobile and Birmingham Railroad. After financial problems, it went to the Southern Railway Company. Mr. Leo Rogers was a depot agent for Southern Railway; Mr. Lowell was one of its first agents. The AT&N Railroad, built by John T. Cochran in the early 1900s, had lines to Reform, AL and other places. Cochran bought the Tombigbee Valley Railroad and consolidated. Most of the revenue came from hauling lumber and its by-products. The AT&N used the tracks of the Southern Railway to Mobile for several years, but later built its own roadbed. Mr. O.K. Pouncy was one of the first agents to work in Calvert for the AT&N.

Some of the families who made up the early community have already been mentioned. Other settlers were: Thomas Bender, 1866; Elizabeth Dabney, 1860; George W. Robinson and Benjamin McMillan, 1882; and Alanson Knapp, 1840. The following families also were early residents: Cumberland, Boykin, Richard Shepard, Woodyard, Simms, Van Dorn, Dickins, Savage, McRae, Webb, Laubenthal, Foot, Lucas, Mason, Nader, Taylor, Gentry, Patrick, Bedwell, Dykes, Rogers, Smith, Barth, Lowery, Pouncy, Knox, Daugherty, Snowden, Kellam, Zakary, Pruitt, Young, Kelly, Hovell, and many others. Most of these families have descendants who still live in Calvert. There were many black families important to the community: Gradford, France, Robinson, Watkins, Wiley, Ratcliff, Nettles, Irby, Pierce, Young, Smith, Hands, Adams, Harris, and others. One member of the Brown family lived to be over one hundred years old.

In its early years Calvert was a thriving community. John Hollings, the first doctor, worked at Fairford Hospital and mill but also practiced in Calvert until Dr. A.F. Webb took over. George Washington Owens built Owens' Cowpens, an important business establishment, about four miles west of Calvert. Mr. Owens was Alabama's first congressman. Richard B.

Shepard built a sawmill in Calvert in the early 1900s. Charles Laubenthal manufacturered Estipidine, a liniment similar to pine oil. His plant was east of Calvert on the Tombigbee River. The first merchants in Calvert were L.W. Webb and J.D. Woodyard.

At one time Calvert had a brickyard two miles southeast of the community, on the east side of the St. Stephens Road. The National Reduction Plant was north of the Southern Railway Depot. Here, fat lightwood stumps were ground to make turpentine and other pine by-products.

Calvert's first picture show was opened by Mr. William Schwarzauer about 1916. Dances were held in a dance hall over the old Boykin store in the early 1900s.

Many men of the community have served their country in the military. Marvin Boykin and George Whidby were wounded in World War I.

Sources: Mr. Edward Stone, Mr. M.L. Heaton, and Mrs. Fannie M. Haselmaier.

Carson & Prestwick

Mrs. Franklin Q. Dyer

The earliest settlers in the Carson and Prestwick communities received land grants from Spain or England. Some descendants of these early settlers still live in the area. Their names include Thomas Bassett, Bowling, Woodyard, and Richardson. Other settlers were Nathaniel Blackwell, Francis Boykin, John Callier, Anna Mounger, Francis Stringer, and Thomas Malone. Thomas Bassett, a British loyalist and native of Virginia, migrated to this area from near Augusta, GA about 1772 to escape persecution by American patriots. He received a British grant from King George III and established his residence and plantation. Around 1780 he was murdered by Indians on the east side of the Tombigbee River, near a creek that now bears his name. There is nothing left of his plantation, but there are a few graves in the Prestwick area—Sarah Bassett, Francis Stringer Bassett and his wife, Elimina V. Woodyard Bassett. Prestwick was named for Prestwick, England, by the British families who settled here and established a sawmill.

On July 31, 1802, Thomas Carson bought land in the vicinity of what is now Carson. A marriage is found for a John Carson in 1836, but the family seems to have moved away by the middle 1800s.

The people living in this area depended on the river for communication and the shipment of supplies. Prince's Lower Landing and Blackwell Landing served the steamboats that traveled the Tombigbee River. During the late 1800s and early 1900s Daniel D. Powell, Sr., and George E. Johnston supplied wood at these landings.

The Pine Grove Methodist Church was established about 1860 and served all denominations in both Carson and Leroy. Rev. Ezekiel T. Nabors was preacher for the area until he died in August, 1863, at the home of Robert Bowling. He was buried in the Pine Grove cemetery. The first church was made of logs but was later replaced by a wooden building. The present church has been in continuous use since about 1906, and although there have been some additions, the sanctuary has not been altered. Oliver E. Prince donated the land for the church and later gave additional land for the cemetery. The first wedding was of Dr. Thomas R. LeNoir and Miss Olive M. Bowling on January 31, 1893. The bride lived in Dogwood Level, now called Leroy.

The first school, a one-room building, was erected about 1898, just below the Methodist church. In the early 1900s two additional rooms were built. In 1921, through the tireless efforts of J. Perry McKee, Daniel D. Powell, Jr., Vivian G. Johnston, and W. Edward Powell, a new school was completed. The new school was a wooden structure and had six classrooms and a large auditorium; there was a separate building for agriculture and home economics. The school graduated its first class in 1926. A brick school was constructed for the elementary grades, and when the wooden building burned about 1939, the grammar school was enlarged to accommodate the complete system.

The first black church of Carson, built by Izac Lewis in 1893, was also used for the school building.

Daniel D. Powell, Sr., built the first sawmill of Carson about 1884 and later built a cotton gin and a store. Other settlers in Carson were Percy L. Bowling, James Henry Pelham, Wiley Conerly, G.R. Woodyard, and John Pierce.

In 1897 Dabney Palmer and two of his sons, R.D. and Elbert, came to Carson from Wilcox County and introduced the community to crop rotation. Ransom D. Palmer became the doctor that the community needed so badly and remained here until his death; Elbert Palmer also remained in the area. Some of the descendants of both of these men still live in Carson.

In 1969 the Alabama Electric Corporation built a power plant at Carson on the Tombigbee River. They completed two additional units in 1975. These plants

pay the county nearly $2 million a year in property taxes.

The post office at Carson was established on April 4, 1888, and continued until November 20, 1964. The following persons have been postmasters: Mamie E.R. Pearce, 1888; George C. Hall, 1892; Daniel D. Powell, 1893; Sallie E. Powell, 1908; Daniel D. Powell, Jr., 1915; Mamie P. Bowling, 1918; Annie P. Gilbert, 1919; Vivian E. Powell, 1937; William E. Powell, Jr., 1941; Verna J. Powell, 1942; Ina E. Powell, 1943. When the post office was discontinued in 1964, residents of Carson received mail through the post office in Leroy.

Charity Chapel

Mrs. Abb C. Cole and Ben Cole

The small community of Charity Chapel is located in the south central part of Washington County, near the Mobile County line. Charity Chapel was the name given to a small church built in 1891 by N.J. Smith and Seib Reed, two of the early settlers of this area. The names of other early settlers were: Cole, Everett, Andrews, Rhyan, Patrick, Bivens, Overstreet, Sawyer, Newberry, Evins, Lewis, and Johnston.

The Rhyan and Overstreet families raised sheep and farmed. John Everett owned the first sawmill, a turpentine still, and a store. Other sawmills, operated at different times, were owned by the Bivens family, W.H. Rhyan, and the W.H. Rhyan-Jesse J. Cole partnership. Each partner also had a business of his own; Mr. Rhyan operated a turpentine still, and J.J. Cole ran a sawmill. About 1925 Mr. Bud Cole owned a small general mercantile store. Rob Smith operated a similar store but sold it to J.J. and Ben Cole in 1945. The store closed in 1955. At present there is one small service station operated by Eugene Patrick.

The land surrounding Charity Chapel is owned by Tensaw Land and Timber Company and is part of the Frank-Rob Boykin Wildlife Management Area. Ben Cole is refuge manager.

A small one-room school was started in 1912. The name of the school and teacher is not known. Washington County school records show that in 1918 a school known as Rhyan's had Miss Alice Miller as teacher. This later became known as the Charity Chapel School. The school grew to three rooms and contained nine grades. After pupils finished this grade they went to high school in Citronelle. Today, all students attend school at Citronelle.

Chatom

Mrs. Doris Jordan Brown

By the turn of the century, the population of Washington County had spread westward from the Tombigbee River, and there were many small communities throughout the county. At this time, the mail for the central part of the county still came to St. Stephens. It was brought by horseback to a post office in the Rutan community. This office was in the store of Ben Onderdonk, who was also the postmaster.

Elijah Jordan and sons, Charly, Tom, Fred and James, homesteaded land about four miles west of Rutan. The Jordans built homes about a mile from the present town of Chatom. Fred Jordan's land was in Sec. 26, T6N, R3W. Fred Jordan married Lizzie Anderson and built their first home on this property.

Mr. Fred got the mail from Rutan and took it to his store where neighboring families could pick it up. When it was announced that the Tombigbee Valley Railroad would extend its line to Beaver Dam Creek and bring the mail by train, Mr. Jordan asked the United States Postal Service to establish a post office and name it Chatom.

The post office was established October 1, 1904, before the founding of the actual town of Chatom, and was located in Mr. Jordan's store. He was the first postmaster and served until his death in 1918. His daughter, Effie, then became postmaster and served until 1935. There have been four other postmasters since then: R.L. Gordy, with Mrs. Gordy serving as substitute clerk, 1935–40; H.N. Jordan, with his wife Effie serving as substitute clerk, from 1940 until his retirement in 1965. (Mr. Jordan had served as a substitute clerk during Mrs. Jordan's term.) Percy L. Beech, Jr., served as postmaster from 1965 to 1981. The present postmaster is Mrs. Jeanette Milstead. Jack McCuiston served as clerk from 1933 until his retirement in 1970. James Flint served in this position until 1981. The present clerk is Mrs. Nell Stewart.

From 1905 until 1933 the following persons served as clerks in office: Mertie Shoemake of Laurel, MS; Marion Bryars of Stockton; Effie Jordan; Minnie Jordan; Una Jackson (now Mrs. Len Daugherty) of Silas; and Annie Coaker (now Mrs. J.A. Duncan) of Loper.

Dr. John Chason came from Buckatunna, MS to establish a practice in this area and bought land adjoining Mr. Jordan's. He and his wife, Susie Davis Chason, first lived in Rutan, where they occupied a small house in the yard of Ben Onderdonk. They also lived for a time with the H.B. Richardson family. Dr. Cha-

Fred J. Jordan's original home, ca. 1910. Seated: Fred J. Jordan, Minnie Jordan, Lizzie Jordan holding daughter, Mayme, Henry Jordan; standing: Effie Jordan, John Jordan, and Jesse L. Jordan. Courtesy of Mrs. H.N. Jordan.

son later built an office and drugstore. Sheffield's Furniture now has a showroom at this location.

Mr. Jordan built a two-story home and a small store and post office combination facing the railroad on the east side; his turpentine still was next to the store. A few years later he moved the still across the railroad to the spot now occupied by Beech Mobile Home Sales.

Mr. Jordan built a new and larger store and post office about a hundred feet north of the old one. A small post office building was later erected south of this building. When a brick store building was erected in 1924, the post office was moved back into the large frame store, where it remained until the present post office was built in 1965.

Jordan Store and Chatom Post Office, ca. 1920. Courtesy of Mrs. H.N. Jordan.

Until Fred Jordan built his store, the nearest places of business were B.H. Onderdonk's store at Rutan and Store Two, a commissary store located south of Chatom. Store Two was owned by the United States Cotton and Lumber Company.

Many families contributed to the building of Chatom. Some of their names were: Baxter, Turner, Yawn, Gilley, Mott, Powell, Hill, Schell, Moss, Dees, Anderson, Lathan, Williams, Dumas, Ferguson, Mills, Hoffman, Loper, Carpenter, Beech, Dickey, Thompson, Richardson, Flint, Onderdonk. Most of these people were descendants of the county's early settlers.

In the early 1900s there was discussion about renovating or building a new courthouse at St. Stephens. Mr. Jordan and his friends, along with county commissioners Alex Williams and Morris Knight, felt that instead of spending money on this project, the courthouse should be moved nearer the center of the county. In 1906 Mr. Jordan, with help of Chatom residents, started a petition to have the county seat moved. (Mr. Jordan financed a large portion of this petition.) The town had been surveyed in 1905 by B.D. Turner, the county surveyor, and subdivided by Mr. Jordan. Block five was set aside for the courthouse square. (This is now the site of the post office and Jordan's Tire Service.)

Mr. Jordan had an option to buy an additional eighty acres from the United States Cotton and Lumber Company. This acreage was in Sec. 23, north and west of the present traffic light. After talking with James N. Granade, a young lawyer from St. Stephens, Mr. Jordan dropped this option. He feared that the people might not vote to move the courthouse if it were surrounded by land owned by one person. In 1907 Mr. Granade, his brother, Joe, and his father, J.S. Granade, bought these eighty acres and more. The group was known as the Chatom Land Company. The land was later called the Granade addition.

On January 28, 1907, voters elected (by a two-to-one margin) to move the county seat from St. Stephens to Chatom. Two main sites were recognized as possible courthouse locations—Jordan square and the Granade addition. The county commissioners eventually designated block thirteen of the Granade addition as the best location for the courthouse and jail. Chatom Land Company, with Joe C. Granade as president and James N. Granade as secretary, donated to Washington County the entire block for the courthouse and jail. W.S. Hull of Jackson, MS was selected as the architect and was paid $1650 for drawing the plans and inspecting the building.

After two or three months of work was done on the

courthouse, a suit was brought against the county commissioners by Mr. Jordan. This suit stated that the courthouse construction was illegal because it was not within the boundaries of Chatom as it had been surveyed. Construction was delayed for a short time. The suit was dropped when the Granade addition was proclaimed a part of Chatom on the grounds that it contained as many people as the original town. The courthouse was completed in 1908.

Chatom Depot, ca. 1959. Courtesy of Miss Carol Ware.

After the courthouse was completed, a depot was built by the Tombigbee Valley Railroad. The first agent was Joe Richardson. He was followed by his brother, Carroll Richardson, who, in turn, was succeeded by Grady W. Hurst, a native of Choctaw County. Mr. Hurst was a merchant in Chatom and many years later became its first mayor. Other agents were: Miss Maude Long, Josh Oates, Louis Oates, Eugene Stapps, Miss Carol Ware, Walter Morrow, Clyde Ethridge, Velma Thompson, J.A. Doggett, and Larry Colvin. Miss Ware served longer than any other agent.

When Chatom became the county seat in 1908, Mr. Tom Dees opened a general mercantile store near the railroad track where the present Farm Bureau building is located.

Looking east on Central Avenue from the intersection with Fruitdale Road, ca. 1920. Courtesy of Mrs. H.N. Jordan.

With the completion of the courthouse and the establishment of the county seat in Chatom, the small community began to look more like a town. County officials, as well as others in the area, began to build homes. Among these families were: D.J. Long, J.L. Smith, W.W. Warren, James Granade, Frank Turner, Hilton Blount, Joe M. Pelham, Jr., and his sister, Carrie, Jack Ferguson, and Hannibal Harris. Many of these homes remain today.

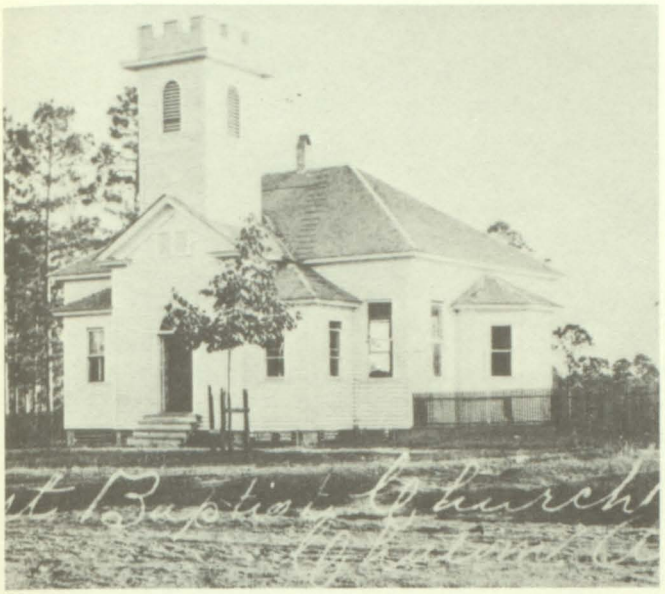
James N. Granade lived in St. Stephens and served as circuit solicitor of Washington, Clarke, and Escambia counties. In 1908 Mr. Granade moved to Chatom and became county attorney. He and his brother, Joe C. Granade, formed a law partnership known as Granade and Granade. The partnership was broken in 1913 when Joe died. Mr. Granade and his wife, Ethel King Granade, owned a two-story frame home, their first residence, near the courthouse until 1980. It was later called Chatom Tavern and used as a hotel.

In July of 1909 James N. Granade established a bank in the tax assessor's office at the courthouse. Matt Smith was the first cashier. The first bank building was completed in 1910 and was located on the same site as the present bank. The second building was completed in 1944 and was the law office of Howard Scott and Dennis Porter. The new bank building was completed in 1971.

Some of the next settlers to arrive in Chatom were: Percy Wheeler, W.E. Turner, J.C. Koen, Dr. A.J. Wood, G.W. Hurst, Harry Loper, John and Leroy Onderdonk, J.R. Dickey, Tom Koen, Carlie Baxter, Ben Turner, C.C. Smith, and W.E. Kimbrough. These families also built homes, many of which still remain and are owned by family members.

Until the courthouse was built, Chatom residents had no church building. There had been a small Seventh Day Adventist church on the road leading to Charlie Jordan's home. (Mr. Charlie's home was built between 1875 and 1880. Tom Jordan built his home next to this church about 1882. Both of these homes are still standing.) This church was established around 1880 and used until about 1900. Elijah and Caroline Jordan were of this denomination before coming to Alabama from Georgia in 1852. Caroline's brother, Jesse M. Elliott of Bladon Springs, occasionally preached here.

Two of the largest and oldest churches in the area



First Baptist Church of Chatom, ca. 1920. Courtesy of Mrs. H.N. Jordan.

Chatom Methodist Church, ca. 1955. Courtesy of C.A. Brown.

were the Spring Bank and Fairhope Baptist churches. Preaching services were usually held once a month.

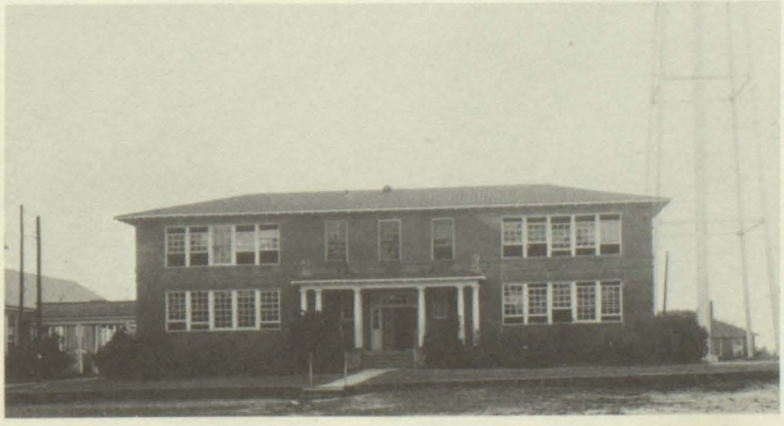
Chatom Methodists and Baptists held services in the new courtroom until their churches were built. The Baptist church was built in 1913; the Methodist church was completed in 1925. Brother T.E. Tucker of Healing Springs was one of the first to preach in the courtroom and was the first pastor of the Baptist church. The community bought an organ, and Miss Floride Powell and Mrs. Tom Dees were the first organists.

For many years the Baptists and Methodists were the only denominations represented in Chatom. The town's black community also built both Baptist and Methodist churches. In 1957 the Church of God was established, and later a Catholic church and the Church of Christ were organized.

Before Chatom was founded there were two one-room schools in the area. The first was the Gray Rock School, located at Three Mile Hill, between Rutan and the present town of Chatom. Ben Onderdonk and Miss Roberta McMain were two of the teachers. Miss McMain later married Mr. Onderdonk's son, John. There was also a small school at the "Med Beech old place," a mile or so north of Gray Rock. Mr. Beech had moved, and his home was used as the school. The teacher here was Miss Leona Tucker, daughter of Rev. T.E. Tucker of Healing Springs. Miss Leona married Mr. Onderdonk's son, Leroy. Miss Tucker also taught at a school at Rutan.

Another small school was located just north of town, on the road to Charlie Jordan's home. This was used until 1907, when area residents built a two-room school on the present school property. Victor Terry of Thomasville was the teacher at the earlier school and also was the first teacher at the later one. Mr. Terry lived with the Fred Jordan family. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, both strong supporters of education, donated the property for the school.

In 1908 the Alabama Department of Education began to build public high schools throughout the state. Several communities in the county wanted this school. Governor Comer and State Auditor Brandon visited Chatom, Keenton, Millry, Fruitdale, and Vinegar Bend before it was decided that Chatom was to be the location for the new school. It was estimated that least $10,000 would be necessary to build a suitable structure for the high school. Of this sum the



Washington County High School, built in 1916, was the first public high school in the county, ca. 1949. Courtesy of C.A. Brown.

following amounts were donated by Chatom residents: Fred J. Jordan, $1,000 and five acres of land for the school site; Chatom Land Company, $1,500 and one block of land to be sold in lots and proceeds applied to the school fund; John T. Cochrane, $500. Construction of the school was completed in August, 1916.

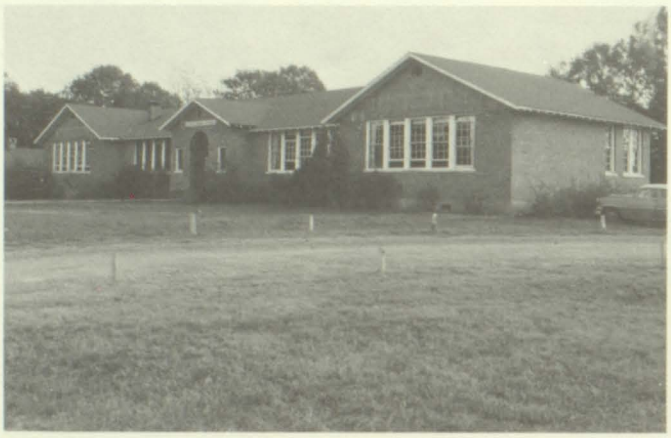
Robert H. Southerland was principal of the new school. Teachers were Charles C. Smith, Miss Ola Webb, and Miss Genevieve McClure. No one graduated the first year, but the second year four students received their diplomas—Lena Dumas, Elizabeth Brown, Mamie Long, and Frank Beard.

When school opened on September 11, 1924, Washington County High School was equipped with electric lights and a water system. This was made possible by the installation of a Delco generator. Heat for this building was furnished by a central steam heating system fueled by wood and coal. The grammar school was heated by wood stoves in each room and was lighted by oil lamps. Indoor plumbing was not available for many years.

In 1925 construction was started on a four-room, brick grammar school. On April 1, 1926, the two-room wooden school caught fire and this spread to the new building. The wooden building was destroyed, and the new building was greatly damaged. Reconstruction was started immediately. Both the first construction and the second construction were financed in most part by the people of the community. This was done by money raising events such as fiddlers conventions and donations. When completed, the building was named the Fred Jordan building, in honor of the founder of the town and the man who gave the land for the school campus.

By the early 1930s other high schools were being built in the county, and the old student dormitory was no longer used to house boarders; instead, it served as extra classrooms and as a residence for one of the principals. This building was torn down before 1940, and the present home economics building was constructed on the site.

About 1936 construction was started on a new high school. The class of 1938 was the first to graduate



Fred Jordan Elementary School, ca. 1949. Courtesy of C.A. Brown.

Washington County High School dormitory, ca. 1920. Courtesy of Mrs. H.N. Jordan.

Washington County High School 1927–28 football team. First row, from left: Sam Strickland, Leon Onderdonk, Marvin Koen, John Stroud, Benny Porter; second row: Joe Thompson, J.B. Cagle, Johnnie Smith, Sidney Porter, A.G. Taylor; third row: Zack Dees, F.B. Gordy, Putney Beech, Howard Scott, Herbert Sullivan, S.T. Howell, and Coach Avant. Courtesy of Michael Onderdonk.

from the new building. The Fred Jordan building had long been too small, so when the new high school was completed, the old high school was used as part of the elementary school. The auditorium was remodeled and became the home economics department.

The building that replaced the dormitory contained classrooms and the first lunchroom. Later a large wooden lunchroom was constructed behind this building and was used until the present lunchroom was built.

The present band room was originally built for use as a community canning center during the late 1930s and World War II. About 1961 it was remodeled to house the band. A new gym was constructed about 1961, and two years later a new building to house the elementary school was added. In 1965, after the first high school building was torn down, fire again struck the Chatom school. This time the high school built in 1937 was destroyed. A modern building, with new classrooms for the elementary school, a new gym, and a lunchroom, has replaced it. The Fred Jordan building is still being used.

The first cars in Chatom were owned by J.S. Powell and Henry Jordan, the son of Fred Jordan. As travel increased, the town began building hotels and boardinghouses to house overnight visitors. The first hotel, the Whatley, was owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Whatley and was located in the home now owned by Mrs. Carrie Pruitt. The Chatom Hotel was owned and operated by Rev. and Mrs. J.A. Pelham. The Hill Hotel was owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. A.T. Hill, Sr. It later was run by Mr. and Mrs. L.L. Perkins, who were followed by Mr. and Mrs. Mike Hoffman and their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Taylor. The hotel has now been made into an apartment house.

Another early hotel, the Chatom Hotel (formerly the home of Mr. and Mrs. James N. Granade), was owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Blair. The next owners were Mr. and Mrs. W.N. Brown. Mr. and Mrs. L.L. Perkins also owned the hotel for a short time. In 1928 Mr. and Mrs. J.W. Leggitt took over the management of the hotel and changed the name to Chatom Tavern. They operated the hotel until they moved to Grove Hill in 1940. Mr. and Mrs. Tom Smith owned the hotel for a time, but after this the building was rented as a residence.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Richardson opened a restaurant in 1937. It was operated by their daughter, Mrs. Mildred (A.T.) Richardson. In 1966 "Mildred" sold this business. It is now the Senior Citizens Nutrition Center. Chatom acquired its first modern motel-restaurant in the early 1960s. It was built and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Clarenton Williams. It is now operated by Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Ray Powell.

Business and industry in early Chatom were restricted to a few stores, turpentine stills, and sawmills. Fred Jordan and Tom Dees owned the general stores, and Dr. Chason sold medicine and drug items from the only drugstore. J.C. Koen operated the Chatom Mercantile Company, which was later purchased by Grady W. Hurst. A cooperative store—the Chatom Exchange—was operated by Jack Ferguson until his death. It was run for several years after this by J.G. and R.N. Mills. B.L. Onderdonk owned a store and cafe, and Roscoe Dearmon, the barbershop. There was also a small store owned by W.E. Turner. When Mr. Onderdonk's business burned he purchased Mr. Turner's store, but in 1925 this business and the barber shop also burned.

Mr. Onderdonk, who also was the county sheriff for several years, later built a two-story building in which he had a store and cafe known as the Red Robin Cafe and Bar. This was later purchased by Charles Waterall, remodeled, and used for the theater for many years.

The first car dealership was the Wadsworth Ford Company, opened in 1918. It was followed in 1920 by another Ford dealership, Chatom Auto Company, which was managed by DeHass McClure. This became Henson Motor Company. C.D. Scott of Yellow Pine had a Chevrolet dealership there, and in 1926, opened Chatom Motor Company. The company was later sold to R.E. Massey. Jesse Jordan, an associate auto dealer, sold Dodge automobiles for several years.

The 1920s were busy years for Chatom. Roads were being improved in the county. A highway was built from the Tombigbee River to Calvert, and in 1929 a bridge was built across the river at Jackson. A new road was built between Chatom and Wagar, and other roads were planned. It would be another fifteen to twenty years before these roads were paved, but even "graveled" they were of great benefit to Chatom.

Silent movies were first shown in Chatom by John Richardson, and later by John Jordan. Because there were no electric power lines at this time, electricity was generated by Delco power systems. Jimpsey Powell, the dealer for these systems, was also the Frigidaire dealer. When John Jordan moved to Mobile, Washington County High School purchased his movie projector.

Chatom did not have a regular movie theater until after the 1930s. Before this time Charles Waterall rented the American Legion Hall every Tuesday and

showed movies there. The Ingram Day Lumber Company opened a theater at Yarbo in 1924 and operated it until 1946. Movies were shown on Friday and Saturday nights.

J.A. Richardson built the first ice plant in Washington County in 1924. Two years later he put down a deep well and installed water lines to some business places and homes. He sold this water system to the town of Chatom in 1950.

In 1929 Interstate Utilities Company of State Line, MS installed Chatom's first electric power lines. In that same year Chatom also got its first telephone exchange. It was operated by Mr. W.E. Purvis. The Purvis family moved to Chatom from Frankville.

In 1929 the Chason family moved to Baldwin County. When they returned to Chatom in 1936, Dr. Chason resumed his medical practice and worked until his death in 1940. Other doctors serving the community during these years were Dr. C.C. Rouse, Dr. A.J. Wood, and Dr. W.E. Kimbrough, Jr. Dr. J.W. Blount of Millry practiced dentistry in Chatom as well as in Millry. Dr. H.A. Grimes of Bigbee preceeded R. Blount.

Law enforcement in early Chatom was under the jurisdiction of the county sheriff. In the 1920s, however, Chatom acquired its own peace officer, R.J. Brown, a night watchman. Mr. Brown usually made his rounds at night and fired two rapid shots at intervals to arouse the town in case of fire or robbery.

As the county seat, Chatom has been the location of several fine law firms. Some of the early firms were: Granade and Granade; Joe M. Pelham, Jr., (for many years the circuit judge of Washington, Clarke, and Choctaw counties); Wallace P. Pruitt, Sr.; and J. Massey Edgar. The firms of Scott and Porter, and Edward P. Turner, Sr., were established later. Today there are offices for Edward P. Turner, Jr., and associates; Michael Onderdonk and Marc Bradley; and Sammy Joe Laurie and Thomas Baxter.

The American Legion Post 110 was organized in 1928 and received its permanent charter in April, 1930. The post built a Legion Home and an airfield. The airfield, located south of Abb Richardson Road at Three Mill Hill, did not live up to expectations, however, and after a few years it was abandoned. It was not until the 1960s that Chatom acquired its present airfield.

The CCC camp built in 1933 was a valuable asset to the town. The families of the men attached to the camp added to church and school attendance and to the business done by the merchants. Many of these families bought property in the county and remained after the camp closed.

In 1937 L.G. DeVan of Citronelle opened Chatom's first Cash and Carry Grocery. Until this time, most stores in Chatom had been of the general merchandise and credit type; they also delivered purchases inside town limits. Mr. DeVan sold only on a cash basis, and each person was responsible for getting his groceries home. Marvin and Willard Reed opened Chatom's first supermarket in 1952.

By 1937 butane gas had become available in the county. The National Butane Company of Mobile was one of the first companies to serve the Chatom area.

During World War II, the American Legion Hall in Chatom was used as a serviceman's lounge; it was operated by the Red Cross. The years following the war were busy ones. Young men returned to their homes with new ideas about how their town should grow. New businesses were opened and talk of incorporating the town was begun again.

County officials and employees. These people worked in the Washington County Courthouse in the 1940s. Seated: Mrs. Mae McMillan, Vivian Dees, Judge of Probate Fannie Turner, Lancaster Wilkins, Mrs. Willie Mills; standing, front row: Matt Smith, Bill Lindsey, Viva Lee Baxter, Beulah Mae Koen, Gretchen Garrett, E.T. Carpenter; back row: Lee Armstrong, ____, John Stroud. Courtesy of Mrs. John Stroud.

On August 31, 1948, the AT&N passenger and mail train made its last run. The discontinuation of this train was made necessary because of lack of passenger patronage.

Chatom had only one major asset in the beginning. It was the railroad.

The arrival of both the morning and afternoon trains had long been an important daily event in the lives of the townspeople. These arrivals meant not only the getting of mail and freight, but were social events as well. People gathered at the post office or

depot each day as much for a visit with their friends and neighbors as for mail or freight. While this is still the custom, it is not quite as exciting as seeing the train arrive and checking on who was arriving in or leaving town.

On February 8, 1949, the townspeople voted 110 to 3 for incorporation of the town. Chatom was the first incorporated town in the county, and it set a precedent that has been followed by other communities. G.W. Hurst, a longtime resident and prominent businessman, was elected as the first mayor. The following persons were elected to the town council: John R. Dickey, Sr., John Stroud, Lilburne Odom, Ralph E. Massey, and Louis A. Ferguson. J.L. Bell was the first marshal. The town officials met in the law offices of Scott and Porter until a municipal building was erected in 1964.

The first major project undertaken by the newly incorported town was to establish a city water works. Mr. E.L. Jordan loaned the town $85,000 with which to construct a modern water system. The same year, 1950, a fire department was established. The first fire house was located on the site of the present Chatom Telephone Exchange. Mr. Lilburne Odom, the first fire chief, served for twenty-five years. There were twenty firemen; today there are thirty-four. The first fire truck was purchased in 1950 by E.L. Jordan. (This was an interest-free loan to the town.) The second truck was purchased in November, 1971. The present chief is Dr. Charles Jordan.

Mayor and Fire Chief, Lilburne Odom, paying off loan to Mr. E.L. Jordan for Chatom's first fire truck in 1953. Courtesy of C.A. Brown.

In the next few years American Legion Post 110 built a new hall. The Legion home was begun in 1950 and was ready for use a year later. The Hall has served the community well: it was used as an armory until one could be built; it was the first structure to house Chatom Manufacturing Company; and it was the courtroom during the construction of the new courthouse. It also acted as a recreational place for teenagers and as a meeting place for the Boy Scouts. The building is no longer in existence.

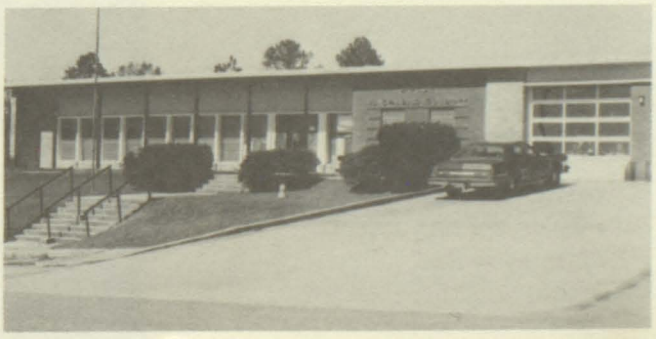
In 1952 Luther Poultry Company opened a plant to process and distribute locally-raised hens and broilers. This was the forerunner of the Marshall Durbin plant, which located in Chatom in the 1960s. Irby D. Redditt, the pharmacist at Turner's Drugs, came to Chatom in 1952. He was the town's first registered pharmacist. Chatom now has three drugstores.

Several projects important to the town were completed in 1953: the construction of a seventy-unit, federally funded housing project; the organization of a National Guard unit, and the construction of a National Guard Armory; the completion of the twenty-bed Washington County Hospital.

The Central Park of Chatom and its swimming pool were opened on June 26, 1955. The park is located on a four-acre tract donated by Mr. and Mrs. Jesse L. Jordan. E.L. Jordan and A.S. Mitchell each donated $5,000. The Washington County Recreation Association, with the help of the townspeople, collected $7374. The success of the project was due to the united effort of the entire community.

It was also during these years that a new Baptist

Dedication day at Chatom City Park on the opening day of the pool, June 26, 1955. Courtesy of C.A. Brown.



Chatom Municipal Building (1980). Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

church and a new American Legion Hall were built. This construction was done in great part by the members of the church and Legion members.

Construction continued during the 1960s. A three-thousand-foot airstrip and a new post office were built. Chatom's municipal building was completed and dedicated in October, 1964. This structure contained offices for the city clerk, police department, and mayor, as well as a council room and the Utilities Board office. The fire department, the Red Cross, and the library are also located here. Additional library, office, and storage rooms have recently been completed.

During this decade the county constructed a new courthouse and a thirty-bed nursing home. A new high school replaced the one that burned in 1965. An elementary and high school was built in the black community; it is known now as Chatom Middle School.

One of the most important events of the 1960s was the building of a new county courthouse. The cornerstone of the old courthouse was removed in 1963. It contained ninety-one cents in silver (dating back to about 1868), an 1868 Indian-head penny, a New Testament, and a copy of the *Washington County News*, dated January 24, 1907. The newspaper clipping referred to the moving of the courthouse from St. Stephens to Chatom. This cornerstone is now in the county museum in the basement of the new building.

Dedication ceremonies for the courthouse and jail were held on September 14, 1965. Governor George Wallace was guest speaker. Rev. Mack H. Jones of the Chatom Baptist Church gave the invocation. After the national anthem, the Washington County Honor Band and the Chatom Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts raised the flag. Honored guests for the occasion were: the governor's wife, Lurleen Wallace; Senator John Sparkman; Congressman Jack Edwards; Mrs. Betty Frink, state auditor; former Congressman Frank W. Boykin; and county officials. Probate Judge Tom W. Turner was host.

During the 1960s two new industries came to Chatom—Marshall Durbin Company and Chatom Manufacturing Company (known as CAM Manufacturing Company).

The 1970s have seen continued expansion of the

The old Washington County Courthouse was built in 1908. (1948.) Courtesy of C.A. Brown.

Chatom's first mayor, Grady W. Hurst, Sr., and incoming mayor, Lamar Agee, 1964. Courtesy of C.A. Brown.

Dedication of new Washington County Courthouse, George C. Wallace, guest speaker, September 14, 1965. Courtesy of C.A. Brown.

business district, as well as the addition of many new homes. With the completion of Chalawa Village, a new shipping area, Chatom now has well over a hundred business establishments. The discovery of natural gas and the building of Phillips Petroleum Refinery have brought new people and additional income to the town.

On July 24, 1977, the Chatom park was formally named Jordan Park, after Jesse L. Jordan. A marker honoring Mr. Jordan was placed in the park.

Chatom celebrated its seventy-fifth birthday on October 21, 1979 with a party held at Jordan Park. The celebration was also a time to honor those people who settled the town in the early 1900s. Several of the first citizens of Chatom were on hand for the celebration.

On September 12, 1979, "Hurricane Freddie" roared out of the Gulf. No lives were lost, but the county's timberland was badly damaged. Chatom residents were thankful that "Freddie" spared the "Old Oak tree" on Highway 56 (just west of the courthouse). This Oak has seen children from every generation climbing through its large branches and has shaded many courting couples when they stopped to talk.

At the beginning, the area of Chatom was covered with timber and gallberry thickets. There was a small pond behind the present depot, and a small sawmill on the hill where the courthouse now stands. The roads were narrow one-track wagon roads. Transportation was by ox or mule wagon, horseback and horse and buggy.

To most people, the future of Chatom lies in its being a residential and service area, where people may enjoy country living with modern facilities.

City Officials of Chatom

Mayors

G.W. Hurst, Sr. (1949–52)
C.L. Odom (1952–60)
C.A. Brown (1960–64)
Grover L. Agee (1964–67)
Willie "B" Sheffield (1967–76)
James J. Thompson (1976–Present)

Attorneys

Dennis Porter (1949–79)
Sammy J. Laurie (1980–Present)

Clerks

Sadie M. Little (1949–66)
E.T. Carpenter (1966–67)
Augusta Beard (1967–77)
Sandra L. Koen (1977–80)
Annette Napier (1981–Present)

Councilmen

C.L. Odom (1949–52)
Ralph Massey (1949–60)
J.R. Dickey (1949–60)
Louis Ferguson (1949–60)
John Stroud (1949–52)

C.A. Brown (1952–60)
Thomas F. Dyas (1952–60)
J.L. Dickey (1960–64)
Grover Agee (1960–64)
J.T. Dumas (1960–Nov., 1979)
J. Leon Williams (1960–62)
L.W. Henson (1960–68)
Clarenton Williams (1962–64)
Ray Carpenter (1964–Present)
Aubra Baxter (1964–79)
John Haag (1964–Present)
Therman R. Beech (1968–Present)
Travis Odom (1979–Present)
James E. Dumas (1980–Present)
Raymond E. Dees (1980–Present)
Cleophus Stephens (1980–Present)
Robert K. Jordon (1980–Present)

Police Chiefs or Town Marshals

Lucius Bell (1950–51)
Z.T. Hill (1951–58)
Otis Danley (1957–Present)
Lawrence Odom (1958–60, 1966–77)
Coy O. Jones (1960–Present)
William J. Wheat (1960–61, 1964–66)
Grady Boroughs (1961–62)
Reid Singleton (1962–64)
Walter E. Espy (1977–81)

Dispatchers

Gertrude Dees
Ruth Williams
Buren Acton
Thelma Hill
Herman Nelson
John Ray McDowell
Ruby Rudd
Carol Mott
Ken Miller

Deputy Marshals

Wash Courtney
R.C. Smith
George E. Goldman
John Wesley Woodard
Calvin Sullivan
Lawrence E. Thompson
Farrell Grimes
James Donald Jones
Duncan D. Stanton, Jr.
Tommy Gene Sayre
Larry James Martin
Rodney C. Loper
Jimmy Dean Cullifer
Jack Whidden
Ricky Bickerstaff
Thomas Wheat
Richard S. Stringer
Jimmie W. Beech
W.A. Knight
John H. Moss
Perry L. Johnson
Charles E. Newberry

SOURCES: Mrs. Effie J. Jordon; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse L. Jordon; Paul Henson's article on the history of Chatom; and Miss Carol Ware.

Chatom's Early Black Community

Mrs. Hazel Jordan Kirksey

Dolly Grimes has been in Chatom since 1913, longer than any other black person. She came from Bladon Springs to find employment, and her first job, with the Blair Hotel, was head cook. Their busiest times were the hours when the men came off the AT&N Railroad. For many years, until she just couldn't work anymore, Dolly served in the homes of white people. Later her specialty was washing and ironing.

Dolly's husband, Joe Grimes, seems to have owned the first black business in Chatom. He operated his own presser, which was located behind the present Chatom State Bank building. Dolly could not remember how much money Joe made per week, but she says it was enough for her to marry him.

Jake Cooper, Sr., came from Mt. Sterling to Chatom in 1926. He and his brother, Frank Cooper, are Chatom's oldest living black male citizens. Jake's first job was sawing stove wood for Henry Hoffman. He was paid three dollars per cord.

The Cooper brothers were among the founders of Chatom's black Baptist and Methodist churches. Their father, Jack Cooper, Sr., was chairman of the building committee for Lily Grove, the Baptist church. Methodists and Baptists used the building on alternate Sundays.

Veda Lassiter came to Chatom from Putnam in 1927 because she had heard so much about the town. Frank Cooper introduced her to Jim Granade, who hired her to cook for the Granade family. Veda was a little disappointed in what she found in Chatom; she had expected more. Veda recalls how all black people lived in servant houses. Veda is known in Chatom for her pies.

Velma Orange and her husband, H.N. Orange, were the first black people to build their own home. Velma came to Chatom in 1930 on New Year's Eve. Minnie Tucker, a cook for Jack and Carrie Ferguson, referred Velma to Mrs. J.C. Schell for employment. Velma believes this was Chatom's first washateria. They took in washing and used a single aluminum washing machine. Velma was paid twenty-five cents a day. On Sunday mornings she walked to Hobson to visit with Will Baldwin and his family.

On September 28, 1935, Jesse L. Jordan and his wife, Minnie Lou, sold to the Black Methodist Episcopal Church one acre of land for thirty dollars so that a church could be built. The building was erected under the leadership of Rev. E.D. Lewis, Jack Cooper (steward), Jake Cooper, Hamp Turner, Ben F. Massey, and Walter Massey, (trustees). Daisy Cooper, Jack's wife, was first secretary. The new established name, Cooper Lewis Memorial Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, is a reminder of the past. It was named in memory of Jack Cooper and Rev. Lewis.

Rev. Lewis was one of the most dedicated preachers ever to come to Chatom. He traveled all the way from York twice a month: on the first Sunday he took all the money raised; but on the second Sunday he left the money for the building of the church.

Jake Cooper remembered old downtown Chatom—the bank, the courthouse, Hurst grocery store, the grist mill, the Dees store, Jack Ferguson's store, and the Perkins store. When asked about entertainment for black people, Jake said, "Well, the Christians went to church. And on Sunday evenings they would go down to the train depot and watch the train go by. The sinners would go down to Hattie's Juke at the Jordan's turpentine camp." Mr. Jake recalls vividly how the "good timing" women usually wore white waists (blouse) and black skirts.

Frank Cooper came to Chatom on February 15, 1927, from Mt. Sterling in Choctaw County. His brother, Jake, was already here. Frank's first job was sawing stove wood for Henry Hoffman. Wages were $2.25 per cord. Frank was among the founders of Lily Grove, the Baptist church.

Woods Cunningham, father of Elvira Donaldson of Chatom. He was born on October 1, 1864, and died on February 27, 1964. Courtesy of Elvira Donaldson.

Elvira Donaldson came to Chatom in 1933. She had heard a lot about Chatom, and since she was a high school graduate, she hoped to find employment. Elvira had been raised on a farm, and graduating from high school meant doing something else. Well, in Chatom in 1933 there were no jobs for a black girl with a high school diploma. So Elvira accepted a housekeeping job with Luther McLemore and his wife.

Lennis McNeil came to Chatom in 1936. She first worked as a housekeeper for Hubert and Carl-Leigh James. When Lennis came to Chatom, black people were living in houses other than the servant houses. Lennis says she never lived in a servant house. However, the wages were about the same. She worked for $1.25 a week, and when she asked about getting a raise, the response was "A raise? Oh yeah, when you were offered the supper's leftovers or when you were given some clothing—that was your raise."

The black people in Chatom, like the rest of Chatom's citizens, have come a long way. Except for those who live in the housing project, all other residents own their own property or live on family property. The modern homes and churches have contributed to the overall growth of Chatom.

Minnie Bass came to Chatom in 1923 from Frankville to find employment. Her first job was as a cook with Joe Pelham.

Minnie says that she and Mrs. Pearl Pelham grew up together, so when the Pelham's regular cook took sick, Miss Pearl came and got her. Minnie also worked for Mrs. Effie Jordan and Mrs. Grady Hurst.

Minnie began working for Mr. Henry and Miss Effie in 1930, when their daughter, Dot, was about two months old. She worked for the Jordans for twenty-three years. She also was nurse to Dot's daughter, Suzanne Stryker. When the Jordan's are asked about the years that Minnie worked for them, they remember them fondly. The daughters, Doris (Mrs. Cecil Brown) and Dot (Mrs. Dude Stryker), say that Minnie was a "second mother" to them. They also remember that Dolly Grimes and Elvira Bishop worked for them when Minnie was on vacation, and that all were excellent cooks and were very good to them.

James Bass came to Chatom in 1930 from Whatley. Hard times, or "Hoover times," brought him to Chatom. His first job in Chatom was farming for Dave Carpenter in Spring Bank. James and Minnie were among the first black people to buy land and build their own house. James built his house in 1935 and 1936. It was a struggle, for he was making only a dollar a day.

Since the only work available was farming, James stayed with Dave Carpenter for three years. He lived on the Carpenter place during this time. Later he worked at pole mills or sawmills. His last job was with Carpenter and Dickey sawmill; he worked there for seventeen years.

Minnie and James are among the oldest, most respected, and most loved couples in the Chatom black community.

"Aunt Sally" Williams

Mrs. Pauline Jackson

"Aunt Sally" Williams is a landmark in the Chatom area and loved by all—black and white. She is a lady of good words for everyone and has been a servant of good and kind deeds to all her friends and neighbors since she moved to Chatom in 1924. Her husband, King Williams, preceded her in death some few years ago. Born in Gosport, in Clarke County, Aunt Sally married at an early age to a Mr. Henderson and had four children by him. She and Mr. Williams had five children.

"King" Williams, a long-time resident of Chatom was a welcome sight to the youngsters who wanted to ride in his wagon. Billie McNeil and Cecil "Butch" A. Brown, Jr., were the lucky ones this time. Courtesy of Cecil Brown.

Aunt Sally said her father was married three times and had three sets of children, for a total of twelve. She had four sisters and two brothers, all of whom are deceased. Her father farmed two hundred acres of land on the Alabama River at Suggsville, where they moved when she was very young. She and one brother were old enough to help work in the fields with her father, and when he gave them a task, they divided the rows in half and met in the middle. Their chores included putting out fertilizer, chopping cotton, picking cotton, pulling fodder, thinning corn, and many other farm tasks.

At about age fourteen, she began work on the Cammack farm plantation in Suggsville; there she cooked, washed, and ironed. She prepared lunch for thirteen farm hands at eleven o'clock each day and carried it to the fields where they were working. Before preparing lunch, however, she had to "rise at daylight" and milk nine cows.

It was on the Cammack farm that she met King Williams, who came to work as a farm hand. Soon after they were married, they moved to Chatom. Dr. Chason, one of the first settlers of Chatom, moved them there on an old truck. King supervised turpentine operations for Ellis Jordan, counting the number of buckets picked up each day from the pine trees and doing other turpentining chores.

Aunt Sally took in washing and ironing to help support their family. The family first lived near the railroad tracks in Chatom. Washing was done by the "wash tub, black pot and rub board" method, and cold irons were used to iron. A fire was made in the yard to heat the irons.

One of Aunt Sally's daughters, staying with her now, said they ironed by lamp light every night until the freight train, then called "the Lindberg," made its last run at ten o'clock. She and her daughters did washing and ironing for many prominent white families during these early years.

Aunt Sally always cooked for the many visitors who came into Chatom and never turned people down when they needed hospitality. Whether it was picking a chicken, dressing a turkey, or cleaning a string of fish, Aunt Sally and Uncle King could be depended on to do the chore. And Uncle King could always be depended on to break up and plow gardens in Chatom for a small fee. Those who were not fortunate enough to have a garden could count on Aunt Sally and Uncle King to give them a mess of fresh turnip greens or collards. They always had an abundance of garden vegatables and gladly shared them with their host of friends.

Aunt Sally noted the many changes in today's lifestyle: "People just don't help one another nowadays like they did back then. We didn't pay one another for everything we did. We helped each other—no matter if it be clearing a new ground, killing hogs or whatever—it was the neighborly thing to do."

Aunt Sally, about ninety years old, says her health is "pretty good." She attributes this to treating people right and believing in God. Her major health problem is her eyes; cataracts are making her almost blind. Her daughter says they are planning to have these cataracts removed in the near future.

Claudia Donaldson

Claudia Virginia Minnie Susie Anna Holcombe Fox Donaldson, born January 18, 1908, was the daughter of George Holcombe and Mamie Mitchell Holcombe.

Mrs. Claudia Holcombe Fox Donaldson

Mrs. Mamie Holcombe, Mrs. Claudia Holcombe Donaldson's mother

Her maternal grandparents were Doss and Frances Craig Mitchell. Frances Mitchell's father was Sime Craig. Sime Craig chose to live by himself after his children grew up, although his son, Browdy Craig, lived across the hill and looked in on him regularly. Sime died alone, however, and the dogs and buzzards got to his body before he was found. Doss Mitchell came to Bashi from West Bend in Clarke County. He brought with him his children from a previous marriage, Laura and Wright. Both of the children died before he did. Claudia's paternal grandparents were Rich and Hannah Brown Holcombe. Hannah's father was Roman Brown from Salitpa.

Claudia grew up in the Koenton area and went to

school there. She has always worked for other people, taking care of their housework, and cooking and caring for their children. Her first job was for Mardis Blount at Wagarville when she was nineteen years old. She worked next for Mrs. Bessie Coaker at Fruitdale. She married J.D. Fox of LaGrange, GA in 1928 and had eight children: Martha Lee Bryant, Elzora Washington Wilson, Nettie Mae Tanner, Clymoglin "Tite" Washington, J.D. Fox, Jr., Johnnie Mae Lane, Carrie Corine Fox, and Vivian Darling.

Claudia went back to work in Hobson for Mr. and Mrs. Lee Anderson when her youngest daughter, Vivian, was three months old. She and "Punkin" lived in the Anderson home until a house was built for her. When the house was finished she moved her family to Hobson and continued to work for the Andersons for the next eight years. She moved to Chatom so her children could attend the school there. Over the years she worked for the families of Joe Lambert, Ralph Massey, Nolan Beech, Charles Leverett, R.C. Thompson, Mrs. Judy Gilley, Mrs. Jean Moseley, and Mrs. Savage. Through her hard work and determination, she saw to it that all her children were educated. She is now married to Mr. Jimmy Donaldson, and they reside in Chatom. Everyone who knows Claudia loves her.

Wilda Turner

Wilda was born on June 3, 1893, in Leroy, AL and died at her brother's home in Detroit, MI on October 1, 1971. Although her true parents were Liney Donaldson and Dan Adkins, Wilda wished to be called Wilda Turner.

Wilda went to work for the Frank Turner family when she was ten years old and later moved with them to Chatom. She was standing by the road with Edward "Bud" Turner when the Matt Smith family moved to Chatom. When she caught sight of the family, she ran up the hill to the Turner's house, screaming, "Miss Fannie, the Smithies are coming!"

Wilda's reputation as a cook was exceeded only by her cooking. Her spoon bread is remembered by everyone fortunate enough to have tasted it. Never troubled over who would come to dinner, Wilda welcomed with warmth and civility any out-of-town guests the Judge and Miss Fannie might invite home.

During her lifetime Wilda accumulated many sayings indicative of her character—sayings that are remembered by all who knew her. Two of them are: "Like white on rice," and, "A ham as big as Birmingham and a biscuit as big as Bessemer." When asked about her birth, Wilda would reply, " The buzzards laid me, and the sun hatched me." Wilda is also remembered for her singing. When asked why she sang, she would reply, "I'm singing to keep from crying."

Copeland

Mrs. Minnie B. Smith, Mrs. Lucile McLemore Mrs. Fred Dunham, Dr. Vivian Dearmon, Mrs. Essie Williams

Copeland, situated at the head of the Escatawpa (Dog) River, was settled many years before it became know as Copeland. In the early 1800s Copeland was in the Mississippi Territory. The original government survey of the land was done about 1823. Some of the early settlers were Dearmond (Dearmon), Sullivan, Tate, Powe, Waites, and Hodge. Sol D. Dearmon was one of the first landowners. Some of these names are found in the Civil War record of this area. Dearmond Fork, a neighboring area, was settled in the early part of the nineteenth century.

One of the early settlers, James "Jim" Jones, built a house in 1856 and donated the adjacent land for a cemetery. It is called the Jones-Hill cemetery after Mr. Jones.

In 1878 some of the landowners in the Copeland area were: Albert Copeland, James "Jim" Copeland (no relation to the outlaw), G.C. Copeland, J.T. Copeland, Daniel Bradley, John E. Stewart, and James Jones. Albert Coleman Copeland, with his wife, Sarah Miley Copeland, migrated from Jones County, MS in 1882. James "Jim" Copeland, Albert's brother, also came from Jones County. They settled in Sec. 25, T7N, R5W. Jim Copeland and his wife had several children, and the family has numerous descendants in the area. He later moved to Millry.

When Albert and Sarah Copeland moved to the area they already had five chilren. Seven more children were born in Washington County. Two of these sons became physicians; one became a dentist. Two of the daughters married physicians—Dr. Sam McIlwain and Dr. Stover B. McIlwain. At some time all of these practiced medicine in Washington County. One daughter was a president of the Mississippi Medical Auxiliary. Another daughter, Mrs. Lillie M. Newcomer, was a well-known artist of south Mississippi and is famous for her magnolia paintings.

By the late 1800s other settlers had moved in. Some of these were: S.R. "Sim" Hartley, Ed Lane, M.A. Mills, Dan Sullivan, Baty Hendry, Abe Wood, and John Davis "Jack" Dearmon, son of Sol D. Dearmon. Baty Hendry ran the first store in Copeland.

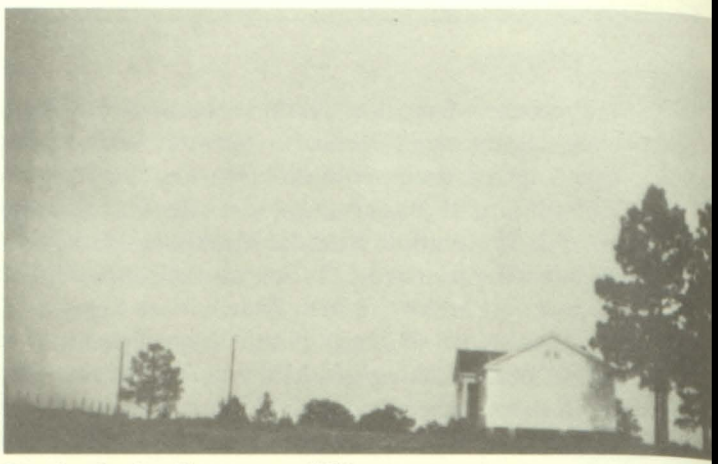
In 1877 the first school, a log cabin, was built. Mr. John Atchison and Miss Bessie Hendry were two of the early teachers. They received a salary of twenty-five dollars a month. A second school was built in 1901 about two miles to the north, near the Sim Hartley place. Miss Minerva Patterson was its first teacher. Trustees were Sim Hartley and Albert Copeland.

Church and School, ca. 1912

In 1912 a two-story school was built to replace the old one; the building also served as a church. It was first called Jones-Hill Baptist because it was built next to Jones-Hill Cemetery, but the name was later changed to Copeland Baptist. The second floor was built for a Masonic hall. (It was never used for this purpose because the Masons failed to organize at that time.) Some of the teachers of this school were: Mr. Phillip Blount, Mr. Sam Miller, Miss Sadie Belle Wood, Miss Lona Hagar, Miss Elsie White, Miss Erma Britton, Mr. Willie Gunn, Miss Lola Copeland, Miss Hattie Brown, Mrs. Alice Miller, and Miss Emma Reed. The trustees were Wiley Hartley, George Copeland, and John W. Mills.

A new two-room school was built in 1928. It had a lunchroom and Delco lights. Some of the teachers were: Miss Gladys Wood, Mrs. Ora Lee Britton, Mr. Wesley Brown, Miss Dorothy Wilkins, Mr. Green Edgar, Mrs. Bessie Coaker, Mrs. Pearl Baxter, and Miss Ella Strickland. The trustees were George C. Copeland, Jim Stewart, Richard Miller, and J.C. Hartley. It was finally consolidated with Millry School.

Miss Minerva Patterson was from Escambia County, FL. At the close of the school year, and with the help of the students and parents, she gave a concert. The men hauled lumber for the stage from Chicora, MS.



Copeland schoolhouse, ca. 1928

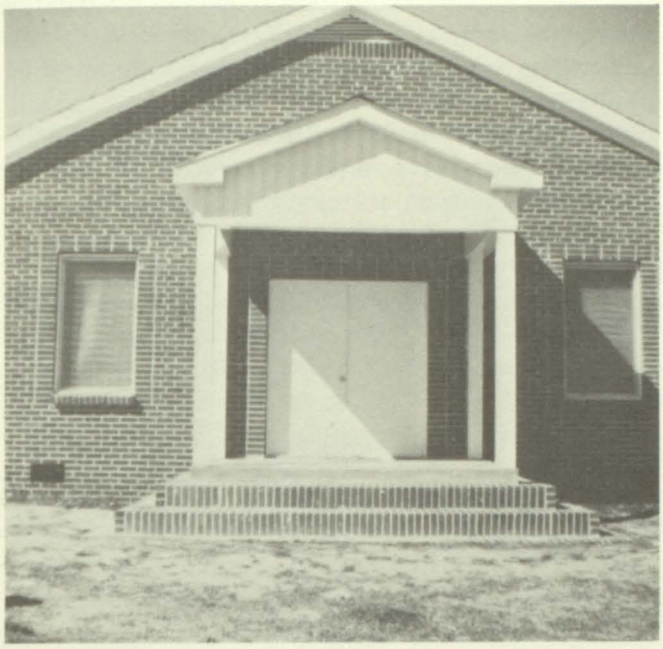
To Copeland School

Little white school among the pines,
You have sheltered our childhood days.
You've seen us lose our baby teeth
And slowly change to better ways.
Our friends, so dear, within your walls
Have shared our love, our work and play.
They pass on to a higher school
But leave their memories on their way.
The play ground green, the trees so tall,
The school bell's tones on crispy morn,
They beckon come to boys and girls
As hounds called by the hunter's horn.
Tho' we may climb to higher schools,
And win a name and high degrees,
Our thoughts will always rove back here
And linger round the cool pine trees.

Bed sheets were brought in for stage curtains. For seating, the men chopped down pine trees, cut them into desired lengths, and placed them in rows in front of the stage. At the close of school Miss Minerva married a widower, Dan H. Bradley, and settled in an adjoining community where she was active in church and school activities until her death. The Minerva Memorial Church in the Shady Grove community is named in her honor.

Copeland Church of God

In the early years Antioch Baptist Church was the only place of worship, although it was not uncommon for the settlers to attend Spring Bank Baptist Church near Chatom. A Methodist Episcopal church built around 1926 was later discontinued. The Copeland Baptist was closed in the 1920s. The Copeland Church of God was started by Rev. W.B. Rigney and Rev. Shorty Hutto. The Copeland Assembly of God was also started during this period. The first pastor was Rev. Sam Breland. Both of these churches are still active. There is also a well-kept cemetery.



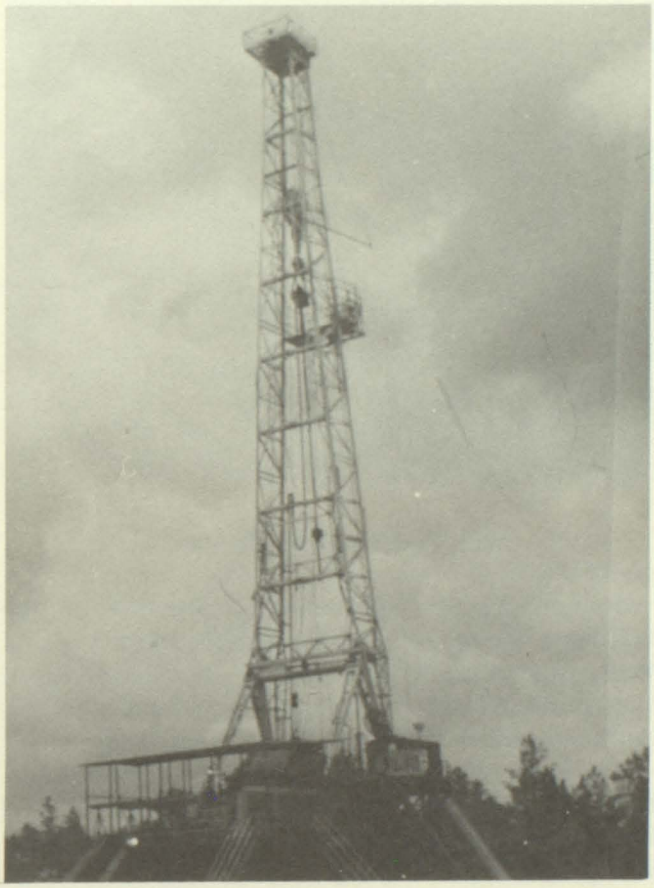
Copeland Assembly of God.

Copeland became a thriving place at the turn of the century when a spur of the new railroad came into the area. In 1906 Albert Copeland and sons established a cotton gin, a grist mill, and a general merchandise store. The railroad brought in groceries from Yellow Pine for their employees. Mr. Ben Miller of the Mehaffee community was one of these employees. His son, Richard S. Miller, later served as justice of the peace in Copeland. The cotton gin and grist mill soon closed, but the mercantile business was bought by John Carter and is still operated by his son, John J. Carter.

By 1913 most of the families had telephones on the State Line, MS exchange. Dr. Ed Copeland was practicing medicine at State Line, and the phones were put in so the people could call the doctor.

Many of the northerners who came to the area around 1920 settled between Alpha and Omega. Alpha was located about three miles south of Copeland, near Dog River; Omega was about three miles north of Copeland. Some of these settlers—Murphy, Houston, Rainer, and Kine—soon returned to their native Illinois.

During the early 1900s many people came to homestead this land. When the railroad decided to sell some of its vast holdings, they hired George Colburn to represent them. Mr. Colburn's advertisements misrepresented the land: he showed pictures of oats growing wild, when in reality it was sage brush; he told potential settlers that they could grow three crops a year and that cane and corn grew wild. Settlers came by the train-load to Washington County. Some of them were Joseph Kumbler, Mr. Hale, John Carter, and Mr. Curlee. Many of the families returned home when they realized their mistake; the ones that stayed faced many hardships. Mr. Kumbler and his family were told someone would meet them in Copeland, but when they arrived they found no one there. They were in a strange place and had nowhere to go; all they could do was stay by the railroad until daylight. A homesteader, Charlie Stewart, found them



The Vivian L. Dearmon Oil Well No. 1, of Champlin Oil Company, is located in the Copeland community. At present, over one hundred sites in the county are producing oil or being tested by oil companies. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

and took them to a deserted cabin. They lived there until they built a house in 1911. One of the few remaining houses of that era, it was restored by Mrs. Dolly Cooper, one of the Kumbler descendants.

John Davis "Jack" Dearmon built his home just north of Copeland in 1902. (Before moving to this house, the family lived southwest of Copeland.) He and his wife, Emma Loper Dearmon, lived there until 1930. At that time his son, Sol R. Dearmon, and his wife, Ada Mae Wood Dearmon, moved into the house and lived there with their children until Sol's death in 1967. Since then the house and surrounding lands have been the home of his son, Dr. Vivian Lamar Dearmon, and his wife, Dr. Alice Smith Dearmon. The house has been expanded and renovated several times.

In 1905 application was made for the establishment of a post office; a permit was granted in 1906. No one suggested a name for the new post office, but the postal service called it Copeland, after George C. Copeland, the first postmaster. On June 2, 1936, Mrs. Isabell Carter Felts was appointed postmaster. In later years the post office was absorbed by a rural route from Millry.

Nathan A. Jordan, a resident of Copeland, served as District No. 3 county commissioner from 1961 to 1973. During his terms of office, many roads were paved and sound principles of government were followed.

The future looks bright for this fine community and its wonderful people.

Cortelyou

Mrs. Nannette R. Bumpers

The community of Cortelyou, situated on the Southern Railway, is in the northeastern part of Washington County. It is about two miles south of Wagar and about three miles north of Sunflower; it is bounded on the east by the Tombigbee River.

The first recorded landowner in the area was Patrick J. Dannelly (sometimes spelled Danley), a former Indian trader from Columbia County, GA. In 1803 he was granted a pre-emption of Sec. 37, T5N, R1W. The Wagarville Rest Area is now located on part of this property.

In 1805 Isaac Ryan held a private claim to 640 acres in T5N, R1E. This land was situated on the west side of the Tombigbee River and the south side of Bassett's Creek. It held eleven cabins and was assessed at two dollars per acre. Thomas Bassett, Jr., Solomon Wheat, and C.P. Sullivan also held claims in this area in the early 1800s. Early landowners in T5N, R1W were Solomon W. Roberts, W.A. Williams, I.J. Roney, and G.W. Roney. Some of these pioneers were residing near the Tombigbee River before 1800.

During the Civil War, Union soldiers camped in the area where Ebenezer Church is now located. The soldiers went to the home of Solomon Roberts and demanded that his wife open the smokehouse door. She told them that she would have to get her husband to unlock the door. In the meantime, Mr. Roberts had made spots on his face with pokeberry juice; when he appeared at the door, Mrs. Roberts told the soldiers that her husband had smallpox. The soldiers made a hasty retreat, and the meat in the smokehouse was saved.

During the late 1880s John A. Richardson, Jr., moved to the area from Wagar and built the first store. He had built a store at Wagar (originally called "Shu Fly") after he homesteaded there in 1876. In 1880 he married Sarah Augusta Sullivan, daughter of Gibeon J. Sullivan and Susan (Lane) Sullivan. His parents were Orra Nannette (Roberts) and John A. Richardson, Sr., who homesteaded the Richardson place at Rutan in 1834. John A. Richardson, Sr., was the son of Lucinda (Bassett) and John Richardson, a ginwright who migrated from Georgia around 1807 and settled in the Leroy area.

Home of John A. Richardson, Jr.

After the Mobile and Birmingham Railroad was completed about 1888, a flag stop and freight station was established. It was called Richardson Station, and the community was known by this name until 1906, when a post office called Cortelyou was established. There was no depot agent at the station. The station had a loading platform and a station house.

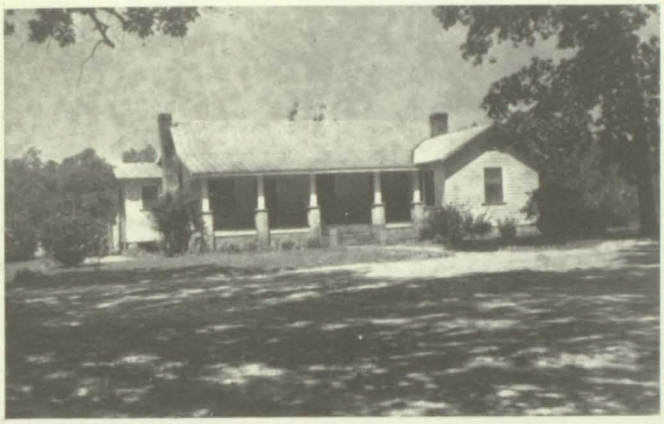
Others who settled in the community around 1883 were George W. Keith, Billie McLendon, and Bill

Keith. Alex Lane, Sr., was a cooper (barrel maker) who came from North Carolina. When the lumber companies came into the area in the late 1800s and early 1900s these families also came: Stanley, Cooper, Gaines, Shipp, Stoker, Conerly, Bowling, Parnell, Ward, Padgett, Stillings, McKinley, Skinner, Collins, Blunt, Tarver, Wiggins, Furr, Stringer, Steele, Kelley, Bumpers, Lewis, Lowder, Johnston, Garrett, Garris, Brannon, Snodgrass, Davis, Batley, McCulley, and Miller. The McCulleys came from Canada and the Millers from Germany. Among the families who moved into the community later were: Downey, Blankenship, Younge, Flowers, Harris, Baxter, Lynes, Floyd, Booth, Powell, Bromstad, Carter, and Blackmon.

The Lewis and Lowder families came from North Carolina, as did Dan and Drew Parsons. They made barrel staves for the turpentine distillery owned by the Lewis family. G.E. Johnston operated a general merchandise store in the early 1900s. Other merchants were Will Bowling, R.H. Bumpers, Hosey Anderson, and J.L. Conerly. H.S. Lowder operated a store and post office and employed Miss Orra Thompson. Ernie Shipp owned a store near the Ebenezer Church in Shipptown. Wallace Bowling operated the store for several years. Jim Shipp operated a garage. The only stores in the area now are the R.L. Harris Grocery, Joe Miller's service station, and Romas Carpenter's service station.

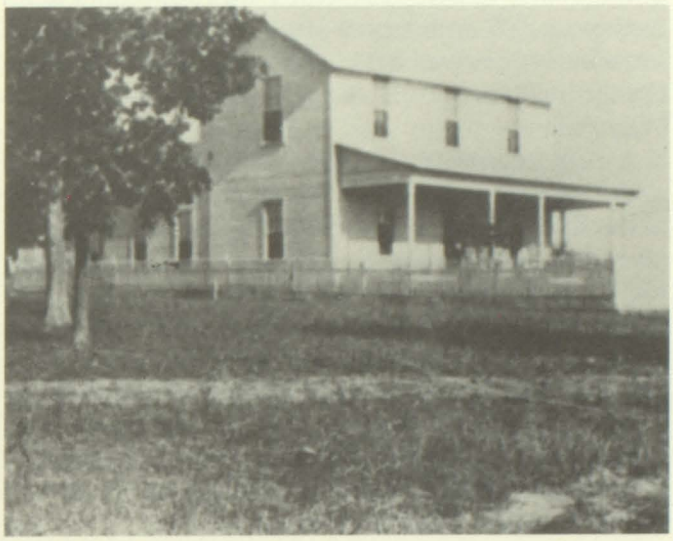
The Owen Bend Gin and Gristmill were built by J.E. Keith, Sr., in 1889. The gristmill later was run by Mr. Parsons. The Lewis brothers—William, Turner, and Stanback—were engaged in the turpentine distillery business.

In the early years most people in the area were employed in sawmilling and the occupations that go with it. G.M. Keith and son opened the first sawmill in 1906. W.P. Lewis also established one in that year.



J.S. Wheat built this home in 1907. It is now owned by Mrs. Ida M. Wheat Bumpers of Cortelyou.

James L. Wheat home was built about 1875 by Walter Wheat. His great-granddaughter, Christy Wheat, is pictured here.



W.P. Lewis Home

Before moving to Cortelyou, Mr. Lewis was president of the Washington Lumber Company, located at Nona, just north of Slade's Station. The lumber plant represented an investment of $23,000 and had a daily capacity of forty thousand feet. It employed fifty men and a large number of teams. The most modern lumber industry in the area at the time, the plant manufactured all kinds of rough and dressed lumber; and the company owned a large forest from which to draw their supply of logs.

Mr. Lewis operated the sawmill in Cortelyou until he moved to Mobile in the 1920s. (H.S. Lowder ran the sawmill for several years after this.) After moving to Mobile, Mr. Lewis organized the Mobile Building and Loan Association, which was later named First

Federal Savings and Loan Association. It subsequently became First Southern Federal Savings and Loan Association. He also organized a bank in Prichard and a title company in Mobile. He was assisted by his daughter, Mrs. Willie Mae Lyon, and his grandson, William M. Lyon.

A post office was established at Richardson on June 23, 1898; Joseph J. Garris was appointed first postmaster. On October 12, 1899, John A. Richardson, for whom the post office was named, was appointed postmaster. The post office was located in his home. Willie Bowling served as postmaster from February 8, 1902, until July 31, 1902, when the post office was closed. Residents then had to travel to Wagar to pick up mail.

On February 3, 1906, a post office named Cortelyou was established. It was named for George B. Cortelyou, United States Postmaster General at the time. The first postmaster was John M. Neeley, the brother of Mrs. W.P. Lewis. W.P. Lewis was appointed postmaster in 1907 and served until 1915, when Henry S. Lowder took over. Mrs. Flora R. Baxter assumed charge in 1942. In 1957 the post office was moved to Wagarville.

A number of young men from this area have served in the armed forces. Civil War veterans buried in Ebenezer Cemetery are: Billy Keith, Alex Lane, Jr., Stephen Tarver, John H. Collins, and Thomas Feagin. Joe L. Richardson, son of John A. Richardson, Jr., enlisted in the British army in 1901 and fought in the Boer War in South Africa. Leman Anderson lost his life in World War I; others serving in this war were: Ernie and Dick Shipp (the sons of Tom Shipp), and Carroll Richardson (son of John A. Richardson, Jr). Frank E. Lankford was killed in World War II.

The Bumpers Timber Company, owned by Forrest E. Bumpers and his son, H.M. "Bert" Bumpers, was formed in 1946. In 1947 the company opened a pulpwood yard in the vicinity of the old sawmill. Scott Paper Company took over the operation in 1973. Ken Wright was in charge from November, 1973 until January, 1974; Terry Allen managed the operation from that time until July, 1976, when the yard was closed. Overstreet and McCorquodale, both from Clarke County, have recently opened a woodyard in the same location.

The first recorded school in the community, a one-room log hut, was founded in 1894; Miss Flavie White of Walker Springs and Miss Carrie Morgan were two of the earliest teachers. However, tradition has it that a private school existed between 1815 and 1820 and was taught by a well-educated man named Connie Ruyan. Ruyan, a British soldier in the War of 1812, came ashore during the Battle of New Orleans and did not return to England. He taught some of the early residents how to read and write and accepted whatever they could pay. He lived on property now owned by Enoch Furr, Jr.

There also was a one-room log school across the road from Ebenezer Methodist Church and another located in a field now owned by Mrs. Archie Bumpers (Ida Mae Wheat). In the early 1900s a one-room frame building replaced the log school. Some of the teachers were: Leslie Ingram, Lillie Rogers, Miss Little, Ethel Sims, Hattie Bedsole, Florence Sheffield, Nell Fluker, and Earl Anderson. Ms. Nell Fluker Scruggs is now over ninety years old and lives in Gilbertown. Ms. Florence Sheffield Remington is also over ninety and lives in Quitman, MS.

Miss Florence Sheffield Remington was a teacher at Ebenezer School.

Around 1908 a school was built in Cortelyou. The structure was made of rough lumber and was built on land furnished by Wagar Land Company. Timber came from the R.H. "Hub" Bumpers property. Jim Keith hauled the logs, and Archie Bumpers and the Stanleys sawed them; Tom Stanley did most of the carpentry work. Lumber for the school was cut at the Lewis mill. The shingles were made by Mr. Keith, who had a shingle mill in Mineral Springs. The first teacher of this school was Leila McKinley. Other teachers were Glovie Archison and Keeble Cravey.

Cortelyou was designated School District No. 58 in 1908. R.H. Bumpers was appointed trustee of the district, and R.H. Blunt was superintendent. In 1917 the first consolidated school in the county was built at Wagarville, and as a result, the local white schools were closed. A black school was located in Cortelyou, near the Lewis Grove Church. Mabel Bush, Clara Fields, and Ella Fields were among the teachers.

When the schools were integrated this school was closed.

Among the early black families in the community were: Betty Tinker, Reed, Dora Monk, Kimbrough, Pogue, Hall, Robinson, Portis, Powell, White, and Norwood.

The Ebenezer Methodist Church was erected in 1884 and dedicated in 1885; Rev. Hamler was the first pastor. Sunday School had been in existence for many years, with William P. Conerly as one of its most faithful superintendents. The oldest existing church register, however, shows that Rev. William S. Street was appointed pastor in December, 1890. The church was on the Washington circuit at the time. The property for the cemetery and for the church was deeded by Wagar Lumber Company in 1893, but the cemetery was in use before that time. The trustees were F.A. Webb, W.M. Posey, W.M. Dunn, B.F. Porter, and J.A. Orso.

About 1934 another sanctuary was erected across the road from this building, on property obtained in 1913 from Wagar Lumber Company. The trustees at this time were F.A. Webb, A.P. Hooks, R.D. Hooks, G.R. Threadgill, and R.E. Blunt. This building has been remodeled several times and in 1975 ground was broken for a brick educational wing. The church has been on the Washington, Fairford, Calvert, St. Stephens, and Pine Grove-Ebenezer circuits. In 1978 the church was assigned a full-time pastor, Rev. Robert Harrington, Sr. A brick parsonage was completed in 1980. The present pastor is Rev. David Murray.

Ebenezer Methodist Church was built about 1934.

The Cortelyou Baptist Church, located east of the railroad, was established about 1910. The first pastor was Rev. J. Walter Fleming. In 1916 the pastor was Rev. Charles German of Vinegar Bend; F.E. Bumpers was the clerk, and H.S. Lowder, the Sunday School superintendent. Membership at the time was thirty-four. A number of years later the church became inactive. When a Baptist church was built at Wagarville around 1948 most of the Cortelyou church became members.

There are two black churches in the community. Union Baptist Church is located at the intersection of Tarver road and Ebenezer Church road. The pastor is Rev. Samuel Calhoun. The Lewis Grove Baptist Church is located east of the railroad; the present pastor is Rev. James McDaniel.

Two of the oldest homes are the Richardson-Bumpers home, built by John A. Richardson in the late 1880s, and the original Walter Wheat home. R.H. Bumpers bought the Richardson home in 1903, and Forrest and Keeble Bumpers and their family resided there for many years. After the death of Mrs. Bumpers, her son Bert and his family moved in and still occupy the house. The Wheat home was probably built in the early 1870s by Walter Wheat. It, too, is still occupied by members of the same family: Garrie L. Wheat and family lived there until his death a few years ago, and it is now occupied by his son, James L. Wheat, and family.

Another of the old homes is now occupied by Archie and Ida Mae (Wheat) Bumpers. The house was built by Sollie Wheat about 1907.

Cortelyou was fortunate to have a doctor for a time. Dr. R.H. Peters came to Washington County from Coden, where he had practiced medicine for several years. Prior to this he was with the United States Public Health service in South America, where for twelve years he worked for prevention of yellow fever. While he was in the county, Dr. Peters lived at Wagar, Wagarville, Sunflower, and Cortelyou. He retired in 1941 and moved to Mobile. Dr. Peters, a typical country doctor, made house calls at any time—day or night. He was also his own pharmacist.

No story of the area would be complete without mentioning Tom Calhoun, Pat Carroll, and Oneida Red Cloud. Mr. Calhoun, a door-to-door peddler,

Ebenezer Church was remodeled with brick facing about 1977.

was a great storyteller and much beloved by the children. Pat Carroll, an Irishman who peddled Irish lace and imported goods, loved to fish and entertain customers with Irish jokes. A Kickapoo Indian, Oneida Red Cloud lived with the John A. Richardson family for several years and worked at the lumber mill in Fairford.

The only civic organization in the community is the Wagarville Garden Club. The garden club is composed of ladies from the Wagarville and Cortelyou communities and was organized in 1973 in the home of Mrs. W.W. (Flossie) Lynes. There were seventeen charter members. The first officers were: president, Mrs. Flossie Lynes; vice-president, Mrs. Hazel Bumpers; secretary, Mrs. Dot McCulley; treasurer, Mrs. Josephine Sullivan; reporter, Mrs. Linda McCulley; parliamentarian, Mrs. Jane Wilson; historian, Mrs. Pat Driscoll. Other charter members were: Mrs. Nannette Bumpers, Mrs. Annie Richardson, Mrs. Donna Bumpers, Mrs. Flora Baxter, Mrs. Ida Mae Bumpers, Mrs. Ola Mae Bumpers, and Mrs. Mary Bailey.

Since its organization the club has worked to improve the grounds of Wagarville Elementary School. Two recent proposals that have created much interest are the establishment of a Memorial Park in honor of White Smith, and the erection of a Blue Star Memorial Marker in the Wagarville Rest Area. The park will be adjacent to the Ebenezer Cemetery, on property owned by the Smith family. (Mr. Smith, a prominent resident of the area, owned a sawmill in Jackson and cut timber from his property for use in the mill.) The Blue Star Memorial Marker will honor all those who have served this country.

Only two county officials have been elected from the area. John A. Richardson, Jr., was elected commissioner of District One in 1898; R.E. Blunt served as superintendent of schools from 1904 to 1913.

On the night of September 12, 1979, a hurricane named "Frederick" churned out of the Gulf of Mexico. Around midnight Frederick hit with winds of up to a hundred miles per hour. Huge pines were snapped off. Fallen trees were everywhere. The Alabama Forestry Commission estimated the timber damage to Washington County to be $47.9 million. Total timber damage for Washington, Clarke, Mobile, and Baldwin counties was estimated to be $333.4 million. The average annual timber cut in Alabama is about $225 million.

Sources: Nell Scruggs, Florence Remington, Arthur Tonsmeire, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Peters, Dempsey Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Bumpers, Mrs. Florence Richardson Williams, and others. Papers of John A. Richardson, Jr., R.H. Bumpers.

A birthday celebration was held for John A. Richardson about 1950 at his fishing and hunting lodge near Ryan Lake. John is cutting the cake. To the left is Ronnie Bumpers, and to the right are his wife, Annie, and his sister, Florence R. Bumpers. Others are: Nanette R. Bumpers, Thomas Bumpers, Ida M. Bumpers, Flossie Wheat Chastain, Virginia Wheat, Aubrey Kelley, Harold Rouse, Archie Bumpers, Joe L. Richardson, Nora R. Conerly, Jessie Richardson, and Leroy Sullivan.

Deer Park

Mrs. Eleanor Odom Granade

The town of Deer Park was established about 1882, when Thomas Graybill and his family came to the area from Illinois. Mr. Graybill purchased land from the M&O Railroad for seventy-cents an acre and then donated a portion of the land for a church, school, and cemetery.

Soon after the Graybill family settled here, many other families, mainly from the North, began moving into the area. Some of their names were: Shanholtser, Will and Bartholomew Leon, Ikenberger, Gerth, Richard Lynch, Peters, and Chapman. Most of these families were from Illinois. The Fisk, Best, and Odom families also arrived at this time. These people, along with families whose ancestors had settled in the area many years earlier (the Turners, Richardsons, and others) helped make Deer Park a thriving town by 1890.

The first church was built in the 1880s. Its congregation was at first non-denominational but later became Methodist. This church is still standing. Mr. Holland traveled by train to Chicago and persuaded Sears and Roebuck Company to donate the bell for the church; it, too, is still in use. One of the earliest ministers was Rev. Bilbo. The church was on the Citronelle circuit and held services once a month. Mr. Wright, father of Mrs. J. Sam Wood, was Sunday School superintendent in the early 1900s. Mr. Wright also owned the first automobile in the Deer Park area.

The original school was a one-room building—later expanded to two rooms—located on the east side of what is now Highway 45. Some of the first teachers were Joe and Phillip McNeil and Mrs. Billingsley. A brick school was erected in the 1930s and stood until it was destroyed by fire in 1969.

The first railroad depot was built in the 1880s. It was later moved a few hundred yards north of its original site. Another building was erected and remained until it was torn down in the 1960s. The railroad was the M&O. One of the earliest depot agents was Mr. Claude Quiggle (1908–1913).

Deer Park's first post office was located in Mr. Richard Lynch's general store. Miss Sothers, an early postmaster, served from 1900 to 1906. The first mail carrier was Mr. Graybill's daughter, Beatrice, who covered her route by horse and buggy.

Some of the people who moved into Deer Park went into business for themselves. The Smith family operated a hotel-boardinghouse in their home. The Shanholtsers owned and operated a sawmill and a general store. Other store owners were the Leon brothers, Richard Lynch, and Mr. Russell. The Ikenbergers were truck farmers. Mr. Newton Fisk was a carpenter and a cabinetmaker, and Mr. Gerth was a blacksmith. Mr. Reed ran a flower farm. The Chapman family operated a chicken farm and raised fruit trees. The Odoms and Turners were involved in the naval stores business. At one time Deer Park had its own doctors—Dr. Blake and Dr. McKennon.

Only a few of the early buildings remain. Several homes and a Free Methodist church were destroyed by fire in 1923. The fire was said to have originated in Mrs. Hattie Leon's kitchen and spread quickly to the wooden rooftops of surrounding buildings. Other structures have decayed over the years. The buildings standing today are: the Methodist church, the Russell and Lynch stores (both vacant), the partial remains of a turpentine still owned by Mr. John Odom, and a two-story home built in the early 1900s.

Deer Park was once a bustling little town, yet its heyday was relatively short-lived. The people left almost as quickly as they came. They began moving away to cities and other areas soon after World War I. The countless sights and sounds that were once a very real part of this community now remain only in the memory of the people who experienced them.

Sources: Dr. Vincent Best, Mrs. J. Sam Wood.

Epworth

Mrs. Earl Gantz

Epworth community had its beginnings in 1848. It has always been a small farming community and has had no business area. Residents trade in neighboring communities.

The community's earliest settler was John Grimes. The John Grimes family had six children, only one of whom is living today. Mamie Grimes married William Oscar Williams and had two children. Only one is still living.

Another early family was Mrs. Lucinda Courtney and her four children, Phillip Mizell, James Monroe, Susan, and Elisha. The Courtneys arrived in the area on foot, their few possessions and their livestock having been lost to the Union army. Phillip Courtney married Elizada Beasley and had nine children. Susan, the only daughter of Lucinda Courtney, remained unmarried and died shortly after the marriage of her brother, James Monroe.

James Monroe was forty-four when he married Miss Sallie Busby, a teacher at the old Round Top school and church. They had four children—Byron, Ruth, James Bypherd, and Annie Louise. Byron and Ruth both died at a young age. Bypherd married Velma N. Babcock in 1923 and had two children (one died as an infant). Annie married James Arthur "Bud" Williams and had seven children. Annie and Bypherd are now living in their grandmother's original home.

Elisha Courtney married Katie Rounsaville from Green County, MS and had two children, Cora Pearl and Fletcher. Cora Pearl married Robert M. Moodie from Wisconsin and had four children. Fletcher D. Courtney married Emma Gadd from Byesville, OH. They had no children. Fletcher now resides in Canton, OH, where he is well known in gun circles for his handmade guns.

Wash Berry married Sarah Walley. They had four children and ten grandchildren.

In 1900 men of the congregation built the new Epworth Methodist Church. James M. Courtney was the first Sunday School superintendent and held that position until the early 1930s. The first pastor of the church was B.E. Faigin. After the church was completed Granny Berry suggested adding a cemetery. Ironically, she was the first person buried there. The cemetery is still in use.

West Side School was built in 1906. The cost of $247.17 included the bell, bell pulley, and all of the furnishings. It was consolidated with Fruitdale School in 1923.

The Macedonia Baptist Church was built three miles north of the Epworth church but burned a few years later. The cemetery is still used.

In 1900 the community had grown from four homesteads to five. The fifth settler was Mr. Edwards, whose place later became the Bertram place. It is now owned by Donnie Stallworth.

Today there are about thirty-eight residences in the Epworth community; all but four of the homes belong to descendants of the original four families.

Escatawpa

Escatawpa is a small community on the southwest side of Washington County. The area was inhabited by Choctaw Indians until the Gulf, Mobile, and Ohio Railroad was put through in 1850. The Indians traded with the settlers of the area, but because of their dislike for trains, they moved across the Chickasawhay River to a less inhabited area.

The first white settlers were the Jim Turner family. Others were: Owens, Parson, Garretson, Wainwright, Baxter, Grisholm, Batley, Rockwell, and Brown.

As the town grew, it built a log school and church. Dr. Waldrop, a preacher as well as a physician, held the first church services. He later became a representative to the state legislature from Washington County. In 1860 N.F. Rockwell, Sr., built a store and a sawmill. Joe Gresham later built a second store.

The post office was established on August 23, 1875; W.E. Cooper was the first postmaster. The town was given the name Escatawpa (an Indian word that means dog) at the same time. Robert Lee Moodie was the first mail carrier. The office was closed on July 31, 1953.

A new school and a Baptist church were built in 1873 and were followed later by a Methodist church. The Escatawpa school was consolidated with the Fruitdale school in the early 1930s.

One of the leading citizens at the turn of the century was Jeff A. Brown. Mr. Brown was born and reared about four miles from the community. He was a farmer, but he also owned a mercantile business, a grist mill, and a cotton gin. Mr. Brown married Miss Bessie McMillan. Another merchant of this time, R.J. Pullen, was also the postmaster. Mr. Pullen and his wife, the former Sallie G. Shofe of Shubuta, MS, ran a hotel for several years.

Escatawpa was never a large town. Although the small industries are gone, the community still retains its pride and spirit. Two of the homes in the community are over one hundred years old. They belong to the Tom Beech family and to Mrs. Edwina Hansen. The Methodist church is no longer active, but a small, lovely, Baptist church is one of the focal points of the community.

Sources: Mrs. Edwina Hansen

Honor Roll of Escatawpa School, January 2, 1908

Jessie Singleton	Bush Singleton
Jacob Wine	Jennie Sumaswskie
Tubs Singleton	Helen Sumaswskie
Robert Platt	Effie Singleton
Sallie Platt	Margie Pullen
Ormond Collins	Troy Pullen
Ruth Collins	Clyde Pullen
Jodie Thornton	Jessie Thornton
Honuis Platt	Johnny Thornton
H.M. Platt	Vernice Yanks
Neacy Brown	Boyd Pullen
Walter Brown	Graham Patta

Miss Glovie Atchison, teacher

Fairford

John Young and James Gartman

Tradition has it that Fairford got its name from an early white settler of Spanish origin. As he traveled through the area, this man came upon two fair maidens bathing in a ford of Paul Bayou Creek; Fairford was named for this incident.

Fairford remained an obscure place until the 1880s, when a lumber company in search of timber came into the area. The company purchased land from Millry to Mobile. About 1884 a sawmill was built at Fairford. The machinery for this mill was made in England, then shipped to the area and assembled on the site. The water for the mill was supplied by trough from a place called "Asia" on Paul Bayou Creek. A boardwalk was built to accommodate foot traffic. Later, water from Wide Springs was piped in for the entire community. The original sawmill was at one time the largest in the world. When it was finally disassembled, most of it was moved to Mt. Vernon, AL, the site of the Mobile River Sawmill Company.

A railroad was built from Fairford to Seaboard Wharf on the Tombigbee River. Later this road was extended to what is now Seaboard, AL. When John T. Cochran bought the track, he continued it on to Reform, Al, and changed the name to AT&N.

At about this time the town began to prosper; it had street lights and a one-hundred-bed hospital, probably under the directorship of Dr. Duggar. Doctors who later served the town were Summerville, Webb, and Read. The first druggist was Max D. Schwartshover. A native of Dresden, Germany, Dr. Schwartshover was a Civil War veteran who received his citizenship by serving in the Union army. He also ran a drugstore and a general store and post office. The post office was opened on February 26, 1889. Thomas Spottswood was postmaster. The Fairford office was discontinued in 1965.

The lumber industry continued for many years. The original company was U.S. Cotton and Lumber Company. It later became Fairford Cotton and Lumber Company and finally, McIntosh Naval Stores. The Tensaw Land Company now owns most of the original property. About 1912 Fairford became a turpentine town. There were several turpentine stills and a coopersmith shop to assemble barrels for the crude resin.

Fairford, like other small towns, had its "Kings' Row." All that remains of Fairford at this time, however, are two of the "Kings' Row" homes.

There have been several schools at Fairford; one of these was integrated. The last school was at Liberty Baptist Church. The teacher, Mrs. Maud Powell of Malcolm, was the last teacher at the school.

Fairhope

Mrs. Barbara Waddell

Driving by the Fairhope Church, four miles south of Chatom on Highway 17, one would never know that about a mile east of the church a small yet thriving sawmill community once existed.

Around 1910 Mr. T.H. Blake built a small steam

Jim Baxter, center, attended the John Jones funeral in 1910. To his right are Ben Baxter and Foster Baxter. To his left are Doc Baxter, (next two unidentified), Angus Baxter, (next two unidentified), and Hamp Brewer. Courtesy of Mrs. Orra Baxter.

Patterson & Eady Sawmill of Mobile operated a lumber camp at Fairhope Church. After the sawmill was disbanded, Mr. Arthur Baxter bought the property and used the commissary for his home until he built a new home. Mrs. Orra Baxter identified the white men. Front row, left to right: Joe Mott and his dog, Lemon Anderson, Nathan "Casey" Jones, Iz Baxter, Johnny Anderson (Lemon's son). The Andersons followed Mr. Blake and Mrs. Anderson did the cooking. Second row: Wes Yawn, Wash Yawn, John Kimbrough (bookkeeper who later became Judge), ____Parnell, ____, Arthur Baxter. On porch: T.H. Blake (boss), Fred Walker, Irving Yawn, Eulen Norton, and ____. Mrs. Sally Williams, wife of King Williams, worked at the commissary and remembers some of the black workmen, but cannot see well enough to identify them. Some names remembered were Grant King, Freeman King's brother, and the Wimberleys. Courtesy of Mrs. Orra Baxter.

Fairhope Church Singing School, 1915. Seated left to right: Houston Baxter, Walter Pulley, Charles Howard, Lancy Baxter, Arthur Baxter. Second row: Lela Howard Clark, Effie Miles Norton, Ophelia Miles Grimes, Annie Miles Howard, Minnie Howard Jones, Pearl Baxter Ezell, Alma Baxter Williams, Arilia Baxter Pulley, Susan Jordan Lambert, Nina Baxter Middleton. Third row: Harry Ezell, teacher, (with book), Ada Cale Lotte, Lena Baxter Loper, Allie Howard Duke, Laura Baxter Dearmon, Ida Cale, Alma Pulley Flint, Ola Cale Brown, Irma Pulley DeLoach, Alva Pulley, Hannis Baxter. Courtesy of Mrs. Orra Baxter.

sawmill and a store. Logs were hauled in by teams of oxen, and rough lumber was cut and sold. Thirty-two men were employed at the mill.

Fairhope never had a post office; people of the area received their mail at Rutan until the Chatom post office was established. A large post office box was placed in the store, and several times a week Mr. Blake would take out-going mail to Chatom and pick up the Fairhope delivery.

It is not known when the Fairhope church was established, but it is believed to have been well before the turn of the century. County school records show

a school at Fairhope in 1904. It was consolidated with the Chatom school during the late 1920s or early 1930s.

Some of the early families in the area were: Arthur Baxter, Irvin Yawn, Wes Yawn, Wash Yawn, Ed Baxter, Doc Baxter, Jeff Baxter, and Ang Baxter. Some of these families or their descendants still live in the area.

When in 1917 Mr. Blake discovered he had tuberculosis, he closed the mill and the store, sold the land to Arthur Baxter, and moved west. Today the community centers around the church and its residents continue to farm and work in other areas.

Sources: Mrs. Arthur Baxter and Mrs. Richard Yawn.

Four Points

Mrs. Hilton Robinson

Four Points, a small community in the southwest part of Washington County, got its name from a joke. Guy M. Turner, Jake Rockwell, T.R. Davidson, and Clayton Davidson thought the intersection of Highway 45 and the Tibbie-to-Leakesville Road needed a name and decided as a joke to call it Four Points. The community has never had a post office but received mail on a rural route from Vinegar Bend. Robert Lee Moodie, mail carrier, is the son of the first mail carrier, Rob Moodie, who was married to Cora Courtney.

The first church was named Liberty Bell, but it was changed to Four Points Baptist Church in 1934. The building is modern and its members active. Children of the community attend Fruitdale School. Residents of the area are engaged in farming, blacksmithing, auto repairing, naval stores, mercantile businesses, sawmilling, and logging.

A group of Polish people from Chicago moved to this area in 1890. The Holloway home, "Quo Vadis," is a reminder of this era. Early social events included ice cream suppers or box suppers given at the church. Baseball was a popular pastime. Members of the team were: George Davidson, T.J. Dees, Lavela Stringer, Price Stringer, Zack Williams, Cecil Williams, Leon Williams, Harry Hogueson, and C.J. Davidson. Robert Hennis and Dan Williams served in World War I.

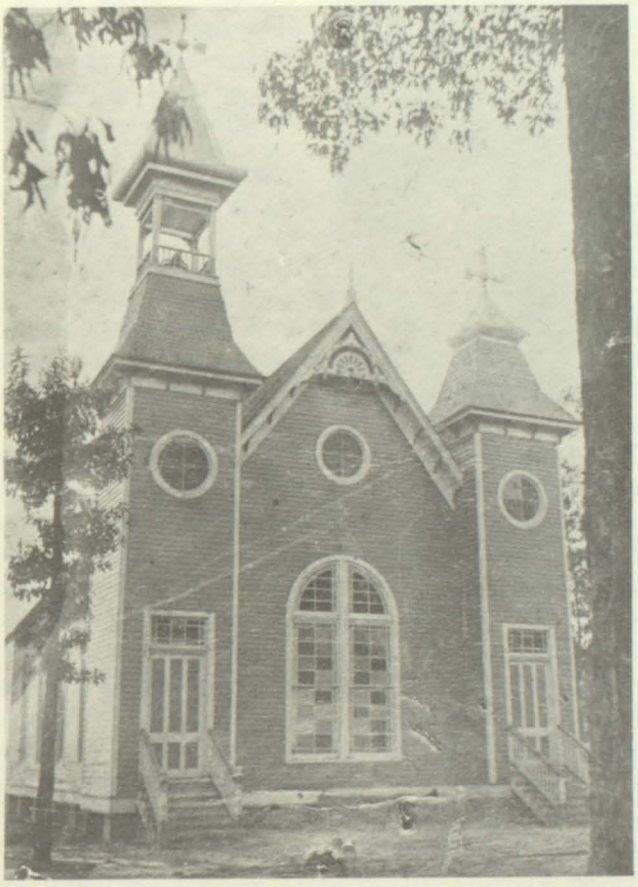
One of the most notorious events of this time was the arrest of Joe Summerall in connection with the murder of Abe Baxter. Some other spooky tales told around Four Points are: that money is buried on the Clifford Moss place; that screams can be heard at forty-nine-mile post on the Gulf, Mobile, and Ohio Railroad where three blacks were lynched; and that lights are seen at night at the Quinnie Loper place.

Woodmen of the World was at one time an active organization in Four Points. Families or descendants who live in this community are: Robert Hennis, Mathew Thornton, Ed Holloway, Henry Dees, Rob Copeland, Clifford Moss, T.R. Davidson, Clayton J. Davidson, Charlie Brewer, Tony Szporna, Mike Summerall, John Beatie, Guy Turner, and Harry Hogueson.

Frankville

Mrs. Earl (Sue Bell Reynolds) Johnston

Frankville post office was established May 5, 1888, and was named for Mr. Frank Granade, the first postmaster. Mail was brought by boat to Peavy's Landing and poured out on the counter in the store where the post office was located. People sorted through the mail when they came in the store to shop.



Frankville Baptist Church. Courtesy *Call-News Dispatch*.

Frankville has had several postmasters: Mr. Jack Granade, Mr. Pugh Granade, and Mrs. Sue Bell Johnson. Mr. Pugh served for thirty-nine years, and Mrs. Johnson for over twenty-three. The present postmaster is Mrs. Linda Butts. Mr. Spurgeon Johnson was in charge of the mail route from Millry to Frankville. He hired "Uncle Bill" Houze to carry the mail. When the weather was bad, people met him at the road with a cup of coffee and sometimes, a hot meal.

Frankville was lucky to have a doctor. Dr. A.J. Wood's office was attached to house, but when people were too sick to leave home, he made house calls.

Frankville was also known for its salt wells on the river road. Henry Donaldson, a former slave of Don Donaldson, told Mary G. Harwell in 1939 about the salt wells in Washington County. He was eighty-nine at the time. His mother died when he was fourteen, and he was cared for by other slaves.

Henry Donaldson, pictured here, had a brother, Jim Donaldson, and a sister, Susie Donaldson Bumpers. Their owner, Don Donaldson, left them his property upon his death, but due to the times, they were not able to keep it. Don Donaldson ran a wine press during the Civil War and sold wine to the Confederate army. (WPA, Federal Writers Project.) Picture courtesy of L.J. Williams, St. Stephens, AL.

The largest of these wells flows a four-inch stream in diameter and can be found on the left side of the road two and one-half miles east of Frankville; when you cross Double Branch go three hundred yards up a small hill and to your left, just off the road, you will find the well. This is on the Peavy Landing and Frankville Road. When cooking food with this water very little can be used or it will be too salty. The old kettles that were used to cook the salt in have been moved to several places and some are used to make cane syrup in; they hold two hundred gallons. These salt wells were called Buck Snort and Dixie and were owned and operated by Dr. Coleman. These salt refineries were very prominent in the pioneer days and furnished salt for people three and four hundred miles away. Later they came into possession of Mr. James K. Blount, and it is said by J. Hilton Blount, grandson of James K. Blount and tax collector of the county at present, that during the Civil War, when the widows of the soldiers came hundreds of miles on horseback for salt, he did not charge any of them for it, and gave them all they could carry back.

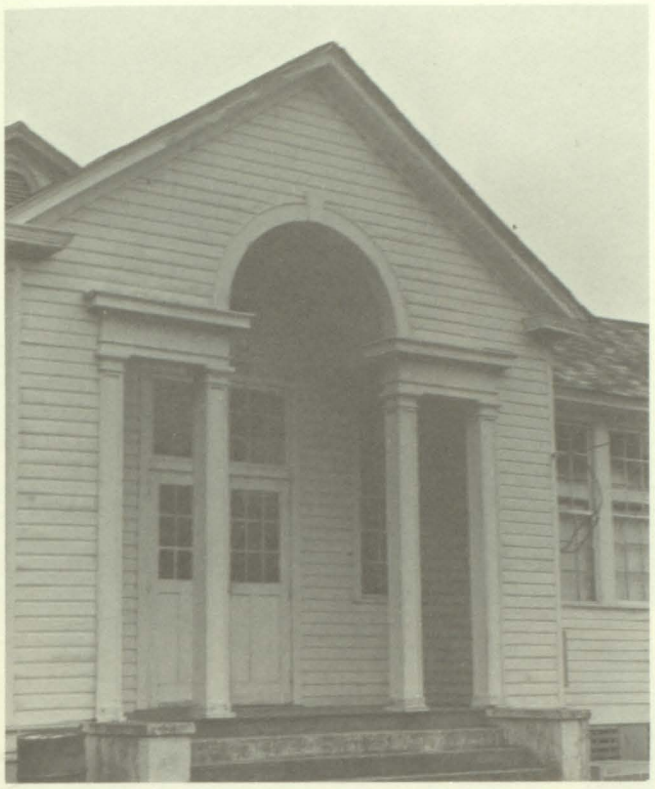
Churches in the area are Frankville, Friendship, and Mt. Bethel Baptist, New Hope United Methodist, and Double Branch Assembly of God. The Frankville Baptist Church was begun in 1845. Brother Turner Johnston and Jacob Scott built this church at a site different from its present location. The four Granade brothers (Frank, Nap, George, and Sam) and Bill Elmore were the church leaders. Their faith was so great that during a serious drought a prayer meeting was called to request rain. One deacon, Turner Johnston, carried an umbrella; a rain came before the group reached home.

The Sam Granade home, built in the 1880s or 1890s, is one of two remaining nineteenth century structures in Frankville, an antebellum town that once served as the trading center for the area. The house remained in the Granade family until the mid 1900s and now belongs to Mrs. Sue Belle Johnson, who uses it for storage. Courtesy of Alabama Historical Commission.

Frankville is composed of three small communities. One is on the main highway and has two stores and the postoffice, which is next door to the Earl Johnston store. The second is "Down in the corner," where several white and black families live. The Methodist church and cemetery are there. The third, River road, leads to the boat landing.

The first school, located near the cemetery, had two rooms and two teachers. By 1924 another building was needed. Funds were raised by selling timber, having entertainments, and raising cash donations. With the help of the county and state, four classrooms were built. Mr. George Granade helped build an auditorium at the end of the long hall. Grades one

through ten were taught here until 1967, when the school was consolidated with Leroy High School. The Frankville school is still often used for fiddlers' conventions.



W.N. Reynolds Masonic Lodge No. 900

Frankville School, the third school building in the community, was built in June, 1925. It served as a public school until the mid 1900s, when it was sold to a group of local citizens. For several years it was used as the building for the Frankville Academy, a private school, and is now used as a Masonic lodge and community meeting place. It is the scene each spring and fall of the old-fashioned fiddlers' convention. Proceeds from the event are used to maintain and restore the building. Initiated in 1925, the fiddling convention is the oldest such event in Alabama. Courtesy of Alabama Historical Commission.

Fruitdale

Mrs. Doris Jordan Brown

Fruitdale is located on the M&O Railroad and Highway 45, between Escatawpa and Yellow Pine. It was settled by Jasper Williams as an Indian trading post.

In 1847 J.D. Baldwin conceived the idea of a railroad extending from Mobile to north of the Ohio River; the charter was granted in 1848. In 1858 the road had reached Jackson, TN, and by the Civil War, was completed to Columbus, KY.

A farmer named McCann moved to this district from the north and planted a huge apple orchard. He made cider from the apples and shipped it by rail to market. At this time the community was called "Bushy Creek" or McCann. Later, sometime before 1912, it was called "Beanville."

In 1874 Mr. Turner and Mr. Oates located a sawmill here and changed the name to Lumberton. This was the first steam sawmill used in Washington County. The first school was built in 1880. There were two stores, a commissary owned by Turner and Oates Lumber Company, and a small store owned by Mr. Haight and sons.

After the lumber company closed, the Fruitdale Land and Development Company was organized, and the town's name changed to Fruitdale. The Fruitdale post office was established September 6, 1894. The postmaster was Hiram D. Wing. Other postmasters were: William Gilmer, 1898; William H. Hooper, 1921; Ruth Emeresin, 1922; Lena J. Burnes, 1922–1945; Alma Coaker, 1945–1975. Jeannette Milstead took over on December 26, 1976. The present officer in charge is Bill Brady of Theodore, who became postmaster on June 5, 1981.

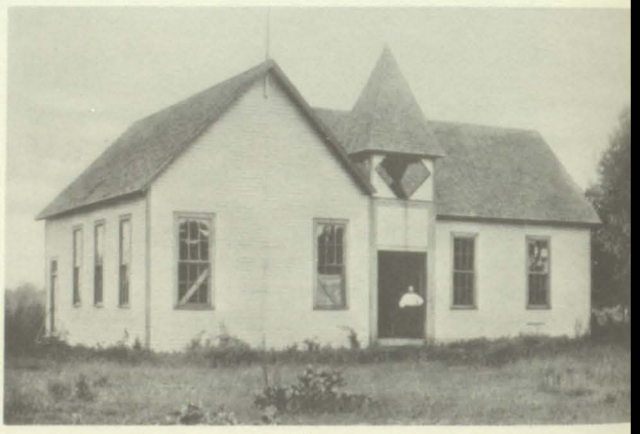
One of the advertising companies, the "Brethren School Company," was headed by James M. Neff of Covington, OH. By 1896 there were forty members; a church was organized on April 18, 1896. Mr. Neff, a graduate of and former teacher at Mount Morris College, had come to Alabama in search of a mild climate to combat a lung disorder. He and a few other education-minded men started two institutions—Fruitdale Seminary and Citronelle College. Members of the board of trustees were Naaman R. Baker, Joseph W. Stutzman, and Aaron D. Stutzman. The schools drew many newcomers to the area; but when the fruit venture failed around 1900, the population decreased rapidly. As late as 1901, however, an article appeared in the *Fruitdale Herald*:

To those who came here seven years ago, grew faint-hearted and left, they would be surprised at our rapid advance, if they were to drop in here now. What seven years ago was a wilderness of pine forest, with an occasional log cabin, now will be found many substantial homes—a large seminary, a neat depot, a complete telephone system, the U.S. Signal Service, with free rural delivery of mails about arranged. Large flourishing orchards in every direction,

First church at Fruitdale

Type of prosperous farm home near Fruitdale

Park Hotel, opposite city park, Fruitdale



Grammar school at Fruitdale

Fruitdale is a busy little place and prosperous

with over 400,000 fruit trees, which at low estimate will yield 125 car loads of fruit the coming season. Vegetable farms which yield their owners excellent crops and good prices, a country free of blizzards, cyclones, sunstrokes, and malaria; and up-to-date social people, and exceedingly healthy country, with an abundance of good, soft water, a climate unsurpassed, cheap land and fair wages. These are only a few of the many advantages of a home in our own fair Southland.

The paper must have been widely circulated, for there was a steady stream of newcomers for a few years. Some of the names are still familiar: Williams, Haag, Coaker, Briggs, Haertel, Wine, Mills, Clague, Miller, Utsey, Quiggle, Avant, Jordan, Hooper, Rainwater, White, Burkepile, Bertram, Burns, Cowan, Coleman, Haight, Auvil, Runyon, Emeresin, and others.

Fruitdale Seminary and Citronelle College were under the leadership of the principal, P.P. Berry, and his assistant, Miss Julia Sparks. The school in Fruitdale was a feeder for the one in Citronelle. When the two were forced to close, the properties were taken over by the public school movement. The Fruitdale building was torn down; Citronelle College was destroyed by fire.

At one time Fruitdale shipped peaches, pears, persimmons, melons, vegetables, and strawberries, via the M&O Railroad, to markets in the north. As late as 1910 the Fruitdale Development Company, in an effort to attract settlers, printed a brochure of pictures showing the houses, business locations, park, hotel, churches, schools, and orchards. There were two sawmills, a land office, a cannery, a bakery, a bank, a creamery, a drugstore, a post office, a newspaper—*The Fruitdale Herald*—three hotels, and a millinery.

Dr. James B. Snively, a physician, ran the drugstore and also was an officer of the Fruitdale bank. The president of the Bank of Fruitdale was E.F. Ballard; the cashier was W.A. Haight. This was in 1905.

Mrs. Pearly White Clague Yost came to the county from Indiana in 1909, when she was sixteen. Although she had not completed high school, she had taken the teachers examination in Montgomery and received a certificate to teach. She began teaching at "The Little Red School House" (Spring Hill), two miles west of town. There were eighteen pupils in eight grades. This is in sharp contrast with the present school in Fruitdale. The school built in 1924 has had many additions. This year there are thirty-six teachers, three aides, and an enrollment of well over five hundred. All grades from kindergarten through twelfth grade are taught. Shane Dickerson, the bandmaster, has developed an outstanding group. David C. Howell is the current principal.

Fruitdale has several churches. The Church of the

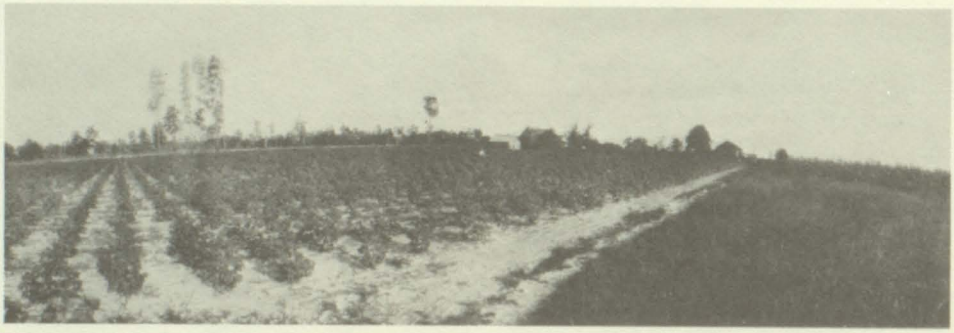
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Station at Fruitdale

Creamery in Fruitdale and type of town residence

Brethren was built by Elder Jacob Wine, the preacher. Later leaders have included G.W. Petcher, M. Wine, W.E. White, Donald Clague, Rhett Petcher, and Walter Replogle. The Church has an "Old Friends Day" in August of each year. Union Chapel was used by both Baptists and Methodists. The Methodists still use this building. The Fruitdale Baptist Church was erected in 1924, but extensive changes have made it a well-equipped, modern church.

A Masonic lodge held meetings above the E.S. Briggs store and provided diversion for the men. There was also a Woman's Club for a time.

Once, during a total eclipse of the sun, it became so dark that the chickens went to roost, and the goats "ran home for the night." Until Mr. Drew Brown explained what was happening, some residents thought the end of time had come. Another bit of folklore was about a young mischief-maker, Earl Brick, who set off a stick of dynamite at the corner of the Brethren Church. He left there, went to a black church where services were in progress, and took the cap off the extended stove pipe. When the preacher stood under the hole in the ceiling, Earl poured "Hi-Life" on the man's head. When the commotion sent the people



"King Cotton" is very profitable in the Fruitdale region

Two hundred acres in peaches with every fiftieth tree a pecan

outside, he proceeded to pour the remaining liquid on the oxen. There was a frenzy everywhere; the boy is said to have caught a freight and never returned.

Around 1912 Fred Jordan and John Chason, both of Chatom, leased a large amount of timber on the west side of the county, between Chatom and Fruitdale. They recruited black laborers from Clarke and Wilcox counties to produce resin from the crude gum. These early laborers would "camp" in the area of their work. Some of the leaders were Tom Stark, and Ed and Lon DuBose. They had their own crews and were skilled in their work. The operation lasted about eight years. About 1916 W.C. Pruitt and W.C. Moss brought additional labor into the county for the same purpose. Later C.C. Huxford, from Mobile, engaged in this work and brought in more laborers.

In 1922 Coaker Brothers started a naval stores operation. Some of the employees were: Levi Gibson; Robert, Levi, and Artie Grimes; James and Alberta Spotts; John Snell; Nathan Gibson; Joe Hamp; Charlie and Dan Forward; John and Henry Williams and families; and Ruth Shavers. Many of the descendants of these families still live nearby and are outstanding citizens.

Several black families were in Fruitdale before 1910. They were: Sam Young, a freight hauler; Anthony Brown, a handy-man in stores; Lon and Rachel Barnes, and Rufus and Nora Johnston, farm laborers; W.H. Rube and Isaiah Hill, workers on the Jasper Williams farm; and Lee Leveritt, a turpentine stiller from Mississippi. Mr. Roy White, now of Citronelle, wrote a book about Fruitdale entitled, *Venturing South*. It may be found in the Chatom Public Library.

Sources: Mrs. Vivian Williams, Mrs. Roy Haag, Mr. Ray Coaker, Mrs. Bea Savage, Dr. Paul Petcher.

Union Methodist Church, Fruitdale, 1980. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

Fruitdale Creamery, 1980. The Haertel creamery is the only such building remaining in southwest Alabama. The creamery operation was instituted in the early 1900s by Alvin Haertel, a farmer and early resident of Fruitdale. The cream made at the creamery was taken to the depot and from there shipped to Meridian, MS. It was stored and cooled at ground level in the small building. The creamery went out of business in the 1940s, and the churns and separators were removed from the now vacant structure. Courtesy of Alabama Historical Commission.

Ladies Club of Fruitdale: Children in front, Juantia Perkins and Wilbur Pillman; front row, left to right: Mrs. Jim Weaver, ____, Mrs. Burlingame, ____, Ruth Currans, Mrs. Currans, Mrs. Brockway, Mrs. Pillman, Mrs. Friend, Mrs. Auvil, Mrs. Runyon, Mrs. Carr; back row: Maude Weaver Perkins, Mrs. J.G. Haag, Inez Airsdale, ____, Mrs. Webster, Enid Auvil, Florence Weaver, Edith Gilmer, Josie Withers, Dimple Westover, Mrs. Rockhill, Mrs. Lockling, Mrs. Davis.

Hawthorn

Miss Alice Henson

Hawthorn was founded near Old Wakefield in 1830. In 1835 Mr. J.B. Slade and the Harrell family settled there. Mr. Slade kept an inn and stables because the stagecoach running between Mobile and Selma stopped there. The Harrells operated a large plantation. Mr. Nick Harris, a planter, moved to Hawthorn in 1850. Mr. R.L. Hooks came in 1882 from Sumter County and settled on Lewis Creek. Mr. Clem Henson moved here in 1882 from Choctaw County to operate naval stores. Dr. Obadiah Lynes came from Jones County, MS in 1883. He was a skilled physician and surgeon and a minister of the Baptist church.

The post office was established in 1894; Miss Fanny Skinner was the first postmaster. She became Mrs. Fanny Mason and was the only postmaster at the old site, three miles east on the Mobile-St. Stephens road. She served from 1894 to 1905. Other postmasters were: James W. Henson, 1905; William W. Kirkland, 1915; Margaret Henson, 1918; Laura Hudson, 1920; Willie Furr, 1934; and Catherine Middleton, 1935–1941. When the post office was discontinued in 1941, mail service was provided from Wagarville by Mr. Earl Sellers, Mrs. Elsie Anderson, Mrs. Alice Sullivan, and Mrs. Vivian Harris.

The community of Hawthorn is located in southeast Washington County, about fifty-five miles north of Mobile and twenty-three miles south of Jackson. It is on the Hawthorn-Tibbie Road No. 20, west of Highway 43. Lewis Creek flows through the northern section into the Tombigbee River.

The first settlers in this area were: Moore, Baxter, Parnell, Grimes, Harris, and Denham. People who homesteaded at Hawthorn were: Enice Kirkland, Obadiah Lynes, Bruce Lynes, John T. Milner, Wash Firlow, John Downey, Warren G. Grice, John T. Taylor, William J. Baxter, Thomas I. Taylor, James W. Henson, Amos Toomey, Thomas L. Harrell, Charles D. Hunter, John L. Thomas, Obrien Waltz, John R. Walker, Robert O. Downey, William F. Thomas, Robert Holt, Helen E. Parnell, John Middleton, Henry Toss, Willis Sibley, John Moore, G.I. Cooley, David Henson, A.F. Hooks, R.D. Hooks, Clem Henson, and Joseph Reed.

Farming, logging, cross-tie cutting, cattle and sheep raising, and fur trapping were the main sources of income. A water mill was operated by Mr. Grimes on Lewis Creek. In the 1880s new names appeared: Carlton, Gartman, Lane, Johnston, Cooley, and Lambert.

About the turn of the century, Baird Lumber Company cut virgin timber in the area. Cross-cut saws cut the logs, and ox teams hauled them to the railroad dummy line, which took them on to the mill. In the early 1900s turpentining became the main business at Hawthorn. There were three turpentine stills and two stores.

Legend has it that some outlaws, the Copeland Gang, hid a great amount of money in or near Copeland Creek. No treasure has ever been found.

Several schools have served this area. Jenny Schoolhouse, located about two miles north of the old church, was the first. Later the Lane school was established about a mile north of the church. Some of the first teachers were: Leslie Ingram, Nora Jernigan, Minnie Baxley, Lula Edens, Hannah Fickling, Lula Gunn, Fanny Johnston, Elva Bowling, Homer Miller, Mable Hales, Minnie Gates, and Hattie Fleming. The school was consolidated with Wagarville, then Leroy and Chatom.

James Wade Henson was a community leader. (His biography appears earlier in this volume.) Luther Talmon Henson, another leader, was a successful naval stores operator. He also served on county boards, as a legislator, and as deacon at Washington Baptist Church. Other successful people who were either born or reared here are: Hiram Lane (dec.), horticulturist, Auburn; Lt. Col. Wilbert Lynes (Retired), Army chaplain, Cortelyou; Dr. Ben Lynes, retired Baptist minister, Virginia; Dr. Talmon Henson, teaching staff, Auburn; Dr. Joe Henson, veterinarian, Chatom; Rev. Kenneth Henson, pastor, First Baptist Church, Grove Hill; Rev. Billy Wade Henson, pastor, Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, Pensacola; Comdr. Frank Henson (Retired) Navy Medical Corps, Hawthorn; Dr. Edmond Henson, M.D., McIntosh; and Dr. Powell Dean Waite, vice-president, DeKalb College, Clarkston, GA. There are also several teachers and engineers from the community.

During World War I the following men served in Europe: Carey Henson, Ray Henson, Lee Kirkland, and Hiram Lane. Serving in World War II were: J.C. Henson, Jr., and Robert Wade Parnell (who gave their lives); and the seven sons of Mr. and Mrs. P.B. Patrick—Jimmy, Elwood, Bernard, Ralph, Carol, Sanford, and Aubrey. Others in World War II, Korea, or Vietnam were: Bill Boroughs, Grady Boroughs, Howard Boroughs, Wiley Boroughs, A.L. Boroughs, Jr., Gerald Middleton, Talmon Henson, Edward Henson, Dan Henson, Frank Henson, Audrey "Bud" Hudson, Jr., Clem Henson, Vernon Lane, Tom Henson, Jr., Vincent Henson, Leo Lankford, and John Gardner.

A few black families have lived here too. "Aunt" Betty Thomas, a midwife born a slave, lived to be one

hundred. She died in 1930. Other families were: Joe and Harriet Fair, Joe and Zenna Gallion, Ike Taylor, Sam Ferrell, John and Virginia Darrington, Aaron Campbell, and Charlie Foster. Some owned their homes, but there was neither a church or a school for them.

Healing Springs

Mrs. Maggie Lea Causey Kerr

The Healing Springs are on a branch of Sinta Bogue Creek in the northwestern part of Washington County. The springs, seventeen in number, occur in the low grounds and marshy spots along the stream. The water is under a slight hydrostatic pressure, which causes it to rise a few feet above the general level of the stream when confined by boxing or by pipes. Remarkably clear and pleasant to the taste, the water contains a small proportion of dissolved solids, but these are in combinations that probably make them of therapeutic value. The location of the springs, in the midst of a forest of yellow pine, was deemed a distinct advantage by those in search of health.

As early as 1872 Healing Springs was known as a place where the water was valuable in fighting many diseases. The springs were owned and improved by William Wooten, who advertised Healing Springs as a "place for health and pleasure." He built a small hotel and several cottages and rented them to guests for ten dollars a week. Visitors were permitted to pitch their tents. In 1878 A.B. Jones took over management of the resort and was proprietor until 1885, when Will Mosely, later the sheriff of Washington County, purchased the property from William Wooten.

The property changed hands again in 1886. Hoping to regain his health, H.J. Pettus of Mauvilla, AL purchased 215 acres of land, including the spring property. A rapid recovery convinced him to revive the resort. In 1900 he built a hotel of sixteen rooms and later added eleven cabins.

The curative powers of Healing Springs water attracted more people than any other health spot in Alabama. The reputation of the water has been far-reaching, with demijohns being shipped as far as California.

The Mound Spring water, known as the woman's friend, was particularly recommended for female diseases. It also was considered unequaled as a cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, stomach troubles, eczema, old sores, and all skin diseases.

The famous Creek Spring water contains properties which prove effective in the treatment of kidney, bladder, and all urinary ailments, and Bright's disease. The Iron Spring water is advertised as an almost instantaneous relief for chronic constipation, piles, chills, and malarial fevers. It is also a blood builder.

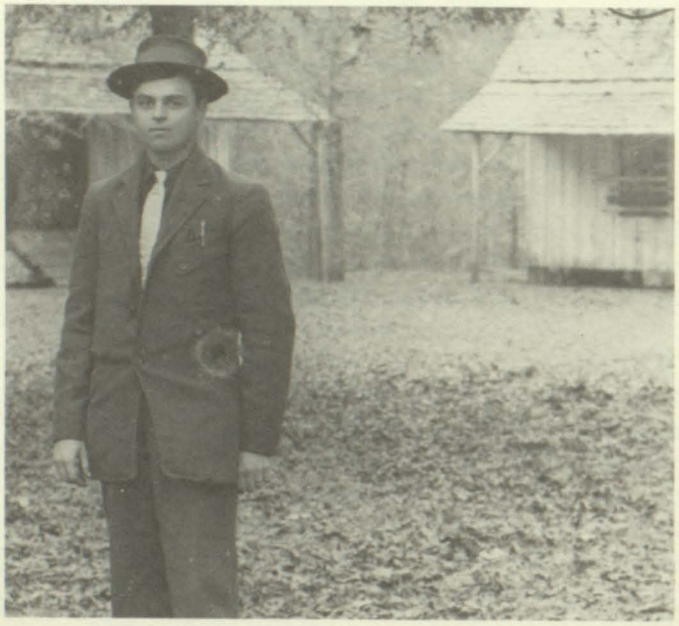
In 1924 Dr. W.S. Knight purchased one hundred acres of land, including the springs, from Mr. Pettus. Dr. Knight added a second floor to the hotel building and converted the downstairs into a dining room. A swimming pool was built, and the water supplied by the springs. The grounds were landscaped with white sand and longleaf pines said to be at least three hundred years old. For over thirty years the resort was operated under the close supervision of the Knight family. After the death of Dr. Knight, Mrs. Knight continued managing the resort until about 1957 when it was closed.

The community of Healing Springs overlapped with Shady Grove community. The Healing Springs Baptist Church shared the first pastor with Shady Grove. Dr. J.W. Wood served both communities as family doctor. Healing Springs Academy was founded by Rev. and Mrs. J.B. Hamberlin. Early teachers were Miss Josie Pearce (Mrs. Hamberlin's sister), W.B. Spears, Mr. Barker, Rev. Judson Martin, C.C. Smith, and Mr. Hall. This two-story boarding school was destroyed by fire. Shady Grove had a one-teacher school first taught by Miss Gresham. Trustees of the school were James H. Tate, who married Lucy Miller, and Hartsfield Cullen Causey, who married Josephine E. Tate. Some of the familiar community names included T.E. Tucker, Joe Causey, Morgan Mason, Chester Mason, Earl Morris, White Singley, Warren Rogers, Earl Jones, Norman Hester, John Clark, and Ernest Tucker.

Soon after Mr. Pettus re-established the resort, Rev. John B. Hamberlin, pastor of Palmetto Street Baptist Church in Mobile, visited Healing Springs to drink the healing water and bathe his one eye, which was dangerously inflamed. His visit to the springs restored his health and improved his eyesight. While there, Rev. Hamberlin came to think of the area as an ideal place for a school. He resigned the Mobile pastorate and moved to the Healing Springs community, purchasing land and inducing the Antioch Baptist Association to establish the Healing Springs Industrial Academy. The academy property was adjacent to the springs property, and the school was built approximately one-third of a mile from the resort. The word "industrial" indicated that the students were

Healing Springs Health Resort. These pictures, taken about 1900, were made from glass negatives found in the former home of Dr. W.S. Knight. The pictures were found fourteen years ago by Bobby Mazingo, when construction was begun on the site of Dr. Knight's house. Mr. Mazingo gave them to Paul Cooper of Millry who loaned them to Frank Harwell, editor of *Call-News Dispatch*. Readers identified many of them. Seated, left to right: Emma Guice holding Leroy, John L. Guice, Doc Brown (at age seven), Henry Brown, R.C. Brown (child), Epsy Brown, Bill Brown, Fate Brown, Melvin Brown, Melanie Brown, Jessie Brown; standing: Arthur Brown, John Warren, baby Voyght Warren, Izora Brown, Mamie Koen, Lewis Koen, baby Marvin Koen, L.C. Loper, Ambus Loper, baby Omie Loper, Bell K. Brown, Lexie Brown, George "Bud" Brown.

George Dearmon and Willie Gail Dearmon eating ice cream.



John Wilson Blount, Mrs. Robert Henson's father. Notice the cottages in background.

Lucy Long

Lode Koen, second from left.

Eli Armstrong.

Sim Simpson, second from right. Notice the lady's hairstyle.

Omie Loper is feeding a pig with a bottle; Melvin is feeding himself with a bottle; Marvin Koen is on Arthur Brown's lap; Luxie Brown is on his left, and R.C. Brown is on his right.

allowed to pay part of their tuition by working on the farm or doing odd jobs.

After struggling along for many years, the academy was given to the Alabama Baptist State Convention and placed under its Mission Board. Parents often sent their children to the school because of the health-giving water and the salubrious climate.

The academy was closed in 1914. At the time of its closing, it was the only accredited high school in Washington County. Three years later the buildings burned. Meanwhile, Rev. Hamberlin died and the property was deeded back to his widow.

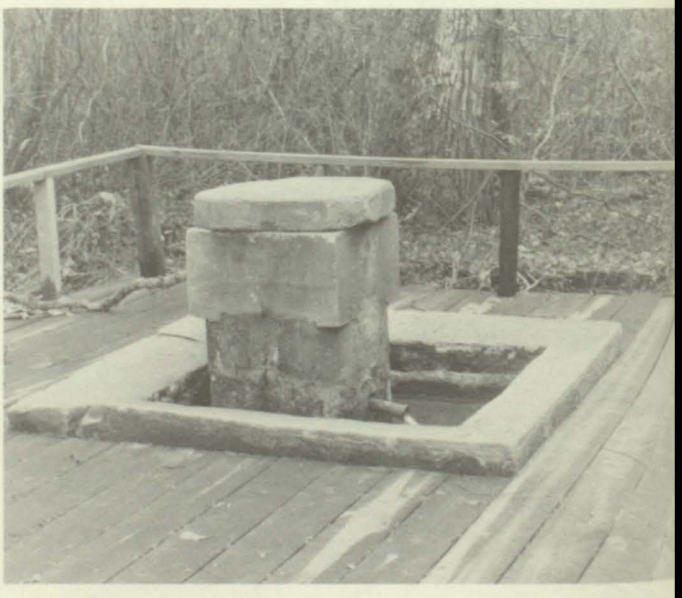
The nearest railroad station to Healing Springs was Buckatunna, MS on the M&O Railroad. A hack from the springs met all trains during the summer seasons to carry the guests to the resort. For many years Mobile, Meridian, and Laurel, MS were the places from which the majority of the guests came. In 1908 the line of the Tombigbee Valley Railroad Company was extended northward to Silas, in Choctaw County. This line made a connection at Nannahubba with the AT&N Railroad. The Tombigbee Valley Railroad went through Millry, a town one mile east of Healing Springs.

Caretaker at Healing Springs, unidentified.

Mound Springs at Healing Springs Health Resort. Front row, fifth from left, Dr. W.S. Knight. Courtesy of Virginia Knight Radney, Mobile, AL.

Healing Springs Gazebo ca. 1940. Courtesy of Virginia Knight Radney, Mobile, AL.

This is the last remaining 1800s health resort cottage. The last evidence of the Healing Springs Hotel, which flourished in the late 1800s and the early 1900s, it is typical of the spa cottages that once surrounded the hotel. Other cottages from the resort were sold for fifty dollars each and moved from their sites when the summer resort closed. Courtesy of Alabama Historical Commission.



Hailed for their curative powers, the seventeen springs at Healing Springs were developed into a summer spa in 1878. This is the only spring still visible and is located on a branch of Crosby's Creek. The spring flows into a small concrete pool surrounded by wooden decking. In the center is a pedestal of limestone blocks. Courtesy of Alabama Historical Commission

Healing Springs Academy. Courtesy of Mrs. Minnie G. Smith.

Advertisement from the *Mobile Press Register.*

Stationery

HEALING SPRINGS

Railroad Connections

Millry, Ala., 1 Mile, A. T. & N. R. R.
Buckatunna 18 Miles, M. & O. R. R.
Good Taxi Service

Due to the Wonderful Climatic Conditions, Healing Springs Is a Delightful All-Year Health Resort.

The waters from these Springs undoubtedly possess more health-restoring properties than those of any other known springs of today. Just a word about these waters:

The MOUND SPRING, known as the Woman's Friend, is particularly recommended for diseases peculiar to their sex; also unequalled as a cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Stomach Troubles, Eczema, Old Sores, and all Skin Diseases.

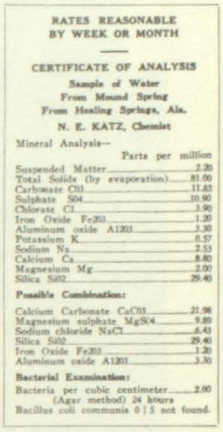
The FAMOUS CREEK SPRING is especially effective in the treatment of Kidney, Bladder, and all Urinary Ailments, and Bright's Disease.

The IRON SPRING water is an almost instantaneous relief for Chronic Constipation, Piles, Chills, Malarial Fevers, and a Blood Builder. Water from these Springs shipped to any address

IN 5-GAL. CARBOYS

$2.00 for carboy
$1.25 for water
Carboys Returnable

DR. W. S. KNIGHT
MANAGER
HEALING SPRINGS HOTEL
HEALING SPRINGS, ALA.



RATES REASONABLE
BY WEEK OR MONTH

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
Sample of Water
From Mound Spring
From Healing Springs, Ala.
N. E. KATZ, Chemist

Mineral Analysis—
Parts per million

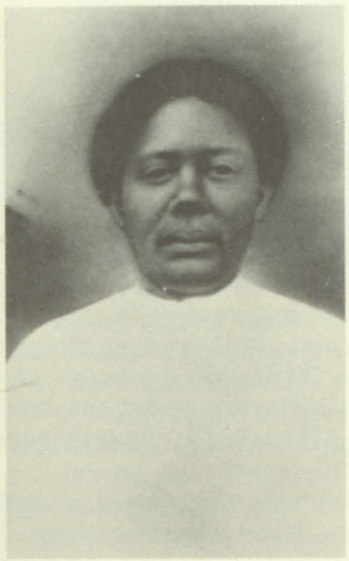
Suspended Matter	2.20
Total Solids (by evaporation)	81.00
Carbonate CO_3	11.43
Sulphate SO_4	10.90
Chlorate Cl	3.90
Iron Oxide Fe_2O_3	1.20
Aluminum oxide Al_2O_3	2.30
Potassium K	0.57
Sodium Na	2.13
Calcium Ca	8.80
Magnesium Mg	2.00
Silica SiO_2	29.40

Possible Combination:

Calcium Carbonate $CaCO_3$	21.98
Magnesium sulphate $MgSO_4$	9.89
Sodium chloride NaCl	6.43
Silica SiO_2	29.40
Iron Oxide Fe_2O_3	1.20
Aluminum oxide Al_2O_3	3.30

Bacterial Examination:

Bacteria per cubic centimeter (Agar method) 24 hours 2.00
Bacillus coli communis 0 | 5 not found.



This charcoal portrait was found in 1979 behind a framed diploma dated 1901 from Atlanta Dental College to Dr. W. Knight, father of Virginia Knight Radney. Courtesy of Virginia K. Radney, Mobile, AL.

Healing Springs Resort, 1906. Courtesy of Virginia K. Radney.

Healing Springs Baptist Industrial Academy, (ca. 1911). Front row, left to right: Natie McLemore, Ben Causey, Brooks Baker, Percy Gardner, Baker child, Baker child; second row: Willie Gale Dearmon, Jimmie Dearmon, John L. McLemore, Olalie Rogers, unidentified, Gladys Gardner, Anah Anderson, Baker child; Mrs. Baker (wife of principal), Mr. Baker (principal); third row: Cristine Campbell, Malcolm McMillan, Minnie Knight, Viola Knight (teacher), Ed Warrick; fourth row: Ellie Campbell, Mobley Henderson, Clark Carpenter, Gray Henderson, Joe Campbell, Maggie Lea Causey, Eddie Knight, Ada Causey; fifth row: Luther McLemore, Fincher Anderson, Roscoe Rogers, Jack Sharp, Cittie Lee Carlton, Loretta Campbell, Virgie Causey, Mary Jordan; sixth row: Eddie McLemore, unidentified, George Dearmon, unidentified; seventh row: John Smith, Ernest Causey, Ludie Koen, unidentified, Mary Lee Dearmon, Lundy Koen, Mabel Mills, Hugh Ferguson. Courtesy of Mrs. Maggie Lee Causey Kerr, Millry, AL.

Hobson

Mrs. Ina Beech

Hobson is seven miles east of Chatom on County Road 28. It is about the same distance from Wagarville and St. Stephens. About 350 people live in the community's 100 or so homes. All the main roads are paved.

Hobson is on a mail route from Chatom. It has a combined grocery and filling station, a fire department, a water system from Chatom, a telephone service, two active churches, and a lake and creeks for fishing.

Early schools were located in a local church or a temporary building. One of the first teachers was Miss Lelia Lenoir of St. Stephens. She was followed by: Miss Ella Connally, Miss Glovie Atchison, Miss Drula Byrd, Mr. White, Miss Glendine Bowling Gordy, Mr. G.D. Cotton, Mrs. Belle Fendley, Mrs. Addie Yawn, and Mr. John S. Wood, the recent superintendent of education. After consolidation the children went to school in Chatom.

Some of the early settlers were: W.C. Beech, Con Thompson, "Toe" Humphrey, Andrew Covington,

The same building was used for church and school in early 1900s. It was located near the cemetery in Hobson. Left to right: Dave Thompson, Elisha Thompson, Con Thompson, Sol Anderson, Willie Thompson, Etta Baxter, Bama Baxter; standing in doorway, Eliza Anderson; lady in black skirt and hat, to right, Ellen Thompson; others unidentified. Courtesy of Mrs. Ella Howell.

Hobson school, ca. 1900. Back row, left to right: Mr. White, teacher, Lettie Stoker, Orra Thompson, Dolly Thompson, Ruby Beech, Lola Beech, Willie Thompson, Evelyn Anderson, Lee Stoker; front row: Will Stoker, Peter Anderson, Oscar Odom, Pearl Anderson, ____Thompson, unidentified, Annie Thompson, Martha Beech; three boys sitting: R.C. "Bud" Thompson, others unidentified. Courtesy of Mrs. Ella Howell.

Dan Stoker, Peter Beech, Forrest Anderson, Fletcher Beech, G.W. Sullivan, Andrew Easley, Lige Lambert, "Little Jim" Beech, and the Hyatt family.

Peter Beech originally lived in St. Stephens but left because of the yellow fever. He was from South Carolina, and his wife, Elizabeth Buckelew, was from Georgia. He settled on what is now known as the Martin Jones place and built the original log house. The house has been expanded and is still used by the Jones family. "Uncle Peter," as he was called, later sold the place and went to Mississippi. When he returned, he bargained for the same land and home. To meet the payments, his son, William "Billy" Clayton, carried the mail between St. Stephens and McIntosh. His wife was Martha Anderson, and one of their children was James Madison Beech. "Little Jim" married Lena Williams and had six children—Lola Beech Davis, Ruby Beech Havens, Norma Beech McKinley, Claude Beech, William Putney Beech, and Virgie Beech (who married a Beech). Ruby, Norma, and Virgie still live in Hobson. Mrs. John (Ouita) Kimbrough, a granddaughter, owns the home place. This family is remembered because of admiration for "Miss Lena," who struggled to raise her family after her husband's early death.

Another citizen was I.E. "Uncle Doc" Easley. A staunch believer in doing things right, Mr. Easley wrote letters to the local paper about any issue that concerned him. He was superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School for many years and let his Christian views be known. His son, Bryant Easley, has followed in his steps, showing great interest in the Gideon movement. "Easley Springs," near the present home of Mrs. Louder Goldman, was a meeting place and the water supply for the school and church. It was in continuous use until the 1940s.

Seated: Uncle Billy Beech, Buford, Orra, Martha, Irma (children of Richard Fletcher Beech and his first wife), and Aunt Martha Beech. Standing: Richard Fletcher Beech and his second wife, Bama Anderson Beech, with their first child. Aunt Martha was half–sister to Forrest L. Anderson, Sr.; her first husband was Israel Beech, and her second husband was Billy Beech. Courtesy of Mrs. Ruby Odom Shoemaker.

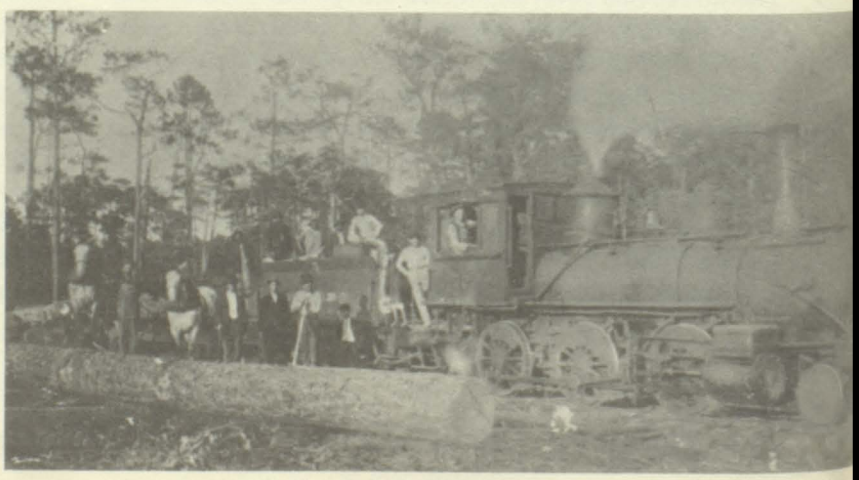
Family picture, 1917. Left to right, Virgie, Putney, Claude, Norma, Ruby, Lola, and their mother, Mrs. Lena Beech. Courtesy of Mrs. Orra Baxter, Chatom, AL.

Two early settlers, Matthew and Myrtle Porter, lived where Ernest Cotton now lives. "Math" Porter lived to be nearly a hundred and always carried a silver pistol in the back pocket of his overalls. With his phenomenal memory, he knew who was kin to whom.

Two black families lived and worked in the community: Will and Evie Baldwin and their children, and Hayward and Ruby Johnson and their adopted son. The Baldwins moved away after World War II; the Johnstons are deceased.

Hobson was named in honor of Admiral Richmond Pearson Hobson, the man famous for sinking the *Merrimac* in the Spanish American War. G.W. Sullivan, a justice of the peace, wanted a post office for the community and sent suggestions to the United States Postal Service. Hobson was selected. Mrs. Belle Thompson Reynolds, the first postmaster, suggested the name. She served several years and was followed by Mrs. J.R. (Ella) Howell. Mrs. Howell held the position for the thirteen years before the community was placed on the Chatom route. G.D. Cotton was the first mail carrier and served until his retirement. Mrs. Ernest (Mary) Cotton is the present carrier.

The logging industry brought economic growth to the area. The McClures of Mobile acquired a great deal of land between Wagar and Chatom. They constructed a sawmill at Wagar about 1902 and built logging roads into Hobson and other areas. The first railroad reached the land now owned by Charles Curlee, Will, Leroy, George, and John Beech, Donald



McClure Lumber Company train in Hobson. Courtesy of Ruby Odom Shoemaker.

Beech, Mrs. Mable Everett, and her sons, Ray and Gerald. Men were hired to cut the trees, get them to the rail line, and load them on the train for the trip to Wagar. Billy Fendley and John Stone were the engineers. Dan J. Stoker, with a team to oxen, and Mr. Baggett, with a team of mules, dragged the trees to the loading stations. James R. "Jim" Howell, the log scaler and saw filer, recorded the amount of timber cut.

Another camp was located one mile south of Sid Sullivan's place, known as "Big Bend." Northwest of the Buford Beech home there was a camp known for its boardinghouse; it furnished room and board for

Covington Home, ca. 1900, originally stood where Chester Beech now lives in the Hobson community. John Covington is holding Wesley and his wife, Jo, is holding Clyde. Lena is standing behind Wilson. The Covingtons, Odoms, and Beechs are related: Andrew Covington m. Susan Beech, daughter of Israel Beech, who was killed at Vicksburg. They had Ida Covington born in 1879. She married Hezakiah Odom, born in 1873, whose parents were William Rufus Odom and Fannie Covington Odom. Courtesy of Mrs. Ruby Odom Shoemaker.

Camp houses were built for employees who could not reach the camps daily, and a commissary was operated for their convenience. Early each morning a train picked up the workers; they worked twelve hours a day for small pay, but it was a living.

In those days men would "holler" as a means of communication and to direct the activities of their livestock. Each man could be recognized by his holler. "Big George" Sullivan was noted for his musical sounds. Others who were well known were Buford Beech, Oscar Odom, Bob Sullivan, Webb Stoker, Lee Stoker, Wesley Anderson, Lee Anderson, and Dan Beech.

The next camp was located on the land now owned by Ahaz Beech, John Beech, and W.T. Robbins, Jr. The McClures built a beautiful home, the "White House," which was later destroyed by fire. Oscar McClure ran the commissary and kept the books; Dehass McClure helped his father manage the business. The following families lived in the area between 1915 and 1920: Simmons, Foster, Vanosdol, Hooten, Ezelle, Patton, Sharp, Tarver, Irby, Sullivan, Cotton, Beech, and Anderson. G.D. Cotton of Opp, AL was the superintendent of woods. He married Miss Barbara "Dolly" Thompson, settled here, and raised a large family. His youngest son, Jimmy, lives near the old place.

single men and for others who lived at a distance. The last camp site was on the property now owned by David Howell, Wesley Anderson, and William Howard.

In 1937 the lumber company moved to Wagar, causing many residents to leave the area. Some fond

Lee Stoker, pictured here, married Evelyn Anderson. Their children are Minnie Lee Boozer, Cecil McIlwain, and Leon Stoker. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Cotton.

Carrie Beech Sullivan, Gertrude Martin, Evelyn Anderson Stoker, and her brother, Turner Anderson (seated). Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Cotton.

Uncle Jim Thompson, Grandpa Dave Thompson, seated, and George Jackson. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Cotton.

memories of the era are: building the railroads and camps; listening to the noisy train engines; the train whistles giving out messages; men "hollering" as they walked back and forth to work; noise of the cross-cut saws; men driving oxen and mule teams; and the sheer joy of having a nickel and walking to the commissary to buy candy. Also remembered are the swimming holes: the Sand Pond, Grinnell Hole, Boykin's ford, and Jordan's.

F.L. "Lee" Anderson bought much of the McClure land. He farmed, turpentined, raised cattle, and during World War II, did public work. He decided to sell land to those who wanted homes; some twenty or so homes, land for the church, and a well are a reminder of his interest in developing the community. Mr. Anderson also built Hobson Corner Grocery, known now as Beasley's Grocery. Five years later he sold it

George Thompson, Evelyn Anderson Stoker, Sol Anderson, and Orra Thompson taking shelter in the barn. Notice the wet hair and umbrella. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Cotton.

This huge log made a seat for the lovely ladies in their elegant hats. From left to right: Etta Beech, Zena Jordan, Fannie Beech, Tolman Colley, Bell Thompson, Ottie Stoker, Ella Thompson, Eugene Thompson, Carrie Beech. Courtesy of Mrs. Ella Howell.

to Billy Con Beech, who, in turn, sold it to R.L. Tate. It is currently owned by Horace Beasley.

Mr. Anderson also owned Lake Marie Cafe, which served fish from the lake that had been built in the 1960s. The chief cook was Mrs. Sue Thompson Coaker, one of the thirteen children of the "Bud" Thompson family. The Thompsons had eight girls and five boys. All of the sons and three of the girls live in Hobson.

Lee Anderson, Joe Givhan, members of the Community Development Agency, and D.O. Estes, county agent, at excavation site for Lake Marie in April, 1964. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

The two churches, Pine Level Baptist and Hobson Assembly of God, have exerted a strong influence on the life of the community. Membership in the churches is about equal. Rev. Glynn Tyson is the current Baptist minister, and Rev. C.J. Johnson is the Assembly of God pastor. The cemetery is situated between the two churches and is well kept, as is the Jones cemetery near the Martin Jones place.

Other than those previously mentioned, current family names are: Goldman, Dearmon, Cooper, Onderdonk, Pierson, Bloomer, Luker, Welborn, Doggett, Ketchum, Sloat, Watson, Waddell, and Seabrook. The community continues to be progressive.

Koenton

Mrs. Doris Jordan Brown

Koenton had its beginnings in the early 1820s. It is located on County Road No. 34 between Millry and Bigbee, near Santa Bogue Creek.

The first known settler in the area was Joseph Koen. Other early settlers were James K. Blount, John Thompson, Jessie Taylor, and Elisha Simpson. Little is known about those early years, but by 1886 the population had so increased that it became an established community. One of the community's residents, Dr. A.J. Wood, asked that a post office be established and that it be named Koenton in honor of the Koen family. Dr. Wood served as the first postmaster. Postal records show that the postmasters were: Andrew J. Wood, 1886; Daniel J. Long, 1889; Thomas E. Callier, 1892; Milton McDowell, 1899; Sadie L. Callier, 1914; Milton McDowell, 1916; Mrs. Ruth Lee, 1927; William W. Lassiter, 1932; Nathan J. Stokely, 1933; and Mrs. Mary Stokely, 1938.

Mr. and Mrs. W.B. Lee, Koenton community.

The first settlers came here because of the good farming, hunting, and fishing, and the heavily forested land. This timber furnished logs for the first homes and was later the chief factor in the small progress Koenton made. Dr. Wood built the first sawmill in 1886, and in the same year also constructed a combination store and post office, a cotton gin, and a grist mill.

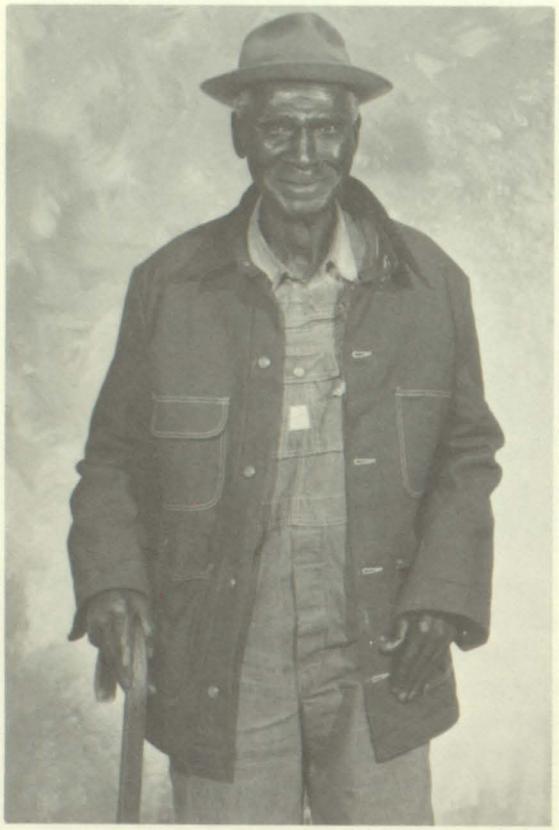
In 1892 a store was established by Dr. T.E. Callier. After his death the store was operated by members of his family, S.J. Callier and Milton McDowell. This large store carried a complete line of merchandise, both dry goods and groceries. The Calliers built a large home next to their store. It was sixty-four feet long and had four, sixteen-by-sixteen foot rooms on each side of a wide hall. The ceilings were fourteen feet high, and there were both front and back porches. Halfway down the hall there was a double sliding door that divided the front and back portions of the home. The Callier family always welcomed any visitors who needed lodging and any "drummers" (traveling salesmen) who were working in the area.

This home and store was purchased from Milton

McDowell in 1927 by W.W. Lassiter and W.B. Lee of Cullomburg. The business was operated as Lassiter and Lee until Mr. Lee sold his interest to his partner in 1933. Mr. Lassiter operated it until 1946, when he sold both home and store to Winton H. Stokley. The store was closed, but the building remains standing today. The Stokleys remodeled the home by removing the front half of the house and lowering the ceilings. The double sliding door is now the front door. It is a well-preserved and attractive country home, typical of many built during the late 1800s and early 1900s.

At the turn of the century the population of Koenton was about 375. W.W. Warren owned a store, a cotton gin, and a grist mill. J.P. Wilkins operated a cotton gin and a cane mill for making syrup. Some other residents were J.H. Blount, Matt L. Smith (associated with W.W. Warren), Mike Hoffman, and Chris Koen. These families all built nice homes in the area, but other than the Chris Koen home, bought by Mr. and Mrs. W.B. Lee in 1927, and the Callier-Stokely home, all have disappeared.

When Mr. Nathan Stokley was appointed postmaster in 1933, he and his wife, Mary Jordan Stokley,



Mr. Albert Taylor, long-time citizen of the Millry-Koenton area.

The W.H. Stokley home was originally constructed as a hotel in the 1890s by Dr. T.E. Callier.

Christy Koen home, present owner, Mrs. W.B. Lee. Built by the founder of Koenton, this is the second house at this site. The residence has two hand–cut limerock chimneys. Courtesy of Alabama Historical Commission.

opened a small store and post office combination. Mrs. Stokley became postmaster in 1938 and remained in that position until the office was closed in 1951. Mrs. Stokley operated the store until a year or so before her death in 1972. This was the last commercial enterprise in Koenton. In their later years, Mrs. Stokley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Jordan, made Koenton their home. They moved from Millry during the 1930s. Mr. and Mrs. John Frost (Mrs. Frost was the former Fannie Jordan) and Mr. and Mrs. W.T. Jordan of Decatur, AL and their son, Bill, also lived in Koenton for a while. The Jordans visited Koenton often during the years, and about 1960 they built a summer home next to the home of Mrs. Jordan's brother, W.B. Lee. This home was sold around 1975, after the death of Mr. Jordan and Bill.

The W.W. Warren home was located close to the Chalk Hill Church. At this time members of the Joseph DeForest Blount family lived at Bashi, about a mile from Koenton, on land that was homesteaded by James K. Blount. This community is now predominately black. North Central, one of the largest black schools in the county, was located here. During the 1960s a modern brick school was built at Chatom and the school was moved there. Several other black schools were consolidated with the school. After the integration of all county schools this became Chatom Middle School.

In 1884 a Baptist Church was organized. It was located on top of a limestone hill and was known as the Chalk Hill Baptist Church. A tornado destroyed the church building in 1908, and it was never rebuilt. When this tornado was over only the pulpit with the Bible on it was left; the Bible was open to the text that had been used the previous Sunday. A small cemetery remains across the road from where the church stood. It is still used and maintained.

In 1912 a Baptist church was built between the Callier and the J.C. Koen homes, but by the late 1920s it had been dissolved. Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Stokley bought the property in 1933 and remodeled the building for a home. It burned several years later. Serving the community at present are the Mt. Carmel Methodist Church, located between Koenton and Millry, and the churches of Millry.

The first schools were held in homes or in any available building. In the early 1900s a small, three-teacher school was constructed; Mr. W.S. Pearce was one of the teachers. Some of the students were: Grace Blount, Ruth Long, and members of the Koen, Brown, Phillips, Clements, Wilkins, Warren, Smith, Dixon, Loper, Callier, McDowell, and Taylor families. There was also a small school located near Sinta Bogue Creek, but no information could be found on it. A school did continue to operate in the community and was enlarged to include grades one through seven. This school was consolidated with Millry School during the late 1930s or early 1940s.

Koenton community enjoyed the same social activities as all rural communities of the times. There were picnics and swimming in the creek, box suppers, and baseball. One Koenton baseball team was organized in 1912 and consisted of the following players: W.S. Pearce, captain; Wilson Blount, pitcher; Will Dixon, catcher; Glover Dixon, first base; Edgar Clements, second base; Lundie Koen, third base; Pugh Blount, right field; Walter Warren, left field; and Jerry Loper, shortstop. There were other players and later teams, but the names are unknown.

Three factors led to the loss of Koenton's population: the moving of the courthouse to Chatom, the growth of Millry, and the Depression. Where there was once a thriving business community there is now a quiet residential area. Today Millry is the area's commercial center.

Sources: Mrs. W.B. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. W.H. Stokley, Mrs. Sadie Dumas, Mrs. Lloyd Dickey, Mrs. I.V. Davis, Mrs. Robert Henson, Mrs. Ora Taylor Black, Mr. Chester Rogers.

Negro Education, Koenton Community

Charles D. Stallworth

Educational facilities for Negroes in Koenton were very poor. This was typical of most communities. Usually the school was a vacant building or a makeshift building put up by parents—unsealed, with shutter windows, a stick and dirt chimney or a piggy-back stove in the middle of the room. The seats were homemade benches; there were no desks. The Blue Back Speller was the only book used. The schoolroom was overcrowded, and there was only one teacher.

Mr. Pream of State Line, MS taught here for a number of years. Following him were: Mrs. Susie Dunnigan, Mr. Winfield Jordan, Mrs. Daisy Roberson, and Miss Georgia Mitchell.

About 1918 the parents began working through the Rosenwald Foundation to establish a better school. Some of the founders were: Rev. A.D. Fox, Mr. Riley Mitchell, Mr. Charlie Traylor, Mr. Charlie Holcombe, Mrs. Annie L. Traylor, Mrs. Frances Fox, Mrs. Janie Mitchell, Mr. George Mitchell, Rev. Will Jackson, Mr. Moses Holcombe, Mr. Judge White, Mr. Rufus White,

Mr. Wood Cunningham, Mr. Coleman Washington, and Mr. William Gatson.

One of the first projects was to find a suitable location for the school. Rev. Fox suggested that the school be built at the intersection of the roads from all of the communities. The school, a three-room building, had folding doors in the middle that could be opened for assemblies; a stage was located at the end of one of the classrooms. The school also served as a community center and forum around which people rallied.

By 1919 this school accommodated all eight grades. From 1919 to 1921 Miss Georgia Mitchell was teacher. She was followed by the following principals: Rev. J.E. Raine, 1921–24; Mrs. L.H. Hughes, 1925–27; Mrs. L.E. Kiel, 1927–31; Professor H.M. Lawrence, 1933–38.

Some of the students who attended school during Rev. Raine's term were: W.B. Taylor, Earlie Thornton, General Washington, Alonza May, Elvira Cunningham, Zora Holcombe, and Claudia Holcombe Donaldson. W.B. Taylor became a postmaster and a principal of a school at Prestwick; he built this school into a high school. Earlie Thornton was head of the agriculture department of Alabama A & M University at Huntsville, and later, at Tennessee State University. General Washington became principal of a school at Leroy and was later principal in the Baldwin County School System. All three are now retired. The others mentioned became community and church leaders.

During the administration of Mr. Lawrence, more grades were gradually added, until by 1939 the school had eleven grades. Students had to finish high school in a system outside the county. This was disgusting to the child and parents because twelve subjects were needed to finish the twelfth grade. That meant two more years in school. Several factors caused this. First, the number of teachers allotted to a school depended upon attendance. Second, Koenton and surrounding communities were geared to agriculture, and children were kept out of school to gather crops for their parents and others. Third, many children stayed with grandparents or with widowed mothers, and it seemed only fair for them to stay home and do farm work or household chores—there was no other type of support. And finally, there was no place for children to study at home, for the lighting was bad, and school books, usually too expensive, were scarce. As a result, many children dropped out of school. This kept the teaching force at a minimum. Consequently, the caliber of high school teachers was lacking, in spite of the efforts of those on the staff.

The earliest trustees of the school were: Charlie Holcombe, Riley Mitchell, Charlie Traylor, Sheppard May, and Coleman Washington.

During the fall of 1938 Charles D. Stallworth and a new staff of teachers were sent to Koenton. Miss Ollie Thornton had taught there several years before. The teaching staff was: Charles D. Stallworth, principal; Miss Ida Mae Sampson, Miss Ernestene Smith, Miss Ollie Thornton, and Miss Annie M. Horn. The trustees were: Coleman Washington, president; Alonzo Jordan, secretary; Riley Mitchell; Fait Craig; Charlie Traylor.

Principal Stallworth revamped the program and organized the schedule to include the twelfth grade, only to find that by previous arrangement one teacher was to be sent to True Light Church across Dry Creek to teach small children in that vicinity. Miss Ollie Thornton was sent because of her knowledge of the community. However, the original plan of teaching twelve grades with four teachers was continued. No one grumbled; everybody had a full load. Mae Eva Holcombe was the only student in the twelfth grade. She needed twelve subjects to finish twelfth grade on time, but she was given the choice of either taking all of the subjects in one year or spreading them out over two years. If she failed any of the courses, she would have to come back for a second year and complete the course she failed. She chose to take all twelve subjects at once. With such a pressing schedule the principal did not have time to coach basketball. (Mr. Alonzo May volunteered to coach the team.) Miss Holcombe completed her subjects with nine A's and three B's and enrolled in Alabama A & M University on a work scholarship. She received the B.S. degree from Alabama A & M and a master's degree from Columbia University. She taught at St. Stephens and at Koenton High School.

There were three in the 1940 graduating class: Beatrice Turner, Calvin Oglin Atchinson, and Sheppard May. All three headed for college on work scholarships. Atchinson and May received B.S. degrees from Alabama A & M University. Atchinson received the master's degree from Columbia University and a doctorate in education on the Dauford Scholarship from Indiana University. May received the master's degree from Tuskegee and was teacher of the year from his district in 1954. Beatrice received her B.S. degree from Seattle University in the state of Washington. In 1942 the trustees of Koenton High School were: Sam May, president; Riley Mitchell; Charlie Traylor; Fait Craig; Leonnard Mitchell; Charles D. Stallworth, principal, secretary, and treasurer.

In 1950 there were six in the graduating class; the next class was almost twice that size. The school continued to grow for several reasons. First, the fear that Koenton graduates would not be accepted by colleges was proven false. Second, the school solved an important transportation problem. In the late 1930s there had been no transportation for Negro students: the communities were distances apart and bad roads made travel amost impossible; if it rained or snowed, Koenton was shut off from the rest of the world. Nothing could come in and nothing could go out except by mule, horseback, or foot. At times it was too bad for that. However, in the mid 1940s when the school bought a bus, children began to be transported from surrounding communities.

When other communities heard of Koenton's success, they also added courses that allowed children to graduate from high school. Chief among these schools were Prestwick, McIntosh, and Frankville. Students from Vinegar Bend and Deer Park were transported to Rosa A. Lott in Citronelle.

Teachers who taught at Koenton over the years are Charles D. Stallworth, principal, Annie H. Stallworth, Earnestene Smith, Ollie Thornton, Ida Mae Sampson, Helen Hall Martin, Rachell Wells, W.Z. Wells, ———Dixon, Margie Marsh, Helen Brown, Lorraine Randall, Juetta James, Bessie Ulardell Taylor, Cleophus James, Flossie M. Webb, George W. Holcombe, Sarah Dogett, Georgia Jordan, Willie Fields, Mae Eva Holcombe, Gloria S. Robinson, Ollie Keaton, Mary Lee Trotter, Annie Lee Walker, Daisy B. Livingston, Etoria Toole, Charle B. McLeod, Mazerene Griffins, Pearlie F. Holcombe.

There was a rapid growth in teacher personnel achievement. In 1950 only the principal had a master's degree in education. When school moved to Chatom in 1962, the following teachers had master's degrees in education from Alabama State University: Charles D. Stallworth, Annie H. Stallworth, George W. Holcombe, Bessie W. Taylor, Cleophus James, Daisy B. Livingston; also, Helen Hall Martin, M.A., University of Chicago; Flossie Webb, M.A., Butler University; Mae Eva Holcombe, M.A., Columbia University. Three other teachers—Mrs. Toole, Mrs. Holcombe, and Mrs. McLeod—were working towards their master's degree.

The trustees elected in 1958 were: Sam May, president; Edgar Mitchell, and Leon Non Mitchell.

To sum it all up:

We struck gold in them hills
Locked in the minds of kids,
Teachers went to work to dig it out
Results, men and women were wrought.

Wrought from the commoners of those hills
Who were eager to learn and to win
Whatever was assigned to them
From things God stores in their minds.

They did about all a small school could,
Excelled in basketball and track,
And excelled they did in scholarship,
Or in competition wherever they went.

Too, they have served this country well,
In the armed forces and the navy,
On tanks, machine guns and airplanes,
As builders of buildings and homemaker.

As principals of schools, teachers and librarians,
In chairs of colleges and universities,
As accountants, consultants and IBM technicians,
As agriculturists and home economists,
As dean of men and dean of women,
This is what Koenton has meant.

Yes, some are psychologists and nurses,
Clergymen and engineers,
Teaching others what they should know,
Ever-moving men onward and upward
In the mind where everything counts
That's what Koenton High has meant.

Students of old Koenton Rosenwald School who finished high school and earned a college degree: May Eva Holcombe, Oglin Atchison, Sheppard May, Beatrice Turner, Ossie M. Gatson Lang, Argonia Mitchell Smith, George W. Holcombe, Charlie Mitchell, Lucile Mitchell, Chester Taylor, Clydine Taylor, Betty R. Taylor, James F. May, Ola M. Cooper Woods, Fannie P. Williamson Thompson, Hattie Poole, Dorothy Powe, Mary E. Powe, Charles D. Stallworth, Jr., Samuel Jackson, Willie L. Stallworth, Wardell Holcombe, Willie C. McNeil, Jonathan Hicks, Janie P. Mitchell Stephens, Betty Jean Craig, and Louise Turner Dixon.

Students of North Central High School who received a college degree: Evelyn Miles Stanley, Robert Leon Hicks, Jr., Woodrow Sargents, Jr., Rosetta Hicks, Mary Ann May, Marie Ann Taylor Green, Lynwood Milton, Curtis Milton, Dorothy Johnson, W.A. Taylor, Abdul Merida, James McNeil, Helen Smith, Editte Mitchell, and Margarett Mitchell Knight.

Laton Hill

Mrs. Cynthia Reynolds Copeland

The community of Laton Hill was established in 1909, when a few families moved into the area to build homes and rear families. The first settlers were Jack Carpenter, Mark Loper, Bud Thornton, Loud Laton, Bud Scarbrough, John Dunn, and Cyrus Laton. As Mrs. Mary Reynolds said, "These men and their families were determined to clear them off some land and build them a house and get a community started."

Laton Hill, located in the western part of Washington County, is approximately eight miles west of Chatom and eight miles east of the Alabama-Mississippi state line. Laton Hill borders the Copeland community on the north and is approximatley seventeen miles south of Millry.

Laton Hill had no church until 1931. The congregation borrowed money from Chatom State Bank, and almost every man in the community aided in the construction of the building. The church was completed in 1931 and was named Laton Hill Baptist Church in honor of Cyrus Laton, one of the first and oldest settlers. At the same time Cyrus Laton and members of the congregation named the community Laton Hill, after the church.

Pictured are four generations of the Willie Loper family; Mr. Willie Loper, left, was ninety-two on July 19, 1981; his son Howard Loper, standing: grandson Tommy Loper, right, holding infant great-grandson, Thomas Mathew Loper.

Church services were held only once a month because many people had to walk several miles to get there. The only horse and buggy belonged to Mr. Thomas J. Williams; the one car was owned by Mr. Lawrence Lathan. Mr. Williams and Mr. Lathan were responsible for seeing that the preacher got to church. Two services were held—one on Saturday and one on Sunday night. When a preacher was not available, the men of the church substituted.

The first school erected in Laton Hill was a one-room wooden building located beside the church. The building was full of holes and cracks, and had no windows. The school later was moved inside the church building. The number of students attending classes in the school varied; on some days there were only two or three. The teacher boarded with some community member, usually Mrs. Victoria Lathan.

A big pot-bellied stove was the only source of heat, and the teacher allowed the students to sit as close to the fire as possible. The students sat together on the benches and placed their books in their laps. Desks came into use when the Laton Hill school consolidated with Chatom's school in the 1940s.

The three industrial resources of early Laton Hill were logging, turpentining, and farming. Logging was the main source of income. A railroad dummy line ran from Laton Hill to Yellow Pine, where logs were sold to Scott Lumber Company. Turpentine, the second important source of income, was also sold at Yellow Pine. Farm products that were not used for food were sold to merchants in Chatom or State Line, MS, or to the people passing through the community who wished to buy fresh products.

Many of the men grew cane to make syrup. When the cane was ready, the men cut it and took it to the nearest cane mill, where it was stripped, and the juice pressed from the stalks. The juice then was cooked to the desired consistency. The syrup was used for sweetening foods and for making syrup cookies. If a large supply was available, the men sold it to neighbors or merchants in nearby towns.

Today Laton Hill is a prospering community. It has approximately 320 residents and continues to grow. The changing industry of Laton Hill has wrought changes in the land as well as in the life-style of the community. Acres of timber, once a source of livelihood for early settlers, have been cut down to provide land for the oil and gas refinery located within

the community. Farms have become more specialized. Chicken and hog farms are prevalent throughout the community. Laton Hill now has two stores that supply the community with gasoline and grocery items.

The early settlers of Laton Hill set a course for the community and established standards of living that are still recognizable after many years of growth and development.

Sources: Mrs. Victoria Lathan, Mr. Theo Scarbrough, Mrs. Mary Reynolds, Mr. Floyd Lathan, Mr. Earl Reynolds.

Leroy

Theodore Bowling Pearson

Leroy was named for Captain Robert Leroy Bowling. Captain Bowling (1823–1887) was a native of the community who during the Civil War commanded Company A of the Thirty-second Alabama Infantry. He was severely wounded at the battle of Murphreesboro and relieved of duty. For the last twenty-five years of his life he was called Captain Leroy.

Leroy took its name when the first post office was established on January 8, 1896. The first postmaster was Theodore C. Bowling, Captain Bowling's oldest son; the post office was located in his country store.

Leroy Post Office. This building, which has served as the post office since its establishment in 1896, is one of the original structures in Leroy. The doors and interior of the building retain the original 1800s hardware. The original post office box, a wooden plank square bin, remains on the porch along with the wooden benches where customers waited to catch a ride with the mail carrier. Courtesy of Alabama Historical Commission.

The Leroy post office is still operating at the same site and using the original call window. T.C. Bowling served as postmaster until his death in 1906. The following people have served since then: T.C. Bowling, Jr., Mrs. Virginia Bowling, Mrs. Lena Gordy-Glover, Richmond G. Pearson, Mrs. Richard G. Pearson (Selma Bowling Pearson), and Mrs. Theodore B. Pearson (Laura M. Pearson), who retired in February 1980. James Flint is now the postmaster.

Leroy is located near the Tombigbee River in the northern part of T6 N1E. It is on U.S. Highway 43, sixty-four miles north of Mobile and midway between Jackson and St. Stephens.

Leroy was one of the first areas in Alabama to be settled. Before 1800 settlers received land grants from England, Spain, and the United States. Some of the earliest pioneers were: Thomas Bassett, Francis Boykin, Nathan Blackwell, Thomas Malone, John Callier, James Caller, Anna Mounger, Noah Hudson, Ann Lawrence, George Brewer, Sr., and George Brewer, Jr. They settled along the river front in T6, R1E. Sampson Mounger, Young Gaines, and Francis Stringer had inland grants. (The Leroy post office is on a part of the Sampson Mounger grant.) The oldest of these grants was made to Thomas Bassett by King George III in 1776. The family names of these early settlers have disappeared from the community. However, Robert Bowling of Georgia, John Richardson, and Cornelius Sullivan married into the Bassett family; and Walter Woodyard of Virginia, into the Brewer family. Thus there are a number of descendants of Thomas Bassett and George Brewer still living in the community.

Leroy had other names prior to 1896. John Callier of North Carolina settled here in 1898 and called the place "New Canaan." Some of the early newspapers referred to the area as "Dogwood Level"; others called it "Possum Corner" because of its location in a bend of the river. Although the name "New Canaan" did not last, the home place of John Callier is to this day known as "Callier Hill" and has been owned since about 1900 by the George E. Johnston family.

There have been several good country stores in Leroy. The first was opened by T.C. Bowling about 1889. Later merchants were H.L. Glover and his son, Ben, and George E. Johnston and his son, V.G. Johnston. T.H. and Raymond Roberts were also in the mercantile business for several years. The V.G. Johnston store was the last to remain in full operation. Charly Beard opened a soda fountain about 1916, and H.L. Glover also installed one in his store, but neither of the fountains was in operation for more than a few years.

H.L. Glover also built a long shed-like building and ran a movie house for a few years in the 1920s. The building had a dirt floor covered with sawdust; benches served as seats.

For many years the people of Leroy used riverboats for transportation and freight. The two main landings were Prince's Upper and Prince's Lower. Other landings were Vashti, St. Elmo, and Woodyard's. A small warehouse for freight was maintained at Prince's Upper. There was a ferry located near Prince's Lower and sometimes near Prince's Upper. Some of the packets plying the Tombigbee and serving the people of Leroy were: *Hard Cash, Hattie B. Moore, Mary Bleese, City of Mobile, Jim Staples, John Quill,* and *Helen Burke.*

The *Burke* was the last to operate and discontinued service about 1920. However, I remember that before her run was discontinued, my father, R.G. Pearson, shipped a wagon load of hogs to the market in Mobile. In transferring the hogs to the boat, the deck hands let one get away; the hog swam the river and disappeared into the woods of Clarke County. The steamboat company paid my father for loss of the hog.

H.L. Glover, once a river pilot, could stand on his store porch, and on hearing a steamboat whistle could tell you the name of the packet and the landing she was blowing from.

The railroad passenger and freight depot that served Leroy was located at Carson, about three miles east of the Leroy post office. From 1873 to 1876 the Grand Trunk Railroad ran trains from Mobile up to the river, but it went bankrupt, and for several years the area was without service. (Hiram C. Bowling, a younger brother of T.C., was killed in an accident on the Grand Trunk in 1875.) In 1888, however, the Southern Railway Company purchased the Grand Trunk, built a bridge across the Tombigbee, and opened the line to Selma and Birmingham. Mail routes ran from Carson, Leroy, St. Stephens, Bigbee, and Frankville. The passenger and mail business declined rapidly after 1950, although freight hauling continues. Today there is no sign of the once busy depot.

Leroy has had at least two cotton gins. In early 1900s a steampowered gin and grist mill was operated by B.F. and J.F. Garris. It was sold about 1910 to Andrew Craft and later to J.J. Anderson. After this gin wore out, the Leroy Gin and Mill Company formed, and a new gin, powered with a stationary motor, was constructed. J.D. Boswell operated this gin for several years. Ben Glover bought the gin in early 1940, operated it for a short time, then dismantled and sold it in about 1948. Prior to 1900 Harry L. Glover, Sr., operated a water grist mill on Glover's Mill Creek, about a mile north of the Leroy Post Office.

Two blacksmiths served the community—William McMillan and Alexander "Mr. Zannie" Johnson. The young people of Leroy loved to watch "Uncle Mac" hammer the white hot iron.

In contrast to many of the neighboring communities, Leroy was never a sawmill town, although some logging and rafting was done. A few portable or semi-portable sawmills were operated for short periods of time. A.C. Anderson had a mill near the present location of Leroy High School; T. Lee Porter had a mill just back of the Leroy Baptist Church, where he cut the lumber for the first Leroy High School building in 1919; R.P. Roberts, Jr., and his brother, P.L., operated the last mill, which was located in front of the Methodist Church.

About 1925 Dabney Palmer opened a garage and auto repair shop across the road from the Baptist Church. Powell Gilbert worked in this shop. They were succeeded first by George T. King, and then, J.E. Tamsett. After Mr. Tamsett's death in 1941, his wife operated a sandwich shop and filling station at this location.

In 1935 W.J. Ramey, Sr., started a honeybee operation and was successful for many years. The Rameys shipped hundreds of queen bees to Canada and the northern states. Another small industry is the asphalt plant owned and operated by J.P. McKee, Jr.

With the aid of a federal grant, the Leroy water system was completed in 1967. The success of the project was due to the untiring efforts of Hugh Garris. The water system is operated by Joe Pace Palmer, the manager.

Leroy has been honored by four brothers in the community. The sons of Albert S. Matthews—James W. (now deceased), Albert Sidney, Jake, and Allen—were affiliated with the Alabama Extension Service and became county agents. Few families can boast of such an accomplishment.

In the 1940s the State Highway Department revised the route of U.S. Highway 43, and the Leroy Loop was cut off from the main route. Many new businesses have been established along the new route since 1950.

There are four churches in Leroy: Pine Grove Methodist, established about 1863; Leroy Baptist, established in 1904; Mt. Stoney A.M.E. Zion, established in 1900; and St. Union Baptist, established in 1904.

Before 1900 the schools in Leroy were small one-teacher schools. One such school was on the St. Stephens road, near Judge B.F. Porter's home. Later a

log schoolhouse, called Garris School, was constructed about one-half mile south of the Leroy post office. A small school constructed in 1899, however, was the beginning of Leroy High School. T.C. Bowling (the postmaster at Leroy) and D.D. Powell (whose wife, Sallie, was postmaster at Carson) decided to build a school midway between their homes. The school was built by T.H. Roberts and was named Pine Grove because of its proximity to Pine Grove Methodist Church. The building had a stage, a blackboard, and many windows.

The *Washington County News* published the following honor roll for Pine Grove School on December 6, 1900:

Advanced Grade - Miss Bertha McKee, Miss Leona Garris, Master Rufus McKee, Master T.C. Bowling, Jr., Master Frank Bowling; Intermediate Grade - Miss Willie Prince, Miss Louise Young, Miss Essie Garris, Miss Claudia Richardson, Miss Virgie Roberts, Master Cecil Bowling, Master William Palmer, Master Willie Hughs, Master Dabney Palmer, Master John Palmer; Primary Grade - Miss Minnie Palmer, Miss Sadie Richardson, Miss Salome Pelham, Master Earl McKee, Master B.W. Garris, Master Raymond Roberts, Miss Goodwyn Parker, Teacher.

The school prospered, and in a few years Mr. Roberts was employed to add a second room. A third

Members and teachers of the Pine Grove School, 1916. The School was built in 1899 and 1900. Seated on ground: Leroy Little, Warren Lott, Leo Conerly, Rance Powell, William Glover, Ralph Garris, and two unknown. Seated on bench: Janie Marion, Leatha Powell, Annie McClinton, Mable Crenshaw, Margueritte Powell and Dollie Bowling. First row, standing, boys: Jim Willie Mathews, Greer Pearson, Connie McClinton, Theodore Pearson, Sam Powell, Mitt Marion, Reubin Powell, and Allen Pearson. Second row, boys: Hugh Garris, Ernest Richardson, Haywood Richardson, Clayton Palmer, J.C. McClinton, Joe Palmer, Mastin Boswell, and Lawrence Weed. Third row, boys: Jesse Lott, Melvin Anderson, Sam Marion, Roy Little, Bela McClinton, Thomas Little, and Gross Powell. Fourth row, boys: Adalph Richardson, Henry Conerly, Harry Garris, Aubrey Lott, Leland McClinton, Howard Melton, and Grey James. First row, standing, girls: Alice McClinton, Myrtle Melton, Earline Anderson, Sallie Bowling, Myrtis Lott, Quinna Stringer, Alma Richardson, Lottie Conerly, and boy, Kervin Walker. Second row, girls: Bessie Palmer, Annie "Coon" Anderson, Clara Little, unknown, Dorothy Marion, unknown, Anna Powell, Clyde McClinton, Sadie McClinton, Stella Conerly, Beatrice Conerly, Mellie Anderson, Maggie Anderson, Virgie Melton, Belle Marion. Third row, girls: Lois Crenshaw, Dora Anderson, Margaret Conerly, Ada Powell, Travis Stringer, Sid Lott, and Leon Little. Teachers: Miss Lula Dunn, Miss Lauralei Tye, and H.W. Weed. Courtesy of Mrs. Frank Dyer.

room and a porch, added in 1912, were constructed by Albert S. Matthews, a brother of David C. Matthews, the principal of the school. A separate building for the music room was also added, and a music teacher was hired to give piano lessons. Pine Grove School had a total of four teachers and taught all grades.

In 1919 the school was moved about a mile west to the Leroy and Jackson road—one mile east of the Leroy post office. Here a large two-story frame building was constructed. The school was consolidated with Johnson School and renamed Leroy Consolidated School.

In 1920 vocational agriculture and vocational home economics were added, and in 1925, Leroy High School became an accredited institution. J.W. Malone, the vocational agriculture teacher, was principal. He was followed by Robert R. Hunt and D.P. Godsey, both of whom were vocational agriculture teachers. The first principal not to teach agriculture was T.B. Pearson, who served from 1929 to 1930. In the fall of 1930, Joseph Palmer was elected principal and served for more than forty years. He retired in 1976 and was succeeded by Jerry Reed.

In January, 1939, the two-story school building burned. The school was then moved to its present location on the west side of Highway 43.

Leroy's only resident physician, Dr. R.D. Palmer, moved to Leroy from Wilcox county in 1896, having that year purchased from the Prince estate six thousand acres of land. The price for this land was low, as it had been since the early 1800s. He bought it for between $1.50 and $6.00 per acre. Dr. R.D. Palmer (1863–1928) became one of the leading citizens of Leroy and was very active in its religious and civic affairs. He was one of the chief founders of the Leroy Baptist Church. He also became chairman of the Board of Trustees for Pine Grove School and took an active part in employing the principal and teachers. Dr. Palmer was elected as the first president of the Washington County Board of Education in 1915. His brother, Dr. Thomas W. Palmer, served for many years as president of the State College at Montevallo.

Many residents of Leroy have served the state and the county. John Callier was a justice to the first county court in Alabama. His court was held at McIntosh Bluff in 1803. In 1813 he was the chief justice at the first county court held in Clarke County. Thomas Bassett was a county official prior to his death in 1816. William Bowling of Georgia, who arrived before 1810, was appointed justice of the peace by Territorial Governor William W. Gibbs in 1818. Thomas B. Bowling (1832–1867), a brother of Captain Robert Leroy Bowling, was sheriff in 1860. Captain Bowling served as sheriff in the late 1860s. B.F. Porter (1844–1917), a veteran of the Confederate army, served as probate judge from 1880 to 1898. Frank W. Bassett was elected sheriff and tax collector in 1884. R.L. Bowling, Jr., (Lee Bowling) (1855–1930), a son of Captain R.L. Bowling, served as sheriff from 1900 to 1905.

Dabney Palmer (1835–1905) served as Washington County's delegate to the constitutional convention of 1901. He came to Leroy in 1897 from Wilcox County

T.C. Bowling home in 1904, Leroy. Left to right: Miss Kate Dickson (by gate), a family friend, Mrs. T.C. Bowling, Ruth Elliott, C.J. Bowling, Mrs. Ruby B. Elliott, Mrs. Selma B. Pearson, T.C. Bowling holding Lennie Earl Elliott, and Miss Edna Bowling. Courtesy of T.B. Pearson.

and built his home across the road from the Leroy post office. He was the father of Dr. R.D. Palmer.

Theodore C. Bowling (1847–1906), the eldest son of Captain R.L. Bowling, served as county treasurer from 1884 to 1900 and was Washington County's first superintendent of education. He was appointed in 1885. At this time the work of the County Superintendent of Education was a part of the duties of the county treasurer. It became a separate office in 1899.

Robert Shaw Bowling (1897–1980), a son of sheriff R.L. Bowling, represented Washington County in the state legislature from 1942 to 1946. (R.S. Bowling was living in St. Stephens at the time of his election but was a native of Leroy and made it his home for many years prior to his death.)

Harry Lee Glover, Jr., (1878–1936), a Leroy merchant, was a state senator at the time of his death in November, 1936. His son, Ben N. Glover (1915–1972), served as state senator from 1946 to 1950. Theodore Bowling Pearson (December 15, 1904–present), a grandson and namesake of T.C. Bowling, was elected county superintendent of education in 1932 and served until July 1, 1965. J.P. McKee (1878–1946) came to Leroy from Wilcox County at the same time as Dr. R.D. Palmer. He became a successful farmer and road builder and served as a county commissioner from 1930 to 1942. E.J. Dickey and R.G. Pearson shared a four-year term as county commissioner from 1918 to 1922. Mr. Dickey was elected but resigned after two years, and Mr. Pearson was appointed to complete the term. T.H. Roberts (1864–1943) served the community as justice of the peace for a number of years.

In addition to Dr. Palmer, Richmond G. Pearson and Gene Blount served on the County Board of Education. From nearby Carson, D.D. Powell, Jr., and his brother, William Edward Powell, served for many years on the County Board of Education. They also served as school trustees of Leroy High School.

George William Woodyard (1812–1905) of Leroy was appointed Probate Judge of Washington County on November 3, 1857, by Governor John A. Winston. His appointment was to complete the term of James G. Hawkins, who resigned.

George William Woodyard was married to Sarah Bowling, a sister of Captain R.L. Bowling. He served two short enlistments in the U.S. Army—six months in 1836 and three months in 1846. He received a bounty of forty acres of land for one of these volunteer enlistments. He is buried in the Woodyard-Gray graveyard in Leroy.

Many black citizens have contributed to the development of Leroy over the years. Isaac Lewis, whose father was owned by Eli Y. Bowling, told that his father helped Mr. Bowling build a dam across Gaines Creek and spent $5,000 in gold to build a water sawmill. They tried to catch too much water and blew out the dam, losing the whole thing. Since then the lower part of Gaines' Creek has been called Bowling's Mill Creek. Evidence of the dam is still there. Isaac Lewis is buried in a graveyard adjoining the Bassett graveyard (near Prestwick), where the early Bassett and Bowling settlers are buried.

Mt. Stoney A.M.E. Zion Church was built on a half acre of land donated by Dabney Palmer in 1900. Elizabeth Yeldon Richardson, a successful insurance agent, and James C. Johnson are active leaders in the church at the present time.

Saint Union Baptist Church was started as a "Brush Arbor" in 1904. Mr. Lambert donated one-half acre of land for the building. Elliot Chaney is currently one of the most active leaders. He is the grandson of one of the early leaders, Henry Donald. Henry Donald's ancestors were owned by George F. Sallé and his wife, Julia Brewer Sallé. Their births, marriages, and deaths were kept in the Sallé family bible on separate pages. Unfortunately, it burned in a housefire in 1980. More can be learned about the church and its members in Sadie Wright's "Churches Along Our Lines" (*Alabama Rural Electric News*, November, 1956). It is reprinted below.

The St. Union Baptist Church of Leroy was organized under the leadership of Rev. Monroe in 1904. It was originally named Monroe Chapel. Services were first held under a brush arbor and later in the Alf Robertson Home.

In 1976 a class of Leroy High School remedial students, under the direction of their teachers, Mrs. Ethel Hartley and Mrs. Alena Harris, rebuilt a sign on the V.G. Johnston property to celebrate America's bicentennial anniversary. Said Mrs. Hartley, "The greatest reward was not learning to calculate the amount of lumber needed nor the amount of paint required, but rather instilling in the students and citizens of the area the pride and joy of being American."

In 1906 Rev. William Simon of Carson was called as pastor. With his interest and influence, a log church was built. It was located about one-fourth mile north of the present church. Several years later the church and land were sold, and the members purchased the land on which the present church is located. The small building was then built on the new property. As the membership grew a larger church was needed. The small building was torn down and was replaced by a larger one.

Rev. Blind Johnson succeeded Rev. Simon as pastor. Other ministers were: Rev. John Monlyn, Rev. Luther Moore and Rev. F.M. Rain. During the leadership of Rev. Rain, the church was enlarged, a choir stand was added, and a concrete baptising pool was constructed on the church lawn. An organ was purchased, and Rev. Rain's wife served as the first organist.

In 1951 the officers and members decided there was a need for a new building. Plans were made to tear down the old structure and replace it with a concrete block building. Rev. W.E. Teague of Prichard was serving as minister, and he urged the members to tithe in order to raise money for the new church. Men, women, and children began to tithe, and by the latter part of 1951, there was enough money to start the building.

On December 25, 1951, a "sunrise land breaking service" was held. The foundation was almost completed, and the following week approximately $500 worth of building material was purchased. Most of the work was done by the members from first sundown until about nine o'clock at night. In June, 1952, the first service was held in the new church. The members are grateful to our many white friends and others who helped to finance the new building.

A cotton project was undertaken in 1954 to help with the building debt. An agreement was made with Mr. C.E. McClinton to cultivate four acres of his land on shares. An average of four bales of cotton each year has been realized from this project. Those who were faithful to work the cotton plot were: L.A. Moore, Minnie L. Moore, Sarah E. Moore, John L. Moore, Clara A. Moore, Onese Moore, Willie L. Moore, Robert L. Moore, Bingmond Moore, Elliott Chaney, Arnetta Chaney, Delouris Chaney, Maryett Chaney, Bettie D. Chaney, James Chaney, Barbara A. Chaney, Johnnie B. Chaney, L.E. Holmes, Virginia L. McConico, George Lee, Luther Wright, Jack Davis, Nelree Davis, R.L. Davis, Persie Davis, Bittie J. Curtis, Enoch Davis, Emma Davis, James E. Davis, Sadie Wright, John B. Chestang, Annie C. Cambell, Ruth Knox, Eddie R. Knox, Charlie L. Davis, Edd F. Davis, Rose A. Chaney, Sweet Chaney, Walter Lee Chaney, and many others.

Active deacons are Elliott Chaney, Jack Davis, Luther Wright and Edd Knox. We can truthfully say that where there is unity there is strength. Our present pastor, Rev. E.V. Barnes of McIntosh, reminds us to continue to work for the church funds and the spiritual part will be taken care of by the spirit of God.

News reports of weddings have changed quite a bit. Readers are invited to compare a wedding writeup, published eighty-six years ago, with others published recently in newspapers.

The following report was published January 31, 1893, in the *Washington County News*, predecessor of the *Call-News Dispatch*, when the paper was published at St. Stephens. The young lady who was married was an aunt of Mrs. Glendine Gordy of Chatom and a great aunt of Theodore B. Pearson of Leroy. The news clipping was loaned to the *Call-News* by Mr. Pearson.

Lenoir-Bowling

The marriage of Dr. Thomas R. LeNoir and Miss Olive M. Bowling occurred Tuesday morning, January 31, at half-past nine o'clock in the Pine Grove, M.E., Church, near Carson, Rev. J.A. Seale officiating.

Church weddings are usually more or less stiff, and are often characterized by the presence of many through idle curiosity. To this rule, the one of which the above is the formal announcement, was a marked exception.

The house was filled; yet not one there but was drawn thither by a personal friendly interest in the parties, and who came with a heart full of earnest wishes for their welfare and happiness.

Nor did the interest begin here. The day previous the ladies had dressed the church for the occasion. It was hard to realize that the bare, blank walls of Pine Grove could be made so beautiful.

Over each window was hung a bunch of holly, its bright red berries relieving pleasantly the sombre green of its leaves. At the latar rail, facing the aisle, was erected a graceful arch of holly and surmounting this was a horse shoe of lilies.

The altar, the stands and the rail were all tastily decorated, completing a scene which appealed most pleasantly to the eye and won exclamations of admiration from each as he entered.

Promptly at the hour named in the invitation, the bridal party arrived. There were no attendants, the principals being ushered to their place under the arch by Maud Bassett, the pretty little niece of the bride.

The groom was attired in conventional black. The bride wore a travelling costume of old rose henrietta, a la Wateau, trimmed in cream silk and dainty lace; the hat, a Gainsborough, with ostrich plumes and bows of old rose gros grain, matched the dress, the tow forming a costume most becoming to the dark eyed beauty who wore it.

Under the arch the couple were met by the minister,

who, confining himself to the lines of the Methodist marriage service, produced the few words necessary to make them man and wife.

Almost immediately after the ceremony, waiting only long enough to receive the congratulations of those present, Dr. and Mrs. LeNoir left for their home in Choctaw county, a drive of forty miles.

Both parties to this marriage are well known to most of our readers. Dr. LeNoir is a son of Mrs. M.L. Lenoir, of Southside; his father the late Dr. J.L. LeNoir, was for many years a leading physician in Choctaw and Washington counties.

The bride is a native of this county, and is a sister of Rev. T.C. Bowling and Mr. Lee Bowling, of Dogwood Level. She has for several years been one of the most earnest workers in the Sunday School and other branches of church work at Pine Grove, and it was very fitting that her's should be, as it was, the first marriage celebrated in that church.

Loper, Hilltop, Yarbo, Ellisville, Berney, Shell's Landing-Jordan

A Group of Closely Related Communities

Mrs. Doris Jordan Brown

Four small communites—Loper, Spencer, Berney, and Shell's Landing—dot the thirteen miles between Chatom and Millry. Since their founding, they have all lost population, changed their names, or disappeared. These communities, along with Ellisville, were connected by family ties and the timber industry.

Loper

Loper was established by George Thomas Loper in 1891, when he and several members of his family settled the area. Among these were George Washington Loper, a first cousin, and the wives of the two men, Ella D. and Eleanor McGuire. Joseph and Sarah Loper, original settlers of this family, also owned land in the area.

After the railroad was built in 1906, a post office was established and given the name Loper. It was located in the store of George "Tommy" Loper, the first postmaster. There was no depot but the community was listed as a regular train stop.

A Baptist church was established by Rev. T.E. Tucker and Rev. J.L. Causey in 1892. Later a log church and school was built on a rocky hill about one-half mile east of the highway. It was named Rocky Ridge Church and School. The cemetery is still known by this name, and although not in use, it is still accessible.

Some of the students to attend this early school were: the Loper children—Annie, Ada, Hattie, Sallie, Jessie, Lottie, Clarence, Minnie, Mattie, Joe, and Woodie; the Moss children—Harrie, Oscar, Lillie Mae, and Lillian; Ethel and Jack Schell; Josephine and Annie Coaker; Dewey and John Armstrong; and Donia, Vironie, and Malissa O'Neal. There were usually about two dozen students in grades one through six.

This community never had a large business district. There was a combination store and post office, several nice homes, and a small picnic area.

The school and church, at this time wooden frame buildings, were moved from their original site about 1917. A small one-room school, also used as a community center, was constructed next to the store; the church was placed across the road and railroad, north of the present road to Barlow. These buildings were moved by Mr. G.T. Loper, and although it was difficult to get up Rocky Ridge in wet weather, many of the people were not happy with the move.

Although small, the community had an active educational and cultural life. Concerts were held in the church; and the children, under the direction of their teacher, Miss Fannie Louise Knight, presented plays, speeches, songs, and dialogues.

When the post office was closed on February 15, 1919, the mail was routed out of Millry. In 1925 the school was consolidated with the Millry school. At this time most of the families moved to Chatom, Millry, Yarbo, or other places where employment opportunities were greater.

Hilltop

Just south of Loper—across the highway from the G.W. Loper home—there was another one-room school, the Hilltop, or "Buster" George Loper School. Established about 1910, the school operated until it was destroyed by a storm in 1917. Some of the students who attended this school were Hubert Loper (1912), Carrie Jordan, Otis Jordan, Tonnie Lee Dickey, Ethel Dickey, Ruby Dickey, Alberta Loper, and some of the children of G.W. Loper (all in 1917).

Some of the families who made up the Loper community were: George W. Dickey, Wash Hill, S.L. Grimes, George Dearmon, T.M. Moss, W.J. Brown, J.M. Waddell, C.L. Strickland, Robert Dearmon, J.C. Schell, John Mackey, Eli Armstrong, M.G. O'Neal, Morris DuBose, G.W. Coaker, Bill Palmer; and the

Loper families of G.W., G.T., Arthur, H.H., Hiram, T.B., Clarence V., and Allen.

At present there are only a few homes and no businesses in Loper

Sources: Mrs. E.L. Jordan, Rev. Hubert Loper, and Mrs. Carrie Jordan.

Yarbo

Yarbo was one of the sawmill towns that sprang up during the late 1800s and early 1900s. Like many others, it was very active for a time but later disappeared. Yarbo, however, was a little different from most because its beginnings were much earlier.

One mile south of Yarbo lies Highland Pond, the site of an old Indian village. The pond was a dependable watering place and was used by mail riders and travelers in the early 1800s. The road through this area, called Ridge Route, followed an Indian trail that could be traveled in any weather.

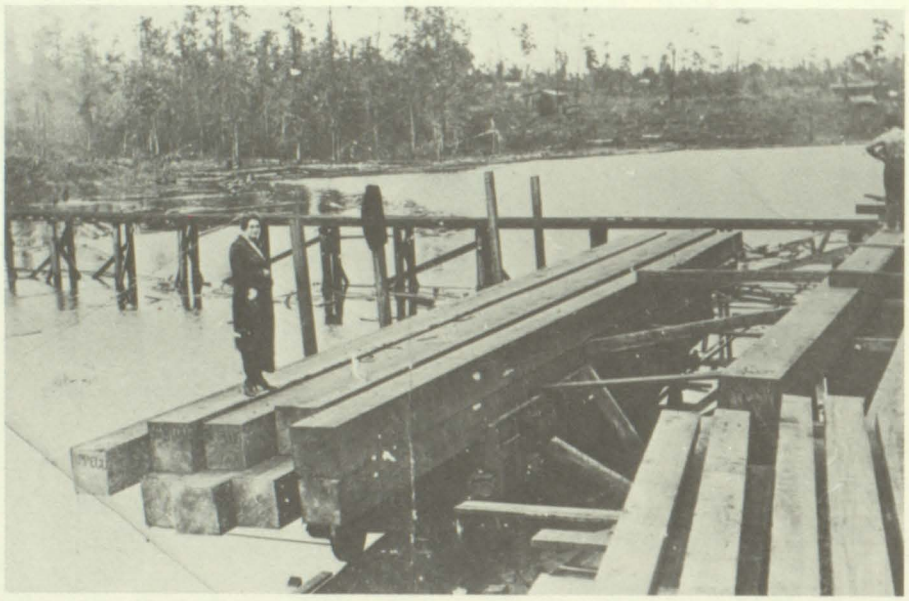
In 1870 cattle and sheep raisers settled in the area. Two of these were the Warricks and the Atchisons.

When the Tombigbee Valley Railroad was built through the area in 1905, the timber and turpentine industry began, and the community started to grow. In 1904 the American Lumber Company began logging operations and named the community Spencer. The company operated for about three years. In 1908 the Boykin brothers put up a cross-tie plant to serve the expanding railroad. They renamed the community Johnson, in honor of their manager. Spencer, however, remained the community's legal name.

In 1911 E.L. Jordan located a turpentine distillery here and built a small store and some houses for his employees. In 1914 Robert and Jeff Yarbrough of Mississippi built a sawmill and, in 1917, established a post office. The community got its present name at this time. Mrs. E.L. Jordan suggested the name as a shortened form of Yarbrough, and it was accepted. Robert Yarbrough was appointed postmaster on April 20, 1917. Following are the postmasters and the dates they assumed charge: Fred E. Walker, 1918; Harold N. Russell, 1919; William N. Reynolds, 1919; William B. Jordan, 1921; William H. Edwards, 1922; Jesse T. Duncan, 1925; Jim Duncan, 1934; Braxton Warrick, 1946; Robert J. Blount, 1948; Tessie B. Warrick, 1948; Gertrude W. Chaffin, 1950; Gladys C. Gilley, 1950; James W. Reynolds, 1952. The office was discontinued on August 3, 1954, and the mail routed from Millry.

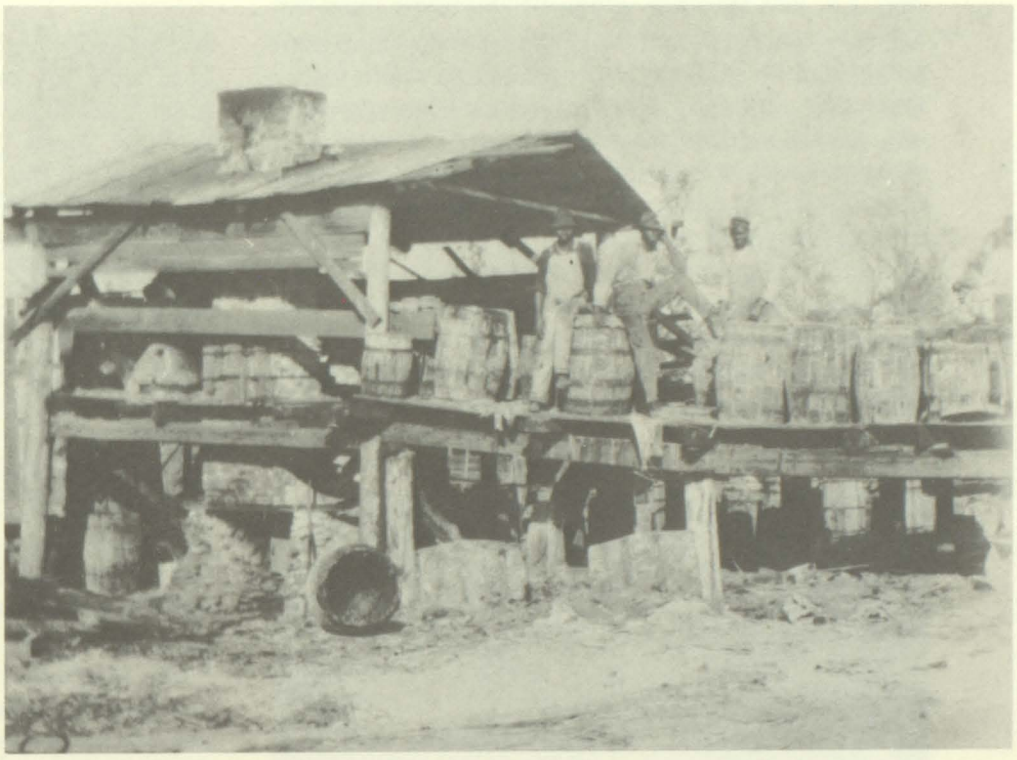
Shortly after the community received its permanent name, the Yarbroughs sold their mill to Ingram Day Lumber Company. Mr. A.S. Mitchell of Lyman, MS was the company's main stockholder. This venture was backed in part by English capital, as were other sawmills in the county. Before he bought the mill, Mr. Mitchell sent Jesse T. Duncan to review the operation, and after the purchase Mr. Duncan became general manager. When Mr. Jesse died, his brother, Mr. Jim Duncan, was made mill manager (Jim Duncan was formerly the store manager). Another brother, Mr. Abb Duncan, was sawyer for the mill.

After its purchase the mill was enlarged. The company then built a large commissary, a mill office and post office, and houses for the employees. The mill



Yarbo mill pond. Mrs. Annie Jordan standing on solid heart pine timbers, ca. 1918. Courtesy of Mrs. Carrie Jordan.

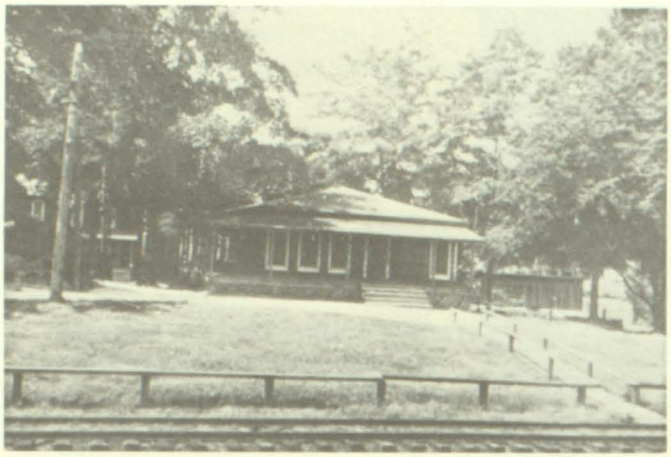
Ellis Jordan sawmill and a yoke of oxen at Yarbo, ca. 1920. Courtesy of Mrs. Carrie Jordan.



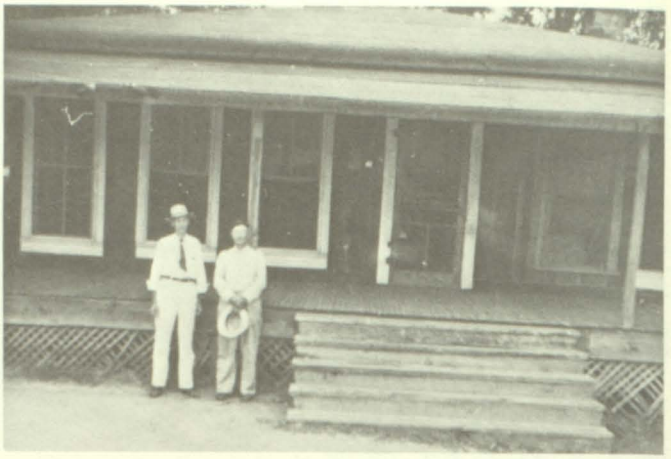
Ellis Jordan turpentine still, Yarbo, ca. 1918. Courtesy of Mrs. Carrie Jordan.

and lumber yard were located across the railroad from the offices and the store. Homes for the employees surrounded the small business area, with the homes for the black citizens being between the lumber yard and Highway 17. Another store was located in the business area, but it burned and was replaced by a small park. The park contained benches, shrubs and flowers, the water tank for the community, a fountain, and a gold fish pond. There were street lights in the business area and a few in the area of the homes. These were the first street lights in any community in Washington County. The mill grew to include a planer mill, dry kiln, and mill pond. This mill manufactured high grade pine lumber of all types and kinds, from a fourteen-by-fourteen-inch timber to the smallest type of moulding. Most of the lumber was shipped by rail and later by company truck to Mobile for sale and export. Lumber was also sold directly from the mill to individuals. Logs for the mill were brought from a logging camp at Ellisville by a railroad known as a "dummy line." The town also grew, and by the 1930s there was a population of over four hundred.

The company commissary, or general store, contained almost anything a household needed. After Mr. Jim Duncan became general manager at the mill,

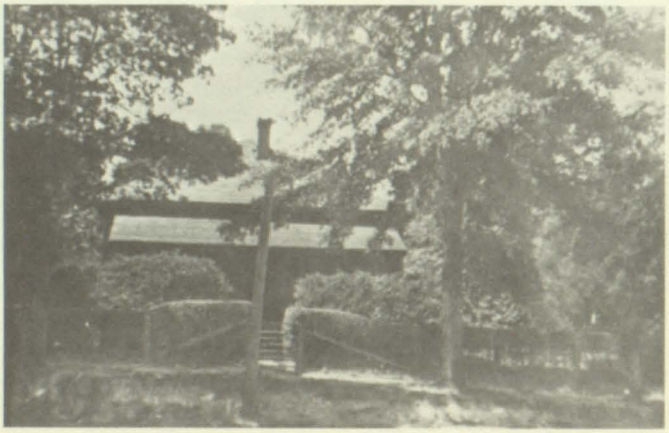


Office of Ingram Day Lumber Company, Yarbo, 1943. Courtesy of Neilo Couch.



Jim Duncan, store manager, and Abe Duncan, mill foreman for Ingram Day. Courtesy of Neilo Couch.

Mr. Gene DuBose was brought in from the camp store at Ellisville to manage the commissary. Neilo Couch was clerk. Bill King later served as head clerk and was manager when the store closed. Other company businesses were the barber shop, operated by Benford Caten, and the company garage, operated by Hudson Powell. Mrs. Will (Mary) Harvell ran the company's large hotel. The hotel accommodated travelers and maintained a special room for Mr. Mitchell's use when he visited the mill. (At this time Mr. Mitchell lived in Mobile.) The hotel burned in August, 1935, but was rebuilt in September, 1935.



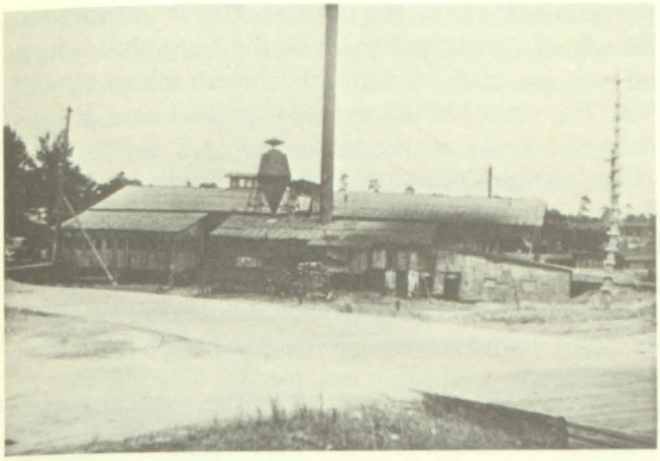
Home of Jesse Duncan, manager of Ingram Day Lumber Company. Courtesy of Neilo Couch.

One of the memorable features of the Yarbo community was the theater. The movie projector, screen, and other equipment was set up by Joe E. Loper in 1924, and he operated the theater for several years. For many years it was the only established movie theater in the county. Movies were shown on Friday and Saturday nights. The commissary remained open until after the second show was over, and people came from all over the county to see the movies and to shop. Neilo Couch sold tickets; Mr. Will Waite stood inside the door and collected the tickets; and Mr. Jim Champion guarded the back door to see that no one slipped in without paying.

There was not an established church in Yarbo during these years, but church and Sunday School were held each Sunday in the theater building. Ministers from other communities and the laymen of the congregation assumed the duties of pastor. Some of the Sunday School teachers were: Mrs. Jim Duncan ("Miss Annie" to her pupils), Miss Betty Lou Waite, Mrs. Minnie B. McCutcheon, and Mrs. Russell A. Davis.

The school at Yarbo was constructed in 1918 and was the result of the financial aid and the encouragement of Mr. and Mrs. E.L. Jordan and others. This small two-teacher school later added another teacher and taught grades one through six. Each teacher taught two grades. The school was located southwest of the commissary on the Beaver Dam road. It was consolidated in the 1940s with the Chatom School. Some of the teachers were Mrs. Minnie G. Wood, Miss Lucile Locke (Mrs. Douglas Waite), Mrs. Matthews from Waynesboro, MS, and Mrs. Mabry Ferguson.

In 1946 Ingram Day Lumber Company announced that it was closing the sawmill. The company had exhausted its supply of timber and was unable to buy enough to sustain the mill operation. The cut-over timberland, many of the houses, and the mill were purchased by E.L. Jordan. The mill was incorporated into Mrs. Jordan's mill at Jordan, and some of those who worked for Ingram Day were transferred to the



Ingram Day planer mill, 1945. Courtesy of Neilo Couch.

Jordan mill. Most of the families of the community moved away. Today, what was once the main part of Yarbo is grown over in trees and bushes. Nothing remains of the mill, offices, theater, or commissary. There are a few residents, a store owned by Mr. Jim Reynolds, and some of the homes in the old area.

The residents of Yarbo through its flourishing times are too numerous to list. However, some of the families were: Waite, Duncan, Posey, Flynt, Reynolds, DuBose, Anderson, Hatten, Jordan, Irby, Henley, Brown, Palmer, Powell, Strickland, Ferguson, Haven, Shaw, Davis, King, Dickey, Averett, Atchison, Taylor, Chason, Harvell, Smith, Loper, Carpenter, Johnson, Poole, McDaniels, Couch, Thompson, Armstrong, Caten, O'Neal, and Strickland.

Sources: Mr. and Mrs. Neilo Couch, Mr. and Mrs. J.A. Duncan, Mrs. Abb Duncan, Mrs. E.L. Jordan, Mrs. Carrie Jordan, Mrs. Russell Davis, Mrs. Mary G. Harvell's paper on Highland Pond.

Ellisville

Ellisville, named for Ellis Lee Jordan, had its beginning in 1918 and was never more than a logging and turpentine camp. Still, during its existence it was an important source of employment for several hundred people.

When Ingram Day Lumber Company purchased the Yarbrough sawmill at Yarbo, it also established a logging camp. This camp was just off the Chatom-Bigbee road, a few miles from Yarbo. At the same time, E.L. Jordan leased the right to harvest the turpentine from the timber. Mr. Jordan established a turpentine distillery, and built a store and homes for the employees. Mr. Jordan's father, Tom Jordan, was woods foreman, and his brother, Elijah, worked with him as store manager. Mr. Gene Beech was foreman for the turpentine still, and Tom Beech was barrel maker. Turner Anderson and Ivy Jordan were employed in this business as well as in many others. Mr. George Dickey was a boardinghouse manager.

E.L. Jordan also owned a turpentine distillery and a small sawmill at Yarbo during the years of his Ellisville business. During these years he acquired land and timber whenever possible.

Among the black families employed were: Mitchell, Johnson, McKee, Craig, Donaldson, Coleman, Hicks, King, Sargent, and Whigham. "Aunt Clara" Whigham, of Cherokee Indian descent, was a midwife. Julius Sargent and "Aunt Mary Jane" Mitchell ran a small cafe. Judge Washington, father of Collier Washington, was also one of those employed. Collier has been employed for many years by Mrs. E.L. Jordan to help oversee her hunting reserve.

The logging operation of Ingram Day Lumber Company was headed by Mr. Jim DuBose, except for a short time when Mr. Quinn held this position. Mr. DuBose came back to the job and was there until the operation closed. Mr. Pete Redding was the woods foreman. Mr. Bill Haven, and later Mr. Sam Herring, served as shop foreman and blacksmith. Mr. John Oliver was the engineer of the logging train. Mr. Les Richardson, and later Mr. Henry Mosely, was in charge of cutting wood for the steam engine. Mr. Flynt was railroad foreman. A black man named Olive Williams took care of the oxen and mules that hauled the logs to the rail line.

After Mr. Jordan's lease expired, Ingram Day took over the turpentine operation. Mr. Hagen was put in charge of this business, and Mr. Stratten was manager of the store. Mr. Gene DuBose, the next manager, was followed by Mr. Sam Blount. Bill King held this position until he followed Mr. DuBose to work in the commissary in Yarbo. Mr. Jack Johnson is believed to have been the last manager of the store.

Burney Hardy and Bob Hardy took over the turpentine operation from Mr. Hagen. They were followed by Jim Cannon, who was succeeded by Roy Woodard; a Mr. Moseley was woods foreman. Others who worked as loggers and in other capacities were: Will Irby, Henry and Lee Carpenter, Bart Atchison, Bud Strickland, Tom Koen, Joe Johnson, Jake Loper, Robert LaFallette, J.B. and Theodore Sullivan.

At times, the logging and turpentine business employed as many as five hundred people. Many of these people also worked at the sawmill in Yarbo, and later with E.L. Jordan Lumber Company. They lived on farms in the surrounding area. Many of them, or their descendants, remain in the area.

John W. Carpenter, (1800–1900). Uncle Jack was one of the first settlers in the Carpenter community. Courtesy of Bodie Carpenter.

When Ingram Day "cut out" their timber supply around 1939, Ellisville began to fade away. Today these woods are reforested, and nothing remains of this once busy camp.

Just east of the Ellisville site a small community has grown up around the Spring Hill Baptist Church. This is sometimes called the "Carpenter Settlement" because several members of this early Washington County family live here. There is no business area other than Leroy Gilley's small store on Highway 17. A state Forestry Department fire tower, known as the Jordan Tower, is also located here. Mr. Lee Strickland was the forester for this tower for many years. Grady Young took Mr. Strickland's place in 1955 and was there until his death in 1976. Miss Diane Parnell now manages the office of the tower. The church is active and is the center around which the community revolves. For most business, social, school, and civic activities the people of the area are involved with Chatom, above five miles south.

This community had a small one or two-room school (grades one through three) located between the present church and Highway 17. It was begun before 1900 and was known as the Buck Hill School, taking its name from the hill on which it was located. The school was later known as the Springhill School and was consolidated with the Chatom school around 1920. The school building was used as a church for a while and as the community center.

One of the teachers from this school was Joe Bill Blount (later Dr. Blount, D.D.S.). Some of the students were: Jim Reynolds, Henry, Dalco, Grace, and Lomax Atchison, Henry Carpenter, Lena and Henry Ferguson, Jack and Pink Averett, Louise Powell, Rennie Gilley, Idell Harvison, Lena and Ernest Dees, and Hand, Lewis, and Mary Bell Jordan. The children of the Davis and Henson families also attended school here.

Sources: Mrs. Annie Jordan, Mrs. Carrie Jordan, Mr. Brigham Warrick, and Mr. Jim Reynolds.

Berney

It is not known for whom the tiny rail stop of Berney was named. It might have been named for a Mr. Berney, but no one now living remembers him. This train stop on the Tombigbee Valley Railroad was between Yarbo and Shell's Landing, about four and one-half miles north of Chatom. It was established around 1904 or 1905 and disappeared before 1915.

A small steam sawmill owned by Bright and Loftin was located here. There was also a store owned by Mr. J. Caleb Koen. He later moved the merchandise to Chatom to begin a business there. The only home belonged to Irving Yawn.

Mr. Tom Jordan and a cousin, Robert P. Lee, owned and operated a small turpentine distillery here for a few years prior to 1911. This business was sold to E.L. Jordan and was moved to Yarbo.

There was a post office at Berney from July 29, 1907, to February 28, 1910. It was located in the store of Mr. Koen the postmaster. A few of the families that lived in the area were those of Jerry M. Ferguson, Robert P. Lee, Ike Harvison, J.C. Koen, and Irving Yawn.

This area is now covered by timber, and no trace of the little rail stop is left.

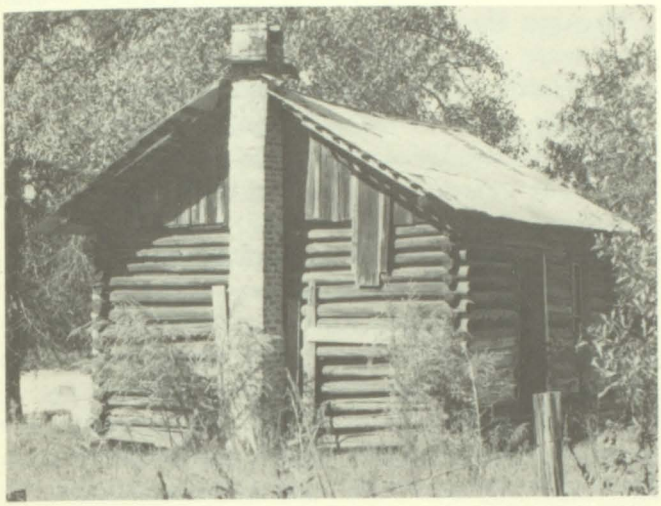
Sources: Mrs. Carrie Jordan, Mr. Willie Ferguson.

Shell's Landing-Jordan

About the time the Tombigbee Valley Railroad was built, Mr. J.C. Schell of Loper established a loading area for logs at a spot three miles north of Chatom. Mr. Schell was a woods foreman for the U.S. Cotton

and Lumber Company, and the logs gathered at this landing were shipped to their mill at Fairford, AL. There was no community, but the loading area became known as Shell's Landing.

In 1932 Mr. E.L. Jordan located a sawmill and naval stores business on property he had purchased here. He had sold out his business at Ellisville and decided to move his Yarbo operation to this area. He soon discontinued the naval store operation to concentrate on growing timber and enlarging his sawmill to include a dry kiln and planer mill.



Little Log Cabin. This log cabin stands deserted on a dirt road in the Jordan community near Chatom. It is a vivid reminder of the hard times faced by Washington County's early settlers, who had to build their shelters out of any materials they could find. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

He built houses for his employees and a large commissary. The community was close enough to Shell's Landing to be known by that name for a few years. In addition to the homes and the store, there was also a boardinghouse run by Mr. and Mrs. Lee Stoker. A deep-water well furnished water for the homes and fire protection for the mill. The commissary stocked a wide range of dry goods and groceries and housed the mill office and, later, the post office.

Elijah Jordan, who had worked with his brother at other locations, worked as manager of the commissary. "Mr. Lige" had worked in many phases of his brother's business and later became bookkeeper and general manager, a position he held until his death in 1969.

On September 30, 1936, a post office was established and the name of the community was changed to Jordan. This was the second community named for Mr. Jordan. Mrs. Annie Jordan, wife of E.L., was named postmaster and remained in that job until the office was closed in November, 1959. Margie Jordan Plemmons later helped her mother as clerk. Elijah Jordan also helped as clerk. Although the mail is now routed out of Millry, many of the residents get their mail at Chatom.

In 1946 Mr. Jordan began to make changes in the structure of his business, and in 1947 what had been known as E.L. Jordan Lumber Company became Long Leaf Lumber Company. It was owned by Monroe and Margie Jordan Plemmons and Roy and Edith Jordan Wilcox. The mill burned in 1975 but was immediately rebuilt. This mill has always manufactured

Ellis Lee Jordan, grandson of E.L. Jordan, watches the sawmill at Jordan in 1946. Courtesy of Mrs. Carrie Jordan.

a high grade of yellow longleaf pine lumber, and although some of it is still sold locally, most is trucked to Mobile for export.

At one time the mill and woods crew numbered 300 or more. With the modernization of the new mill and the slump in the building trade, the mill has reduced its number of employees to 125. Following are the names of a few whose families helped to make up the company: Otis Dees, Lee Stoker, George Loper, Henry Carpenter, E.H. Stryker, Lee Gilley, Eli Gilley, Tom Brown, Morris DuBose, George Jones, Silas Everett, Grady Dumas, Chason Sullivan, Ben Beech, Sol Anderson, and several others from the Beech, Carpenter, and Mott families. Mr. Ivy Jordan managed Mr. Ellis's Florida timber holdings for many years. Some of the blacks were: Judge Washington, Willie Gibson, Arthur Gatson, Odell Johnson, Cuff Stokes, Willy Carter, Johnny Manuel, Clabon Mitchell, Baysie Columbus, Clennie Whigham, Simeon Sargent, and John McKee.

W.T. Moss is now mill superintendent, and Mrs. Curtis Loper (Juanita Young) is office manager.

Jordan today is active and busy. The Reynolds Nondenomination Church, the Spring Hill Baptist Church, and the Yarbo Assembly of God serve the community, as do the churches of Chatom. The small schools of the surrounding area have long since disappeared. In civic, educational, and social activities, the Jordan area has merged with Chatom.

Sources: Mrs. Annie L. Jordan, Mrs. Carrie Jordan, and Mrs. Curtis Loper.

Malcolm

Mrs. Maggie S. Cater

Malcolm was first known as Red Bud. In the late 1800s Levi Nichols, one of the earliest settlers, built a store and post office and operated it with his brother, Oscar Nichols. It was located across the railroad in front of the home of William and Margaret (now the home of Mrs. Blanche Orso). J.B. Cater and R.L. Jones, Sr., bought the building and moved it to the present location. Before 1890 the name Red Bud was changed to Malcolm in honor of Malcolm McRae, one of Calvert's early settlers.

Records of postmasters go back as far as 1892. R.L. Jones, the first postmaster, was followed by Milton Johnson in 1893. R.L. Jones, Sr., served again, this time for thirty-seven years. J.B. Cater was postmaster from 1940 to 1968; Ann Cater Jenkins, from 1968 to 1976. Mary F. Turner and Beth Richardson are the current officers in charge.

At one time Malcolm had three churches. Black people of the community built their church on the Bates Lake Road in 1893 and named it "Big John." The land was donated by Deacon Amos Washington. Pastor T.T. Thomas and the deacons built most of the church, working by day for a living and hauling lumber at night by ox wagon from Fairford. A conch shell was used to call in the worshipers because the church had no bell. Sunday School was held in the afternoon with Alph Harris as superintendent. The first deacons were Amos Washington, Jerry Lewis, Kelsaw, Alph Harris, Gilbert Berry, and Minnie Bradford. Currently, deacons are Ben Munnerlyn, John M. Robinson, Sylvester Williams, Freddie Bettis, and Hughey Law, Jr. A new church has been built beside the old one.

The Methodist church was located where John Ike, Brenda, and Mark Atcheson now live, on land donated by G.D. Knapp. George Kellam did most of the carpentry. One of the early pastors was Rev. Charlie Wilkerson. The building has been torn down.

On August 17, 1887, L. William Calvert gave three acres of land near Red Bud for the Baptist church. Herbert Kelley and others built the church; the elevation for the pastor and choir was built by Jim Cater. Brother Adams was one of the early pastors. Deacons are Hugh Jones, George Etheridge, Charles Powell, and Lincoln Jenkins.

Early schools were held where space was available and as near as possible to the homes of the pupils. One of the first buildings was near the present Humphrey home, adjacent to the Baptist church. It had two rooms. Some of the teachers were Selma Bolling, Sam and Alice Miller, Ocllo Gunn, Lucile McKinley, Stella Myrick, Clifford Conley, and Ann Shelton. Later the school was moved to the home of Maude and John Powell, where Maude was the teacher. It moved again, and Laura Henson became the teacher. In the early 1900s still another school was built. It had one large room, with a heater in the center, and held six grades. The teachers were Louise Stabler, Fannie K. Wheat, I.V. Davis, Mary Orso, Maude Jones, and Maggie Standford. Years later it was consolidated with the Calvert school.

People who helped organize the town were: Eli Nichols, R.L. Jones, J.B. Cater, Tom Whidly, Johnny Jones, Lewellan Frantz, Milton Johnson, Frank Nichols, Zenno Orso, Joe Orso, James McLeod, Bill Smith, Lewis, Law, Perry, Bradford, and others. A few homes remain: William and Margaret Cater, Tom

Whidly, J.E. Cater, John Jones, Mose Turner, Joe Smith, and the Cater Store.

William Bradford told this story on J.B. Cater: William helped J.B. when he was justice of the peace. Mr. Cater was called to Bates Creek where a man had drowned and took William along. When Mr. Cater searched the man, he found a pistol and fifty dollars. He gave William the pistol, fined the man fifty dollars for carrying a concealed weapon, put the fifty dollars in his pocket and said "Let's go."

Malcolm had no depot, but a big platform between Cater's store and the Southern Railway was used for freight. Mail was hung on a crane for the train to catch when it came by.

People in the area earned their living by fishing, hunting, and farming. When the sawmills came, many people worked for millowners Charlie Meinhardt, Frank Boykin, and Frantz Cater.

Two well-known men in the area were Frank Boykin and Walter Bellingrath. Frank Boykin, who married Miss Ocllo Gunn, became Congressman Boykin. Walter Bellingrath built Bellingrath Gardens. Mr. Bellingrath visited Malcolm as a Coca-Cola salesman when that product was first marketed. One day he walked from Malcolm to Calvert. On entering Boykin's store, he was asked "Why so hot?" He replied, "I walked from Malcolm." Mr. Frank then said, "On this hot day?" Mr. Bellingrath answered, "Yes, but I saved ten cents." (In those days the fare by train from Calvert to Malcolm was ten cents.)

War veterans still residing in Malcolm include: Opie Humphrey, Danny Turner, Randy Knapp, Ronnie Knapp, Charles Powell, L. Ainsworth, Bob Lardent, J.B. Lewis, King Lewis, Spencer Jackson, Ernest Dyson, and Gregory Smith. Marvin Woodrow Orso, son of Lamar and Blanche Orso, was killed July 4, 1945, on Saipan Island, Marianas. He was awarded the Silver Star "for gallantry in action." For military merit and wounds received in action resulting in his death, he was awarded the Purple Heart.

In 1905 the population was about 175. Malcolm was a flag station for the train and was listed as a post town and a stopover place for stage travelers. Population has grown to about 300. Two chemical plants—Ciba-Geigy and Olin—plus Searcy Hospital and a division of Scott Paper Company offer employment for people in the area. The old Cater store operated by Minnie Powell has been replaced by Percy's Quick Stop and Vivian's Vegetable Bin.

Some citizens of Malcolm were in Montgomery for the inauguration of Governor Fob James on January 15, 1979. Lincoln Jenkins, representing Olin Chemical, rode on a float in the parade. His wife, Ann, and son, Tony, and other officials from Washington County also attended. Many of the names familiar from the early days are still present. These families help keep up the community's good record.

Sources: Mrs. J.E. Evans, James F. Glenn, Ben Munnerlynn, V.L. Knapp, Hugh Jones, Blanche Orso, Reba Atcheson, Ann Jenkins, Kenneth Orso, T.B. Pearson.

McIntosh

Mrs. Ruth Everette

It is impossible to avoid repetition of some facts relating to communities along the Tombigbee River. It was here that the county's earliest history began, and much of McIntosh's history has already been told in this volume.

Few people realize as they travel through McIntosh that they are traveling over routes used centuries ago by pre-historic mound dwellers and, later, by Indian warriors and Spanish, French, and English adventurers. Among the Indian nations that clustered along the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers were the Creeks and Choctaws.

McIntosh received its name from the celebrated Scottish family prominent in the history of the Creek Indians. Captain John McIntosh received a land grant that included McIntosh Bluff, located on the west side of the Tombigbee. This was the county seat of Washington County from 1800 to 1804. A highway marker in McIntosh shows where Aaron Burr was arrested. The first church, built in 1800 by slave labor, is the old log church near present United Methodist Church. It was restored several years ago and is a fine landmark. Pearl Steadham was at one time organist and the secretary-treasurer of the Sunday School, where as a teen-ager she had taught an adult class. She later attended Fourth District Agriculture School in Jackson, as did Mrs. Laura Boykin. Mrs. Boykin remembers the students calling the school F.D.A.S., or "Fools Do Act Silly."

The post office was established at McIntosh Bluff on May 27, 1878; the name was changed to McIntosh on October 7, 1903. Former postmasters were Hooks, Steadham, Harris, and Daugherty. In the 1920s and 1930s mail was brought to the post office from the Southern Railway depot by a colored man, "Uncle Ned" Coleman. He rode a large red horse and carried the mail bags across his saddle. At that time Mrs. Rebecca Steadham ran the post office. Local children

McIntosh Baptist Church.

haunted the post office for Sears catalogs, which Mrs. Steadham gave to them when unclaimed. The children cut out "paper dolls", an activity that kept the girls busy for hours.

Centuries before the sounds of industrial progress were to bring economic blessings to the McIntosh area, nature had formed a rich salt dome along the Tombigbee. Congress considered the saline deposits of such vital importance to the state that they were the only minerals mentioned in the Act for Admission of Alabama in 1819. The salt dome, reputed to be the largest east of the Mississippi, covers roughly 700 acres and measures 20,000 feet in depth. Geologists estimate the potential supply of salt available in McIntosh to be somewhere in the neighborhood of 15 to 20 billion tons.

When advancing technology developed new uses and new demands for salt derived products, the immense McIntosh dome was rediscovered; thus opened another chapter in McIntosh's colorful history. Two large industrial plants were built in 1952, salt being one of the raw materials used in the manufacture of caustic soda. Ciba-Geigy produces chiefly insecticides and herbicides; Olin-Matheison produces the industrial chemicals, caustic soda and chlorine. These

Ground broken for park. At the McIntosh groundbreaking were, front row: Vernon Wielkens, plant manager of Olin Corp.; Mayor Carroll Daugherty; Arla Kern, park designer; second row: Fletcher Schell, engineer; Frank Everette, town councilman; Rep. J.E. Turner; Jimmy Daugherty, town councilman; Armond Daugherty, town councilman, and Glenn Cutler, Jr., industrial relations manager for Olin. The park will include four tennis courts, two basketball courts, a softball field, a bike trail, and a picnic area. Olin Corp. has donated $30,000 toward construction of the park and purchase of the land.

two plants are the largest in the county and provide employment for many.

Running second to industrial employment in contributing to the area's economy are the timberlands. Pulpwood, piling, and sawlogs are harvested regularly. At one time naval stores was an important industry, but lack of proper labor caused this industry to dwindle. Few men even know how to "chip and dip" now.

Some of the prominent black families of McIntosh include descendants of the Israel Reed, Peter Adams, and Allan Barnes families. Some are well educated and are teachers, technicians, and workers in the chemical plants. "Uncle Israel" Reed lived to be 108 years old at his home near the bluff site. Late Congressman Frank Boykin relates in one of his letters that Uncle Israel told him "after the Yankees had burned down every house in McIntosh, with the exception of Aunt Glo Rush's and the old Douglas Place, they killed all the calves, the ducks, the geese, the guineas, and just about everything we had there. And I toted your mother (Mrs. Boykin) from McIntosh to Mobile." Uncle Israel was well known as a turkey caller and hunter. Many relatives live in McIntosh. Other prominent names of black people include Roberts, Sullivan, and Toole.

These black families organized Saint Paul Baptist Church in 1881 and remodeled it in 1910 under the leadership of Rev. B.D. Belton. The church was rebuilt in 1949 under the pastorship of Rev. H. Reed, and dedicated in 1954; Rev. E.V. Barnes was the new pastor. The church was again rebuilt in 1974 under the leadership of Rev. W. Griffin.

Original settlers were named in the general history. Mrs. Ainsworth, grandmother of Frank Boykin, the Rush family, and the Vaughn family lived in McIntosh prior to the Civil War. Emmett Vaughn was the first owner of the Douglas place. The names of other families were: Curry, Kelly, Clark, Maxwell, Orso, Bob and Fletcher Hooks, John Moore and son Frank, Ed Lewis, Taylor, Tony Slade, Steadham, Dent, Slaughter, Ketchum, Hiram and Higley Daugherty, Brooks, Barnes, DuBose, Lane, Patton, Knapp, Nichols, and Hildebrand.

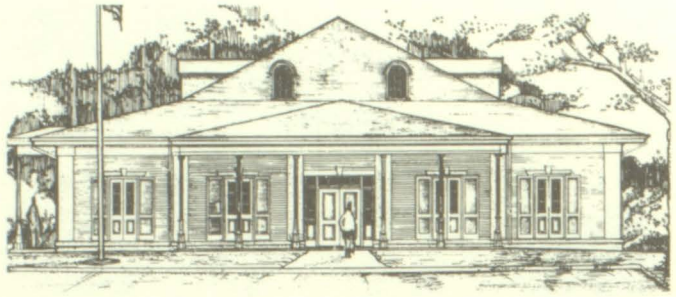
Mrs. Laura Boykin stated that the cemetery contains unmarked graves of: Mrs. Ainsworth, the first person buried there; an Italian from Palermo, (this indicates that the Italians helped build the railroad); Mrs. Sherman, who worked at the fort, now Searcy hospital, and died of tuberculosis; and Mr. King, a locomotive engineer who was scalded to death in a wreck on the railroad.

One of the local baseball players, Andrew "Sugar" McIntyre, became a professional and played with the Red Sox. He retired years ago, died in 1956, and is buried at McIntosh.

The old public school was located north of the present Frank W. Boykin Elementary School. Several private schools were also in the community. Daugherty Academy was west of McIntosh. All grades were taught by one teacher in the one-room school. The Daugherty family migrated from Ireland to North Carolina, then to McIntosh. Many of their descendants live and work here. Carroll Daugherty was elected mayor of McIntosh when it was incorporated on April 7, 1970. Councilmen elected were Frank Everette, Mrs. Arla Kern, W.Z. Wells, Arnold Daugherty, and Richard Boykin. It was the third incorporated town in the county.

At present McIntosh has a senior high school, a

Members of the McIntosh Area Betterment Association donated $30,000 for the park. St. Regis Paper Company provided heavy equipment and an operator to help clear the land for the new park. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.



McIntosh Town Hall. This is an architect's drawing of the new McIntosh town hall, scheduled for completion around January 1. The one–story brick veneer structure will contain many offices, a courtroom, a conference room, a kitchen, a judge's chamber, a blueprint room, a docket room, and two jail cells. Architect is Starr Prolsdolfer and Associates of Mobile, and contractor is Donald Construction Co. of Mobile. Olin Corp. contributed $25,000 toward the cost of the building. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

middle school (Frank W. Boykin), a grammar school (Reed's Chapel), and McIntosh Academy, a private school. The three white churches in town are Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian. There are also five black churches and four Indian churches, which indicates the important role the church plays in community life.

Three races of people live within the police juristiction of McIntosh—black, white, and red. Prominent names of the recently formed MOWA tribe include Reed, Rivers, Weaver, and Snow. In the memoirs of Frank W. Boykin, written by Edward Boykin, mention is made of a Roosevelt Weaver being the great grandson of Geronimo, an Apache Indian who was incarcerated at Mount Vernon in 1886.

McIntosh is served the Southern Railway. Because of its geographical location, local resources, facilities, and excellent manpower, McIntosh should attract many industries, especially when the Tenn-Tom Waterway is completed. Growth of the town is evident in the many new homes, the bank, the new businesses, and the clinic. Highway 43 now has four lanes, which helps alleviate heavy traffic when work shifts change.

Millry

J. Sam Wood

Mill Creek, running almost directly through the center of Millry, took its name from the two grist mills and the sawmill located on its fast flowing waters. Millry, in turn, derived its name from the creek.

The route for a new railroad, the AT&N, was first planned to run near the town of Healing Springs. However, Mr. Pettus, who owned the resort and the vast forests surrounding it, flatly refused to grant a right-of-way. In 1912 the route was moved one and one-half miles east through the town of Millry. Much of Millry's early growth was due to the location of its railroad station; it was the nearest station to Healing Springs, a thriving resort area.

It is not known when the name Millry came into use. Postal records show that a post office was established in Millry on May 21, 1859; Mr. James C. Warrick was postmaster. It was discontinued on October 9, 1866, and established for a second time on August 13, 1867, with Mildred L. Simpson as postmaster. It was closed again on May 23, 1894. During this period Mr. Joshua C. Brown, Mr. James M. Warrick, and Mr. Joseph A. Jerrell served terms as postmaster. Healing Springs was the post office until the present office was established in 1905; Mr. J.E. McLemore was postmaster. Mr. McLemore was postmaster for twelve years, Mr. Charles F. Carpenter for five, and Mr. Grover C. Warrick for thirty-six years. Mrs. Sylvia Curlee is now serving her twenty-third year.

When I first knew Millry, in 1918, there were three stories: Millry Mercantile Company, owned and operated by Mr. J.E. McLemore, the postmaster; the Farmer's Exchange, managed by Mr. Washie Moss; and a combination drugstore operated by Walter Warren. There was a large two-story hotel operated by Mrs. McLemore, and later, by Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Mills, and Mrs. Carpenter. Mr. T.E. Tucker was depot agent. Mr. F.B. (Uncle Frank) Williamson ran a blacksmith shop. Uncle Frank became the town's first mayor and wrote many articles for the *Washington County News* under the name "Old Fogy." Mr. H.E. Brown operated a cotton gin and grist mill. Dr. W.J. Blount, the local physician, lived in Healing Springs. Dr. H.A. Grimes had his dental office in Millry. Lee Taylor was the local barber, and George Dearmon ran a taxi.

There was also a sawmill owned and operated by Patterson and Eadey Lumber Company. This mill was later sold to Dock Dearmon, who operated it for several years; he then sold it to James C. Martin, Jr., who operated it until it burned in 1965.

There was only one church, the Methodist, but no minister lived in town. The only school was an outgrowth of Healing Springs Academy, which had been closed for some time. The school was operated in an old store building.

The town was first incorporated in December, 1921, and the first election was held in January, 1922. Mr. F.B. Williamson was elected mayor. This incorporation was dissolved some time in 1924, but the town was incorporated again in 1947. Mr. John W. Wood was mayor. Since that time Mr. J.R. Lamberth, Mr. S.J. Reynolds, Mr. C.M. Carpenter, and Mr. R.L. Dearmon have served as mayors. The current mayor is Charles "Bubba" Martin.

In 1921 or 1922 the Citizens Bank was established; Dr. W.S. Knight was president, and Mr. R.C. Jenkins was cashier. Miss Carol Ware and Mr. Nathan Stokley were also cashiers. The bank closed during the Depression.

In 1920 a two-story school building was completed. The school, an elementary and junior high school, had six classrooms and an auditorium. Mr. Guy Smith, brother of then superintendent of education, C.C. Smith, was the first principal.

In 1922 the Millry Baptist Church was organized in the school building; there were twenty-nine charter members. Rev. H.M. Mason was the first pastor. Within a year a frame church building was completed on land donated by Mr. John T. Cochran. By 1960 a brick structure had been erected on the same site.

Several doctors have lived in Millry. Dr. W.J. Blount moved his residence and medical office from Healing Springs to Millry and continued his practice there. In 1918 Dr. A.J. Wood moved from Frankville to the place he was reared, four miles north of Millry, and set up his medical office in Millry. Dr. H.A. Grimes moved away from Millry. Dr. J.W. Blount, a dentist, had an office in town and did an extensive practice in the surrounding area.

Chatom State Bank opened a branch office in Millry in August, 1974; Mr. Joe Granade was manager, and Miss Dora Atchison was cashier. It was first located in a trailer but has since moved into a new building.

The town has gone through many changes over the years. Today there are twenty-two business establishments. There also are several industries: a large sawmill operated by W.E. Hill Lumber Company, W.E. Hill, Jr., manager; a shirt factory operated by Harper Industeries, Irwin Misrok, manager; and a paperwood yard run by Millry Pulpwood and Timber Company. Millry also is the home of Millry Telephone Company, Mr. M.H. Brown president.

There are now eight churches in the town, each with its resident pastor. The school has been upgraded to an accredited high school. State Highway 17 runs north and south through the town, and Gulf Transport Company serves the town with bus service.

Some of the things that are missing: there is no resident doctor or dentist; the passenger train is a thing of the past—the depot is gone; the gin, grist mill, and blacksmith shop are just memories.

Millry has furnished its share of state and county officials over the years. Some of them are: Mr. J. Emmett Wood and Mr. A.D. Britton, Jr., state representatives; Judge John G. Kimbrough and Judge John H. Armstrong, judges of probate; Mr. L.L. Armstrong and Mr. C. Judson Sullivan, sheriffs; Mr. John S. Wood, superintendent of education; Mr. J.C. Koen, Mr. Clark M. Carpenter, Mr. Cyrus Loper, Mr. Nathan Jordan, Mr. Sam Sullivan, and William I. Brown, county commissioners.

Old Washington Courthouse

J. Sam Wood

About 1819 a yellow fever epidemic struck the town of Old St. Stephens, then the county seat of Washington County, killing in excess of seven hundred people. The majority of those remaining moved to a location some seven or eight miles north of the present town of Millry, on the Mount Carmel road, and established the town of Washington Courthouse. A courthouse was built on lands deeded in 1825 by Robert Callier, Jr., to John Koen. In 1826 a contract was let to construct a jail, three stocks, and a whipping post.

Records show that the following people purchased land in the vicinity of Millry, Old Dunbar, and Old Fail, in Choctaw County: Young Dunbar, Granberry Chaney, Robert Callier, Harry Toulmin, Peter Cartwright, James Tindell, John Harris, William Godfrey, Zacariah Landrum, William Beard, Levi Hainsworth, Elisha Simpson, James Thompson (all in 1811); Lewis Lister, Jeremiah Smith, Alser Faith, James Phillips, Caleb Koen (all in 1812); William Faile, 1814; Archelaus Wells, Henry Atchison, John Washam (all in 1815); Joseph D. Lister, Payton Chaney, Theophilis Eddins (all in 1816); Samuel Frisbee, 1817; and John Koen, 1818. Many of these early settlers are the ancestors of the area's present population.

In 1826 the town of Washington Courthouse had two taverns; one was operated by Samuel Frisbee, the other by John Powell Simpson. The school building was on the road down by the spring, and the courthouse was on a hill overlooking the town. There is no record of a church.

An interesting historical fact about Old Washington Courthouse: some Indians in the area had been convicted of murder, and Mr. Frederick Blount was paid ten dollars per Indian to hang them. He was then paid five dollars to build the coffins.

The courthouse burned about 1842, and many records were lost. The county seat was then moved back to St. Stephens, not to the former site on the Tombigbee River, but several miles west. The exact date of construction of the courthouse is unknown.

Rutan

Rutan community was first settled in 1834, when John A.J. Richardson came from Possum Corner (between Carson and Leroy) and built the "Old Place," currently owned by his great-grandson, Joseph P. Richardson, Sr.

The origin of the community's name is uncertain, but older residents believe it had something to do with tanning leather. The roots of the red oak were used to add color to the leather during the tanning process—thus the name Rutan.

Most of Rutan's early residents were relatives of John A.J. Richardson. Also among the early residents were Mr. Jim Flint and his brother Robert.

In the early days children of the community attended Gray Rocks school, which was located at Three Mile Hill, between Rutan and Chatom. Ben Onderdonk, a resident of Rutan, was one of its teachers.

Mr. Onderdonk owned a combination store and post office about where the airport is now. He was the only postmaster. When the post office was closed, mail was delivered by rural route. Mr. G.D. Cotton was mail carrier.

The Rutan Baptist Church was built on land donated by Ellis Jordan in the early 1950s. John A. Richardson (who also established the first ice plant in Chatom) donated most of the material and supervised the construction of the original building. In later years Sunday School rooms were added, and the main building was enlarged. Materials were solicited from area suppliers by A.G. Richardson, Jr.

The community has two cemeteries: the Church cemetery, which was established in the mid 1960s, and the Richardson cemetery, which was established by that family in the late 1800s.

Between World War I and World War II, land donated by Ellis Jordan was used as an aviation field (called Cameron Field for the commander of the American Legion Post of Washington County). It was located across from the present residence of Mr. Jim Flint. It had an L-shaped runway and could accommodate army aircraft of medium size.

Juanita and Ouida Jordan enjoying Richardson's "Swim Hole."

One of the major sources of relaxation for citizens of the community has been the Richardson swim hole in Bassett Creek. Hot summer days still bring residents from the area to cool off in the creek.

Although many residents of Rutan are relatively new to the community, there are still some who are direct descendants of the original settlers.

The Richardson place was built by slaves in 1834. It is believed to be the oldest structure still standing in Washington County. The farm was homesteaded by John A. Richardson, Sr., great-grandfather of the present owner, Joseph Pryor Richardson, Sr. The Richardson home is situated on a plateau and is surrounded by moss-draped oaks. It is a double-pen house and still contains the original logs, some of which have been covered with board and batten. The original roof is under a tin roof.

Richardson Home. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch.*

The builder of the home showed much foresight. For example, the house was covered with a two-layer roof so that when the top roof wore out, it could be replaced without causing damage to the interior. There was no ceiling. To protect against fire, the kitchen and dining room were placed in a separate building. The home outlasted four such kitchens and dining rooms. The kitchens simply wore out and were replaced.

People made their own shoes and harnesses in those days. "We found some shoes which were in the process of being hand-made and which were as good as today's shoes," said Joe Richardson, an employee of J.J. Oil Company and a well-known fiddler.

The original owner, John A. Richardson, Sr., was eighteen when he homesteaded the farm in 1834. In 1842, at the age of twenty-six, he purchased from his father, John Richardson, nineteen slaves (for $5000), five horses, eighteen goats, twenty-five hogs, two yoke of oxen, and twenty-five or thirty head of cattle (for $393). The cattle were branded "J.R.", marked with a crop and split in one ear, and a split and underbit in the other. He also paid his father $1000 for his interest in the Thomas Bassett estate.

In 1979 the farm was recognized as a Heritage and Century Farm by the Alabama Historical Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Industries. The program is designed to recognize and record Alabama's important agricultural landmarks. This recognition came because it has been a family farm for at least a hundred years, and because it has important agricultural and historical aspects.

Source: Joseph Pryor Richardson, Sr.

Seaboard

Mrs. Delores Knight

Seaboard, a small community of less than one hundred people, was established in 1880. It is located fifteen miles south of Chatom, covers about sixteen square miles, and is located on the Burlington-Northern Railroad. The community took its name from Seaboard Cotton and Lumber Company.

In the early days Seaboard had a store, post office, railroad depot, pulpwood yard, turpentine still, schools, and churches. The church is the only remaining landmark of early settlement.

Bethel Methodist Church was founded in 1898 on a three-acre site donated by Spencer Lumber Company. It is located on the east side of the Seaboard community, just off the Abb road, and has provided a place of worship and a resting place since 1898. The ancestors of many current Seaboard families are buried in the graveyard. The present church building was constructed in the early 1900s.

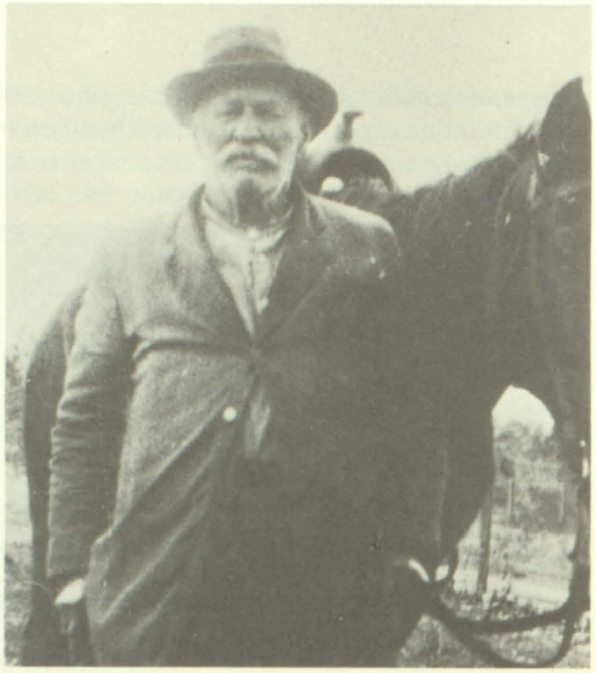
Richardson School, Seaboard. Back row, left to right: Fred Dorman, Alton Richardson, Jimmy Richardson, Viola Knapp, Ruby Knapp, Della Knapp, Gladis Knapp, Miss Grace Flint (teacher), and Margaret Richardson; front row: Shellie Knapp, Henry Knapp, Ina Richardson, Myrta Richardson, and Lola Knapp. Courtesy of Mrs. Delores Knight.

Some of the first schools in Washington County were located in Seaboard, although none exist now. The first school, located at the Keel place, was established in 1885 by Mr. Onderdonk. The second school, the Hickory Tree School, was established by Mr. Dale about 1890 and was located at the Roberts place.

In 1937 a petition was submitted to the school board to move the school at Tibbie to Seaboard. In 1938 the state agreed to the petition, and W.P.A. appropriated funds to construct the building. In September, 1939, the school was opened at Seaboard; the teachers were Mrs. Lillie Mae Long, Mrs. Ina Beech, and Mrs. Addie Yawn. From 1940 to 1941 only two teachers taught at the Seaboard school. By 1942 there was only one.

On September 30, 1893, the first post office in Seaboard opened. The postmasters were: Frank C. Waller, 1893; Abraham G. Taylor, 1895; Merinie Van Bleck, 1900; Kate Hyatt, 1903; Ella Henderson, 1917; Adell Pearce, 1918; Ella Henderson, 1918; George W. Lankford, 1922; Mrs. Dessie M. Harris, 1924; Thomas H. Taylor, 1930; Lucille B. Taylor, 1942; and Delores W. Knight, 1967. In 1967 the post office was closed, and the mail was delivered by route from Tibbie.

Some of the early settlers of the Seaboard community were Sol Roberts, Abb Richardson, Sr., Chub Wheat, Abe Taylor, Gaines Williams, and Lofton



A.G. "Grandpa Abb" Richardson, Sr., was born on September 3, 1858. Courtesy of Mrs. Delores Knight.

Lundy. Some direct descendants of the first settlers who still live in the community are: the descendants of Abb Richardson—Sally Richardson Knight, Monk Knight, Horace Knight, Joseph "Goppy" Knight, Billy Richardson, Andy Richardson, Pam Richardson, John Richardson, Heather Richardson, Crystal Richardson, Richard Aaron Richardson; the descendants of Chub Wheat—Joe Wheat, Thomas Wheat, Charles Wheat, Deloris Wheat Knight, Grace Wheat Glass, Betty Ann Glass, Harvey Glass, Jr., Joseph "Goppy" Knight, Terry Glass, William Glass, Laverne Dorman, Cathy Dorman, Ashley Dorman, Richard Dorman; the descendants of Lofton Lundy—Louise Ross Williams, Tina Williams, Tom Williams; the descendants of Abe Taylor—Gladys Taylor Shepard, Judy Taylor Gavin, Harvey Taylor, Boyd Harris, Jr., Donald Taylor, Fred Taylor, George P. Taylor, Brad Taylor, Becky Taylor, Donna Lynn Taylor, Henry Gavin, Terrie Renae Howard.

Two of the Seaboard's original old homes no longer exist. The Wheat home was located on the bank of Bilboe Creek, directly west of Joe Wheat's residence. The Abb Richardson, Sr., home was located at the site of Monk Knight's present home. The old Wheat home was constructed before the Civil War, and the grease spots in the ceiling were said to have been caused by meat hidden there from the Yankees.

The Seaboard community has two doctors who are direct descendants of Abe Taylor. Thomas H. Taylor, M.D., resides in Mobile, and George P. Taylor, D.D., resides in Seaboard and has offices in Seaboard and Mt. Vernon. Seaboard's only elected public official is the present sheriff, William Wheat, grandson of Chub Wheat.

Chub Wheat Home built before the Civil War. Left to right: Celeste (Leach), Chub Wheat with Clara (Middleton), Hez, Ella Henderson, Carrie (Wainwright) Wheat with baby Joe, and Lucy (Richardson). Courtesy of Mrs. Delores Knight.

Abb Richardson Home, Seaboard, ca. 1885. Standing, John and Abb, Jr.; seated: Eva, Abb, Sr., holding Orra "Coo", Mrs. Abb (Eva Lewis), Miss McKinley, and Mr. Waters. Miss McKinley and Mr. Waters helped Eva elope with Bab Patterson of Mobile. Courtesy of Mrs. Delores Knight.

Silver Cross

Mrs. Frances Granade Moorer

Silver Cross begins at the Choctaw County line on the north and ends at Sinta Bogue Creek on the south. The Tombigbee River is approximately eight miles to the east. The area was once known as Friendship and is still called that by some.

The origin of the name Silver Cross makes an interesting story. During the Civil War one of the residents, quite wealthy, filled a large barrel with silver dollars and had his slaves carry this barrel to a nearby creek and put it in a deep hole under a rock cliff. He later went into the army, but when he returned he was unable to find the barrel. For many years people searched the area for the silver. This stream came to be known as Silver Creek. (It is now called Dry Creek.)

By 1920 the citizens of the area needed a post office. George W. Granade and others submitted the name Silver Creek. Since Alabama already had a Silver Creek, the post service suggested the name Silver Cross, which was accepted. Sam Moorer was appointed postmaster, and the new post office was enclosed in a corner of his store.

Grover Reynolds carried the mail between Silver Cross and Frankville. He rode in a buggy pulled by a little red mule named Beck. Mr. Grover became the messenger, grocery shopper, and taxi, as well as the mail carrier. It was much easier to let Mr. Grover do things than to walk the four miles to Frankville.

After the death of Sam Moorer in 1929, his widow, Mary Stewart Moorer, was appointed postmaster. Upon her retirement, her daughter, Flossie Moorer Koen, was appointed and remained postmaster until the office was closed around 1955. The area used Frankville as the address.

Friendship School was established long before the church; church services were held in the school building. In October, 1907, however, a group of people with church memberships at Frankville, Bladon Springs, and Chalk Hill decided they needed a church closer to home. With Rev. W.A. Parker as pastor, a church was established at this time and was called Sinta Bogue Church. A short time later the name was changed to Friendship. Some of the pastors were Rev. W.A. Parker, Morgan Mason, O.W. Greer, Dan Everett, Allia Taylor, W.A. Harp, and J.B. Jackson. David Chester Mason preached his first sermon there on March 29, 1914, and remained as friend and pastor until he retired in 1980. Brother Mason is now ninety-three years old, lives at Isney, Choctaw County and is still pastor at Bladon Springs. The only living charter member of Friendship Church is Mrs. Mary Stewart Moorer Roberts, ninety-five, who still attends the church.

One of the early stores near Sinta Bogue Creek was operated by Frank Daugherty; it was closed when he moved to Selma in 1921. Sam Moorer had a general store and grist mill. Another store was owned by Napoleon Moorer, and still later, by Dermon Moorer.

George W. Granade owned a large plantation, sawmill, and other businesses. One interesting purchase of land in Silver Cross was made by Mr. Granade, who on June 4, 1888, paid $2.35 for an eighty-acre plot. This property is now owned by Dermon Moorer and his son, Franklin Moorer, and is the site of their present homes.

The Granade family, originally from France, landed in New Bern, NC and from that point made their way to Warren County, GA. The family remained in Georgia for sixty years, until a land grant brought them to Washington County. The passport of Elijah Granade was signed by John Milldrege, governor of Georgia, and issued on November 25, 1803. It assured Mr. Granade and several others of a safe passage through the Creek Indian Nation to the Tombigbee Settlement. Many Granade descendants still live in the area.

Curtis D. Moorer left Lowndes County, AL after the Civil War. He settled in Washington County, married Miss Susan Granade, and had five children. He remained here until his death.

The timber business has always been the chief industry in the area. In addition to the George W. Granade mill, there was a large mill operated by W.E. Creogh. Mr. Creogh, a native of Suggsville, Clarke County, supplied the lumber for Friendship School and Church. Many years later Vernon Moorer ran a sawmill; and he was in the timber business for fifty years.

Mr. S.A. Hobson from Greensboro, AL stirred a degree of excitement in Silver Cross for many years. During the 1920s and 1930s he sank four wells around the area in his search for oil. He died an old man, believing that Silver Cross sits over a pool of oil.

In the early years children attended Bethany School and Friendship School. Sam Moorer had the first bus contract to carry children to Frankville; and in 1931 Napoleon Moorer was contracted to carry children to Leroy School.

In 1945 Clarke-Washington Electric Co-Op brought electricity to the area. A water system is in the making. Today Silver Cross has no post office, no business establishments, and no industry. It is just a nice place

to live and is still populated with the same families.

Part of the community's early life was captured in the following newspaper article:

MOORER-STEWART VOWS ARE SOLEMONIZED

Miss Mary Ellen Stewart became the bride of Samuel Flozzelle Moorer in a 5 P.M. ceremony on November 7, 1902. The ceremony was performed two days before the brides sixteenth birthday, at the home of the brides parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Thomas Stewart, near the communities of Friendship and Bethany School. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend W.A. Parker, pastor of Frankville Baptist Church.

Parents of the couple are Mr. and Mrs. William Thomas Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. Curtis D. Moorer, both of the Friendship area.

Grandparents of the bride are the late Mr. and Mrs. John Columbus Stewart of Lowen Peach Tree, Alabama, and the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Easley of Friendship.

Grandparents of the groom are the late Mr. and Mrs. Moorer of Lowndes County, Mt. Willing, Alabama, and the late Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Granade of Frankville.

The antebellum home of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart was polished to a shine throughout. The porch bannisters and hallway were decorated with native greenery. The flowers for the serving table were from the garden of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Granade, Uncle and Aunt to the groom.

The bride and groom stood in the doorway of the hall for the benefit of some 200 guests that overflowed into the yard. The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a beautiful original gown, made by Miss Anna Mixon, from 13 yards of Nun's veiling. The bodice of the dress was hand smocked, with lace sleeves, tapering to the waist, fastened with tiny pearl buttons. The large skirt, very full, with hoops, was fashioned by full ruffles which flowed into a small train. The dress was trimmed with imported French Lace and Pearl buttons. The brides hair held a specimen Yellow Rose, placed there by the groom from Aunt Ida Granade's garden.

Mrs. George (Betty) Mixon was matron of honor and bridesmaid was another sister, Miss Fannie Stewart. The brides one year old sister, Dorothy, was held by a member of the wedding party.

Reception

A bountiful wedding supper was served in the home of the bride. A black lady, Mary Thomas, came in and baked cakes for three days. In addition to the wedding cakes, some 200 muffin cakes were baked, wrapped in small napkins and served to the guests by Miss Lula Easley, cousin of the bride.

Many of the family chickens were served in the form of Chicken and Dumplings. A bushel of Sweet Potatoes were put into Potato Custards, a vast amount of Sweet Potatoe Pone, Smoked Ham, biscuits, and much other food was served.

The honeymoon was spent with the brides parents, a few days with the grooms parents, and a week with the sister of the groom, Ada, Mrs. Frank Daughtery, and family living by Santa Bogue Creek.

After this, the newlyweds moved into the home of the bride's deceased grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Easley.

Mr. Moorer is a farmer, also engaged in the timber business.

Coleman Washington

Mr. Coleman Washington of Silver Cross, age ninety-five, remembers how his father, Ceasar Washington, and other slaves came to Alabama before the Civil War. Here is his oral history account, as recorded by Jacqueline A. Matte (August 1981).

They came from Charleston, S.C. by wagon train. Horses and mules pulled the wagons, and the slaves rode a while and walked a while. They were brought to the Ben Newman place, which extended from Vine Springs in Mr. Blount's field, to Bashi. They were: Rev. Will Jackson and George Ann Jackson; Ceasar Washington (Coleman's daddy); Harry Washington and Mother Dye; Esau Sargent and wife; Martha Reed; Ned Ruty and Sue; and Sara Nevelson. They were put to work clearing new ground, cutting down trees out through the "Rocks," and looking for black prairie soil. Five or six hundred people worked under a range rider, who carried a "cat-o'-nine-tails" to whip down the ones who didn't work. (Coleman's mother was Ellen Patton from Boise, north of Waynesboro, Mississippi.)

After the war, the people did not leave because they only knew to work and do what they were told to do. They could not read or write, so they sold their votes for whatever was offered. The voting place was built at Dan Long's, but the people did not know "a from b." Bladon Springs was the biggest place between Koenton and Buckatunna, Mississippi.

The first church, started after slaves were freed, was on Jackson Koen's place. Mr. Koen let people work by the month. They built a "brush arbor" near the well. The first two preachers were Lugene, a Methodist, and Banks, a Baptist. Then Lige and Nath Causey came to preach. The church was moved from Koen's place to Dry Creek, where another brush arbor was built which lasted three years. Then Rev. R.W. Whitney, who came in from somewhere else, organized the True Light Baptist Church and stayed

there three years organizing churches in several communities, including St. Stephens. They built a church of log poles, fourteen-by-sixteen-feet, like a "crib", with the pulpit built out of dirt to make it higher. No seats were available, so the people stood around or leaned on the walls. Rich Holcombe was the first deacon. Rev. Whitney organized the Bladon Springs Association, with the council meeting every three months. Antioch at Bladon Springs was the first church. Whitney's oldest child, Isiah Whitney, built a colored school in Plateau and finished up in Tuskegee.

Coleman Washington has been a deacon in True Light Church since 1917. He married Martha Johnson and had twelve children: Frank, Ceasar, Ellen, Anna, Nellree, Mattie Lee, Edna Mae, Martha (deceased), Lewis (deceased), Coleman (deceased), Sammy Lee, and Joshua, who died at one month. Mr. Coleman helped build the first streets in Chatom. When the big storm in 1903 blew down all the timber, he cut wood to help clear it away. He worked from Seaboard to Tibbie on the railroad, punching mules, and building the line for Hunter Ben on up to Millry. He has lived in the house he built in Silver Cross most of his life.

Sims' Chapel

Mrs. Davis Henson, Jr.

Sims' Chapel took its name from Mr. William Berry Sims, a Civil War veteran. William Berry and his wife, Mary George Sims, migrated from South Carolina and settled at Maubila, just north of Kushla in Mobile County. In 1848 the old M&O Railroad was built through his place. The trains scared his herd of cattle, so in the early 1850s he moved to Sims' Chapel. In a few years the Frisco Railroad came through, about five hundred yards behind the house that Mr. Sims built in 1855. The house now belongs to the B.C. Pringle family and is one of the oldest homes in the area. The walls of the original log house still stand; the repairs through the years have made them about twenty inches thick.

Two years after Jim Sims moved to the place, he and his slaves built a log chapel where the present Sims' Chapel Methodist Church stands. This gave the community the name Sims' Chapel. Mr. Sims also donated the land for the Methodist campground.

The next recorded homesteaders in the community were: Littlebury Sims and Daniels Sims, December, 1854; Alexander Malone, 1873; Powell Bates Johnston, 1889; Lee V. Pringle, 1894; Edgar Steadham, 1897; P.M. Pringle, Ira H. Pringle, and J.W. Prine, the early 1900s.

The descendants of Powell Bates Johnston still reside in Sims' Chapel. His home still stands, and his grandson, Gordon Johnston, lives in the house. It is located at the intersection of the Abb Richardson and John Johnston roads. Powell Bates Johnston died in 1901. He, his wife, and two children are buried in a private cemetery across the highway from the home of another grandson, Bates Johnston, about a quarter mile south of the old homestead.

The town of Sims' Chapel was officially established with the opening of a post office on July 9, 1879. William G. Pringle was postmaster until June 25, 1886. Texas Pringle assumed the duties but declined appointment. Robert T. Pringle was appointed on November 19, 1897. On May 1, 1908, the name of the office was changed to Grandfield by Herndon Pringle, who was an employee of the postal service in Washington, D.C. On September 15, 1916, the name was changed back to Sims' Chapel.

Between 1901 and 1939 the following persons served at Sims' Chapel: Leona Pringle, W.G. Pringle, B. Clifford Pringle, Robert F. Darrah, Robert Comer Pringle, Robert Lee McKensie, and Ellen Inez Wheat. Mrs. Virginia McLeod, appointed on July 16, 1939, served until July 28, 1943. Her successor, Mrs. Vergie Jarman, served until the office was discontinued in 1974, a term of more than thirty years. Both Mrs. McLeod and Mrs. Jarman operated a store in the same building as the post office. The last building (built in 1944) is still standing.

In February, 1974, mail was delivered to Sims' Chapel by route from McIntosh, as it is today. Mrs. Frances Laton was the first mail carrier. In recent years delivery was by truck from Mobile, through Citronelle, by Mr. Braxton, Vander Byrd, and Warren Odom.

The earliest school in Sims' Chapel was a one-room building just north of the north railroad crossing, on the east side of the road. In 1932 a school building burned. (The teacher had told Herman Johnston to build a fire in the pot-bellied stove; flames spread quickly to the wall behind the heater). In 1933 a two-room school was built on the west side of the road and remained there until 1947. It was abandoned, and some say, moved to Charity Chapel. The students were transferred to Calvert School.

Harold A. Ackerman, an attorney in Birmingham, said he attended a private school in the commissary of B.C. Pringle for the remainder of the 1934–35

school term. The public school ran only four months, and the parents felt that the children needed more schooling if they were to maintain their grades in Mobile County. An ordained Holiness preacher, Mrs. Gertrude Kuhn, was the teacher.

Earl Buntin was principal of a high school that operated only a year.

Some of the teachers from 1920 to 1941 were: Mary J. Reynolds, Rev. W.M. Pickard, Mrs. Cecil B. Ford, Grace Burns, Mattie J. DuBois, Flora Richardson, Bessie Middleton, Lyde Pouncey, Kate Stewart, Nellie Jones-Clarke, Grace Burns, William Wimberley, Glenn Adams, Glendyne Bradley, A.D. Britton, Elmer Brown, and Grace B. Leonard. Filling in at various times were Miss Sophie Ware, Ruby Lee Smith, Mary Jane Henderson, and Odell Yawn.

In 1943 attendance at Calvert was discontinued. Elementary students attended Frank Boykin; high school students went to either Leroy High or Washington County High. E.M. "Red" Odom, Lydia Odom, and Chester Orso drove the bus; J.D. Loper and Grace Pringle were student drivers.

There were two boom periods in the town's history: one with the location of the Darrah Planer Mill near the south railroad crossing in the early 1930s; and the other with the establishment of T.J. Rester's pulpwood industry. Darrah built extensive railroads in the area, connecting the sites of the sawmill, planer mill, and logging operation. Fire destroyed the planer mill in 1933 or 1934. (Darrah had sold it to Mr. Rester, who started the pulpwood work.) Things were so prosperous that a second store was opened by Ted Williams in the mid 1930s. There were many more people living in the community then. The familiar names were: Bush, Blackwell, Catrett, Orso, Odom, Pringle, Prine, Johnston, Loper, Nichols, Shepard, Sullivan, Jarman, Bates, Palmer, Redding, Williams, McKensie, Stringfellow, Knapp, Hyatt, McLeod, Ackerman, Woodard, McLendon, Herring, Atchison, Bivens, York, Kale, Vinson, and Clarke.

Today the familiar names are: Johnston, Parnell, Robinson, Orso, Lilly, Dickinson, Jarman, Dorman, Knapp, Crawford, Odom, Edwards, Bailey, Nichols, Jackson, Chestang, Davis, Lewis, Goldman, and Smith.

Prior to 1968 there were only two telephones in the community. In 1929 John Johnston acquired a forestry line to give information on forest fires to the tower. B.C. Pringle built his own line to Citronelle in 1933 and was connected with Bell Telephone Company. Bell Telephone finally installed phones from Citronelle in 1965.

Electricity came to Sims' Chapel on May 9, 1941. Prior to this John Johnston and B.C. Pringle operated their lights on Delco systems; everyone else used kerosene lamps. Ice came from the Richardson Ice Plant in Chatom.

Social life centered around seasonal activities. When the sugar cane was ripe, Mr. Jim Orso had a cane-squeezing party on a Saturday afternoon. That night there was a square dance at his home. After the school was built in 1933, dances were held to the music of Cannon Band from Mt. Vernon.

Baseball was a popular sport during two periods. The first team was organized in 1935 by the teacher, Glen Adams. He was followed by W.D. McLeod; Comer Pringle was manager until 1939. In 1947 and 1948 the Sims' Chapel baseball team enjoyed much success and even had uniforms. Ormand Pringle was player-manager. The team competed against Satsuma, Creola, McIntosh, Citronelle, Deer Park, and Calvert. Alvin Sullivan was assistant manager.

Spring Bank

Mrs. Barbara Waddell

The community known as Spring Bank is located west of Chatom and is centered around a Baptist Church of the same name. The roots of the community date back to about 1820.

The first family of the early community was Francis Robert Moss and his wife, Nancy Weights. Francis was born in England (date unknown), and Nancy was born in South Carolina in 1809. When Francis Moss arrived in America he went to South Carolina, where he chose a bride from among the young ladies at the ship dock. The marriage was recorded about two years later, on April 5, 1827, in St. Stephens, AL. Their first son was born in 1826. Their great-granddaughter is Mrs. Flora Davis.

Francis Moss started the church at Spring Bank about 1825 and was the first preacher. He held bible studies in the one-room log church. This church was built just inside the cemetery gate. When Francis died in 1840, he was buried behind the church in a place he had chosen. There is a rock casing around his grave and that of his wife, Nancy, who died in August, 1862.

Before Francis died, the church and community were named Spring Bank. This name was chosen because the church was on a hill overlooking a spring down in the community. The spring furnished water

for the families and their stock, as well as for the many travelers. It was also once used as a baptismal pool. The spring still exists but has not been used for a baptism since the early 1960s.

This sawmill, typical of its day, was located somewhere in the Spring Bank community about 1900. The person sitting is Cyrus Laton, who made his home in the Laton Hill community. He married Lula Loper, and they had ten children: James, John, Loude, Willie, Robert, Rosco, Cyrus, Jr., Allie, Etta, and Beulah.

Hiram Mose Powell, one of the original settlers of Spring Bank. Courtesy of Mrs. Barbara Waddell.

Some early settlers were Solomon Anderson, Mart Carpenter, and Felix Hill, of North Carolina, and Mart Loper and Ire Mott, who came during the mid 1850s. Other settlers were: Tom Dees, James McMillan, Lewis W. Ferguson, Perry Craiger, Charley Copeland, Charley Harvison, Hayward Conerly, Tom Lathan, William Bridges, Hayden family, Zackery Taylor Hill, Mose Powell, and the Washie Powell family.

There were three schools in the community. Community School was located on the St. Stephens-State Line Road, now known as the "Truck Trail Road" to Yarbo. In the mid 1800s, some of the students were: Ida and William Hill (brother and sister); the Lathan brothers—Art, Bob, Bryant and Will; and the Ferguson, Dees, and McMillan children. Copeland School was located on the Charley Copeland place, where R.C. Hays now lives. The teacher for this school was Mrs. William Hill (Ellen Warren). The school existed between 1909 and 1920 and went through grade seven. The children of Charley Copeland, Charley Harvison, and Cyrus Loper went to this school.

The other school was Spring Bank school, located on Jiggs Craiger's place. The students were: Mose Powell's children, Nellie Dees Gilley, Jiggs Craiger, Jay McMillan, Aster and Carrie Carpenter (brother and sister), Buster Moss, Dick Hill, Ella Moss, Mart Loper's children, the Lathan children, and Odette and Lois Becton. This school began about 1900 and closed when the schools were consolidated during the 1930s. It is still standing.

At one time the community had two stores. One was at Walter Carpenter's home; the other was across the highway from the present church and was owned by Mrs. Hester E. (Laton) Loper. A sand pit located behind Matt Loper's place was used for building purposes.

There have been four sawmills in Spring Bank. One was located on Highway 56, about three miles out of Chatom, and was owned by Mr. McGoo from 1920 to 1925. David Carpenter and his sons operated three small sawmills from 1900 to 1945; they were located

Spring Bank Baseball Team. Standing, left to right: Bufford Robinson, Bob Boykin, Will Lathan, Jim Taylor, Lawrence Loper, Cyrus Laton; sitting: Tom Lathan, Frank Hill, ____Willard, Bob Lathan. Courtesy of Mrs. Vivian Vann.

Baseball team and fans. Standing, left to right: Tom Lathan, Jim Gordy, Wes Craiger, ____Willard, ____Willard, Rob Boykin, Ada Hill, Frank Hill, Flory Hill; sitting: Bufford Robinson, Will Lathan, Bob Lathan, Arthur Lathan, Lawrence Moss, ____Willard, Bob Boykin. Courtesy of Mrs. Vivian Vann.

Mrs. Ara Powell Waddell, ca. 1930s. Mrs. Waddell's kitchen was typical of many during the Depression years. Courtesy of Mrs. Barbara Waddell.

A successful hunt. One of the sports of the Spring Bank community was "bobcat" hunting, which was done early in the morning, just before daybreak. Pictured are Cleo Waddell, holding the cat, and Mr. Will Hill, holding the dog. In the background are Mr. Hill's wife, Mrs. Ellen Warren Hill, and Louis C. "Pete" Waddell. The photograph was taken by Mr. and Mrs. Hill's son, T.J. Courtesy Mrs. Barbara Waddell.

in the Carpenter settlement, southeast of church. Jimpsy Powell ran a sawmill on Highway 56, about two miles west of Chatom. It was in use from 1930 to 1950. Roger Carpenter and John Dickey, Jr., now operate the large sawmill begun in 1950 by Aaron Carpenter.

Mart Loper owned a cotton gin near the church in the late 1800s, but it burned down and was never rebuilt.

A post office was established in September 7, 1906, in the store of Mrs. Hester Loper, the postmaster. The office was closed on July 3, 1908, and the mail was routed through the community. Mr. G.D. Cotton was the mail carrier.

A one-room church was built about 1890 between the present building and the highway. In 1940 four rooms and a porch were added. A third church was completed in the early 1970s.

The area known as Spring Bank now joins Chatom at the Ire Mott homeplace. The log cabins of pioneer days have been replaced by nicely painted board and brick homes. Familiar names in the Spring Bank community are: Moss, Loper, Carpenter, Waddell, Scarbrough, Williams, Caten, Vann, Lathan, Hill, Thornton, Crager, Davis, Hennis, White, Turner, Savage, Covington, Evans, Tarver, McDowell, Laton, Carney, and Hays. As you can see many of the old families still have descendants in the community.

Grantsboro

From the 1830s to about 1912, there was a small community known as Grantsboro located a few miles north of the Spring Bank Church on Lathan Forks Road. The names of those who homesteaded here were Tom D. Lathan, McMillan, Connerly, Hill, Dees, Schell, and one branch of the Loper family.

Thomas D. and Elizabeth T. Lathan homesteaded in the Grantsboro community, which later became part of Spring Bank. Courtesy of Mrs. Vivian Vann.

Grantsboro had no business enterprises, but it was the voting place for the sixth precinct. The Springbank Church served the families, and the children attended Lathan School. After the courthouse was moved to Chatom, residents went there to vote.

A few miles south of Springbank Church was another small community called Westside. These communities consisted of scattered homeplaces of early settlers. Westside followed the same pattern as Grantsboro, but it was never a voting place.

Three of the families connected with Westside are Alex Williams, Martin Carpenter, and Saine Craiger. A small school was located at the Alex Williams home.

As with Grantsboro, the name was dropped, and the entire area became known as the Spring Bank Community.

New St. Stephens

Mrs. Alberta Smith Melton

No other city or town in Alabama will ever be able to claim the importance and glory that rightly belongs to old St. Stephens. Still, we must recognize new St. Stephens for its own merits, its rich heritage, and its contributions to Washington County and to the state of Alabama.

When new St. Stephens was first settled, a few people were still living in the old town. Many moved out and helped build the new town. Some people already had land investments in new St. Stephens; Mr. Hazard was one such resident. The new courthouse and jail were built next to Hazard's old field. His gravestone can still be seen near the old courthouse, now owned by the Masonic Lodge.

Religion has played an important role in St. Stephens. The Methodist church is built on land donated by Levin Jefferson and his wife, Elizabeth. The contract for the building was given to Mr. Wilson for the sum of $500 on April 7, 1857, by an agreement among Mr. Wilson, J.C. Rush, James White, and S.D. Hooks, all of whom were trustees. Other trustees were J.B. Slade, Daniel Rain, W.Y. Boykin, and Daniel James.

St. Stephens United Methodist Church. Courtesy T.B. Pearson.

St. Stephens Masonic Lodge, 1981.

St. Stephens Baptist Church was founded about 1883. Courtesy of Mrs. Howard Melton.

Pastor of this church was William A. Sampey. A parsonage was built in the southern part of town.

The St. Stephens Baptist Church was organized in 1883. Nathan Bryan, Joseph Gresham, Sr., and Joseph Gresham, Jr., were present at this organizational meeting. Land for the church was donated by Mr. Elijah H. Gordy. George W. Parker, Elder, was pastor at St. Stephens and Bladon Springs at this time. A new building was erected in 1964.

St. Stephens experienced no religious barriers. Before the churches had full time pastors, preaching services were alternated; Sunday school was held in the morning at the Methodist Church and in the afternoon at the Baptist Church. All residents attended both churches for services.

New St. Stephens grew rapidly, and with its growth came prosperity. In 1903, the *Washington County News Trade Edition* gave this description:

> St. Stephens, the county seat, established about 1848 is the most prominent town in the county. It is surrounded by a fine agricultural and timber section. It has four stores, two churches, two hotels, the Mobile District High School, physician, drug store, gin, grist mill, the county buildings, offices, officers, three lawyers, and a population of about six hundred people.

Mobile District High School building at St. Stephens. Courtesy of Mrs. Alberta Smith Melton.

The Mobile District High School is also described in the *Trade Edition*:

This school was located at St. Stephens by the Mobile District Methodist Conference, April 26, 1894. It is the property of the Methodist Conference. Its affairs are now in the hands of a board of trustees appointed by that body, and is composed of the following gentlemen: Dr. W.E. Kimbrough, Chairman; Judge J.B. Rawls, Secretary; D.J. Long, B.D. Turner, L.J. Wilson. This board elects principal and teachers.

The building was erected on the most durable and substantial plans of the very best material, with every provision for ventilation, heat, lights and accoustics. There are ample class rooms, music room and chapel. The building stands 35 × 60 feet two stories high on a slight eminence in the southern part of town, commanding a charming view of the surrounding country, this institution is at once easy of access and enjoys the perfect quiet of retirement.

Since the first session in 1894 with Prof. L.K. Benson as principal, to the last session the school has been taken by different teachers on its merits, but that method not always giving satisfaction, the board of trustees has this year employed Prof. J.R. Ward on a salary, and better results are expected. The 1903–4 term of this school began Sept. 28th and will continue nine scholastic months. The rates of tuition are: Primary, $1.75; intermediate, $2.25; advanced, $2.75; incidental fee, 50 cents; music $2.50.

Miss Lola Moseley was elected music teacher for this term. The discipline of the school is mild but firm, the teachers relying largely on the child's sense of honor. Board may be obtained in good families at from $8 to $10. The principal will be glad to correspond with parents having children to place in school.

The Methodist Conference sold this property, which consisted of the school building and four acres of land, to the board of trustees of the St. Stephens District of Washington County in September, 1911, for $207. It was used as a public school until about 1953. It was then sold to Dr. W.R. York of Jackson, who used the timbers for his new home in Jackson, AL.

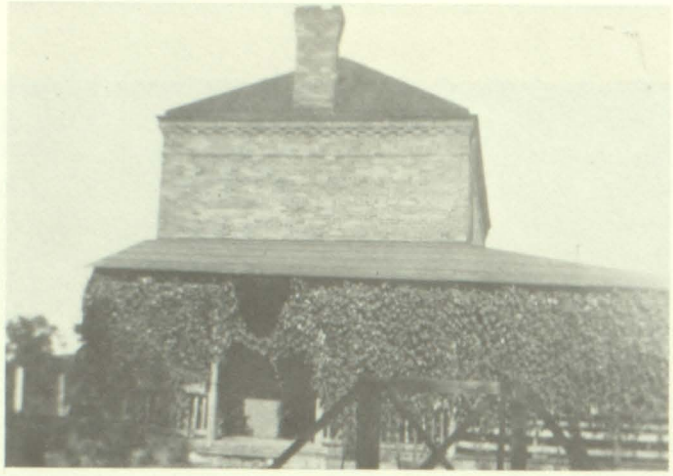
The postmasters who served St. Stephens began with James McGoffin in 1838. He was followed by: Thomas Brantley, 1871; James A. Pelham, 1874; Eugene M. Slaughter, 1905; Ellen Rawls, 1906; Ellen R. Turner, 1914; Pittman L. Davis, 1916; Tinnie P. Davis, 1917; Mrs. Woodfrin White, 1919; Arthur S. Smith, 1920; Ludye O. Brewer, 1925; Carrie S. Bowling, 1925; Lonnie W. Stabler, 1940; Cecil J. Alston, 1946; and Charlotte Motes, 1979.

Henry Ware was senator for Choctaw, Clarke, and Washington counties from 1880 to 1884.

St. Stephens Public Library was established in the early 1900s. It was started by the Literary Club, "P.W.A.", which meant Progressive Women of America. The club was organized through the efforts of Mrs. Effie Merriman from Iowa. Mrs. Louise Wilson, Mrs. Will Ware, Mrs. W.E. Kimbrough, Sr., Mrs. James B. Rawls, and Mrs. Lena Slaughter were among the members. Meetings were held each month in the homes of the members.

The black community has played an important part in our town. There has always been a good relationship between black and white. If there was ever any racial prejudice in St. Stephens, it was not known. The black community has a Methodist Church and a Baptist Church; these members are very active in

The Turner house in St. Stephens is one of the community's three oldest buildings. It is opposite the Masonic Lodge, which was formerly the county courthouse. The Turner house was used as a hotel for persons having legal business in the county. It is an example of an early frame dwelling built in two sections. One section is a single story two–room house with a central chimney; the other is a small two–story structure. The house probably dates from the 1830s. Courtesy of Alabama Historical Commission.



The first jail was a log building erected in 1843, just behind the courthouse. In 1899 J.A. Youngblood built a new brick jail north of the courthouse. When the county seat was moved to Chatom, the brick jail was purchased and used as a post office. Later it was converted into a dwelling, and for many years it was the home of the S.F. Smith family. Courtesy of Alabama Archives and History.

Bailey-Rawls House, ca. 1900. The finest remaining residence in St. Stephens, it was built by James B. Rawls, Washington County probate judge, at the time when St. Stephens was the county seat. It remained his lifetime home. Courtesy of Alabama Historical Commission.

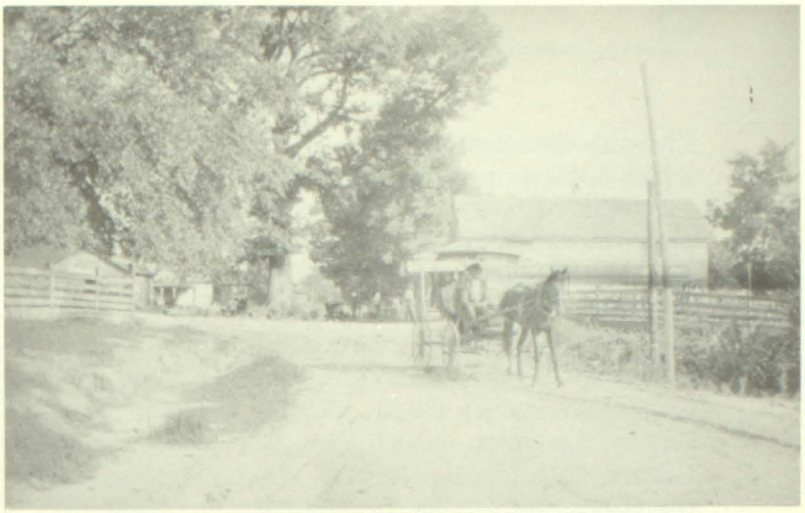
Pictures taken during the unveiling ceremonies for the dedication of the marker placed at Old St. Stephens in 1922. Courtesy of Alabama Archives and History.

Marker before unveiling; people unknown.

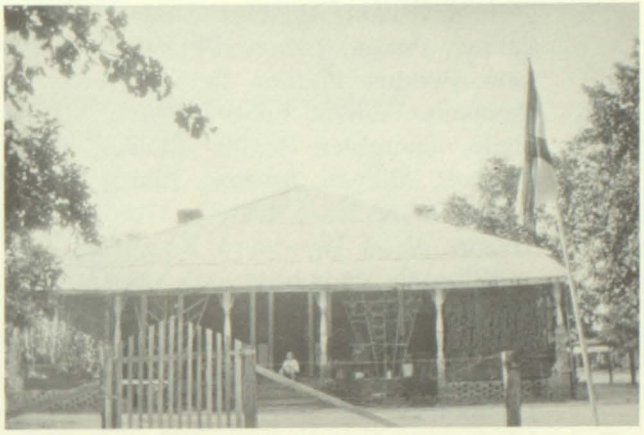
Emma Turner, Lena Turner, and Minnie Slaughter unveiled the marker.

General Merchandise Store owned by Mr. A.S. Smith. Left to right, Mr. J.T. Turner and Mr. A.S. Smith.

The Methodist church is in the background, Mr. Frank Guy's store is on left.



Town of New St. Stephens, facing south.



Home of Mr. E.M. Slaughter.

Mrs. Ben D. Turner, Sr., mother of Judge Frank Cocke Turner.

Hiram Faith, descendant of early settler of Old St. Stephens.

Christian Service. There is also a Masonic Lodge which holds a most prominent place in our town.

Prominent family names in the history of St. Stephens include: Abston, Armstead, Ash, Ashe, Atchison, Bailey, Baker, Bassett, Beech, Benson, Blount, Bowling, Boykin, Bozeman, Brantley, Brewer, Brunson, Bryan, Bryant, Chamberlain, Coate, Coker, Coleman, Cooper, Davidson, Davis, Dickey, Dunham, Edmonson, Elliott, Evans, Everette, Faith, Gaines, Goldman, Gordy, Granade, Gray, Green, Grimes, Guy, Harris, Hartzog, Hayes, Hazard, Herrin, Holcombe, Hooks, Howell, Jackson, James, Jordan, Kimbrough, Lindsey, Long, Loper, Malone, Martin, May, McGlathery, McKelvy, McNeil, McVay, Melton, Mixon, Moseley, Motes, Orso, Overstreet, Palmer, Parker, Patton, Payne, Peck, Peebles, Pelham, Perkins, Phillips, Porter, Prince, Pruitt, Rain, Rainwater, Rawls, Roberts, Rush, Seibert, Skinner, Slade, Slaughter, Smith, Stabler, Steele, Stoker, Stringer, Sullivan, Tarleton, Tillman, Turner, Vickers, Walker, Ware, Ward, Warren, Weed, White, Williams, Wilson, Wood, Woodyard, Wright.

Although the county seat was moved to Chatom, St. Stephens did not die. Activities continued and industries flourished for years to come. There is no end to this chapter because today St. Stephens is still on the map as a progressive, energetic, and promising town.

Sources: Mrs. L.W. Stabler, Mrs. Ella Kimbrough Agee, Colonel Roy C. Brewer, Mrs. Harper Smith, Mrs. S.F. Smith, Mrs. J.G. Bedsole, Jr., and the collection of Arthur S. Smith, Janie Smith, Bryant Knight, Alberta Smith Melton, and Howard M. Melton, Sr.

Granite Boulder at Old St. Stephens

Excerpt from report by Mary G. Harvell, 1939
WPA Federal Writers' Project Alabama Archives and History

On September 28, 1922 two thousand people assembled on a bluff by the Tombigbee River at Old St. Stephens to participate in the ceremonies marking the unveiling of the granit boulder on the historic site of Alabama's territorial capital. Mrs. Thomas M. Owen, secretary of the Alabama Centennial Commission, presided and Lieutenant Governor Nathan Miller and Congressman John McDuffie were among the speakers.

The unveiling exercises began shortly after noon with an invocation by Rev. C.E. Avinger of Montgomery: E.M. Slaughter delivered the welcoming address. Mrs. Bibb Graves of Montgomery gave an interesting résumé of the work of the Centennial Commission. Judge Ben D. Turner of Chatom delivered a splendid dedicatory address in which he carried his listeners back to the days when Old St. Stephens was a Spanish fort, then to the early American occupation when this outpost of civilization was surrounded by Indian tribes.

The granite boulder, erected as a monument to the memory of this historic site was unveiled by Misses Margaret Gordy, Minnie Slaughter, Emma Turner and Lena Turner, daughters of Old St. Stephens families. The presentation address was made by J.M. Pelham, whose family owned the memorial site, and the acceptance was by Lieutenant Governor Miller, who gave a most interesting story of Old St. Stephens.

The reading of the poem, "Old St. Stephens," by Miss Veiva Chason, daughter of Dr. John Chason of Chatom was an interesting feature of the event, the poem having been composed by Dr. Chason on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the evacuation of St. Stephens by the Spaniards.

Members of the Alabama Centennial Commission who attended these ceremonies were Mrs. Thomas M. Owens, Mrs. J.B. Crenshaw, Mrs. Bibb Graves of Montgomery and Dr. George Petrie of Auburn, Lieutenant Governor Miller and Peter Brannon of the Department of Archives and History of Montgomery.

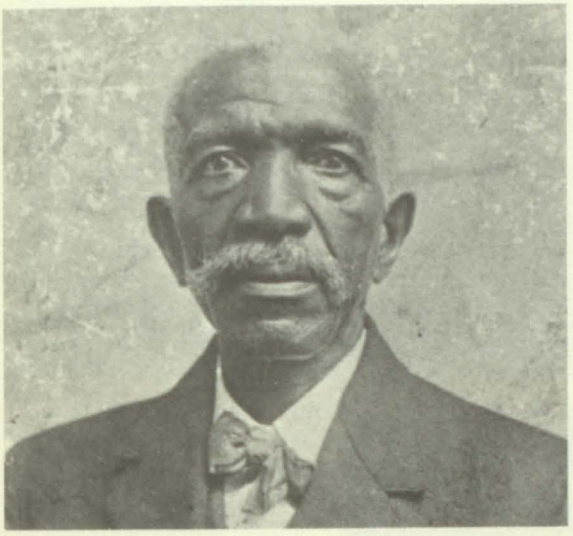
The local committees which arranged for the day were Mrs. E.M. Slaughter, Chairman of the Committee representing the Centennial Commission. Mrs. Carrie Kimbrough, Mrs. Ruth Rawls and Mrs. E.M. Slaughter composed the program committee. Mrs. Henry Wilson was Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. Robert Lee Gordy, J.M. Pelham, Sr., E.M. Slaughter and Dr. W.E. Kimbrough acted as guides and pointed out the interesting features of Old St. Stephens to the visitors.

This boulder authorized by the State Legislature in 1919 to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of Alabama's admission to the Union as a state and mark the historical site of Old St. Stephens bears this inscription:

St. Stephens

Spanish Fort 1789, Evacuated to the United States 1799; designated Alabama Territorial Capital 1817. Here was located U.S. Court and Land Offices and for some years the seat of Justice of Washington County. Erected by the Alabama Centennial Commission and the people of Washington County, September 28, 1922.

James Chapel Baptist Church St. Stephens. The church started in a brush arbor. It was first organized in 1879 by Rev. R.W. Whitley, grandfather of Rev. A.U. Elliott and Rev. Ossie Elliott; the first deacon and later pastor was Rev. Luther Moore. Sam May, Sr., was also one of the first deacons. First mother of church was Rena May. Other early pastors were J.E. Rains and Frank Rains. Early deacons were Sam May II, Edd May, Sheppard May, Albert Thornton, and James "Monkey" Woodyard.
James Chapel was rebuilt in 1888 by Rev. S.A. Johnson with Deacon Jim Adams, and rebuilt again in 1929 by Rev. J.E. Carter with deacons J. Ed. Adson, Edd May, S.M. May, and Johnnie Phillips, secretary. In 1960 it was again rebuilt by Rev. W.M. May. The present pastor is Rev. James Curtis, Jr., and the deacons are Jessie McDay, A.C. Howell, Samson Walker, James Abston, Jr., L.J. Williams, and Berthina Howell, secretary.



Rev. Ross Whitney, 1879 founder of James Chapel Baptist Church, St. Stephens. Courtesy of L.J. Williams.

Rev. and Mrs. James Curtis, Jr. Rev. Curtis is the present pastor of James Chapel Baptist Church in St. Stephens. Courtesy of Rev. James Curtis.

From Slaughter Bend to Gopher Hill

L.J. Williams wrote an interesting narrative for the *Call-News Dispatch*, which is condensed here. L.J. remembers the depression years in Slaughter Bend and Gopher Hill, in all of St. Stephens. The 1930s were rough years for black and white alike, with little work for anyone. The cement plant paid $1 a day, and Faith sawmill paid $1.44 a day; payday was once a month. How well you ate depended on how well you could hunt and fish. In 1935 L.J., his mother, Clara, and his brother, Tee, picked velvet beans for Hugh Leland Slaughter—nearly two thousand pounds for $4.75, plus 25¢ for a Christmas gift. That did not buy much food for their large family. Mr. Jack Turner, who owned one of the three stores in St. Stephens, sent a big sack of groceries to the Williams to see them through.

Good times remembered are: fishing in the Johnnie Howell slough (named for Mr. Howell who cut lime blocks for chimneys); selling crawfish for a penny each; meeting at the old schoolhouse for a "breakdown" and listening to Uncle Pang May play "Candy Man" and "Little Frankie" on his old guitar; boxing at Bowling's store; teachers—Prof. F.D. McFadden, Mrs. Hannah, Mrs. Willie Christmas, Rev. D.W. Tillman, and Therman Pruitt.

Few black students ever went any higher than the sixth grade before 1939–40, when Arthur Armstead, Robert Howell, and H.D. Williams finished the ninth grade. Arthur Armstead went on to Snow Hill Institute in Wilcox County and finished high school. He was drafted into the military. After completing service, he went back to school, finished college, and is now assistant dean at Hampton College in Virginia.

Grandmothers remembered are Charlotte Peck,

Deacon Jesse McDay and his wife, Mrs. Eva McDay. Mr. McDay is the oldest deacon in James Chapel Baptist Church in St. Stephens. Jesse's parents were Cora Robertson McDay and Charles McDay. Cora's mother was Mary, a slave from Nathan Sylvester's place in Barbour County. She had been brought to Eufaula from South Carolina and was sold on the block to Mr. Sylvester. Charles's father was Charles Edward McDay from Russell County, slave of N.W.E. Long, whose wife was named Mrs. Queen Long. Charles's two brothers, Jim and John, fought for the north during the Civil War. When they were freed, they came back south. John drew a Civil War pension because he remembered his rank and serial number. Courtesy of L.J. Williams.

Jesse McDay family, August 1928. Mr. McDay moved to Dayton, Ohio in 1917 and worked for General Motors until 1943, when he moved back to St. Stephens. Back row, left to right: Robert McDay, Jr., Robert McDay, Charles E. James, Jesse McDay, Eva McDay, Henry James, Moses James, Ausy Donaldson, Ernest Donaldson, (Henry Donaldson's son.); front row, seated: Charles Ed McDay, Cora Robertson McDay, (boy) Hosea James, and Annie Bell James. Courtesy of Jesse McDay.

James "Pa Jim" Cleveland, 107 year-old ex-slave from Wilson Plantation. Picture ca. 1931. He was married to Rebecca "Becky" Thrash Cleveland, and Willie Cleveland was their son. Willie Cleveland's children are Willie James, Jr., Jessie, Norman, Rebecca M., and Hattie Lee Cleveland.

Mrs. Dorcas McCreary is one of the oldest citizens in Washington County at 108 years of age. Her mother was Fanny Moore, and her father was Thomas Files. "Aunt Dorcas" was married to Sam Boykin. Her two sons are Amos Boykin and Elijah McCreary.

Rebecca Cleveland, wife of Jim Cleveland, on right in dark hat. Courtesy of Glendine Phillips.

The McCreary house was built from 150 year–old material from the old Monkey Woodyard house. Courtesy of Evelyn Woodyard Phillips.

New Good Hope AME Zion Methodist Church, St. Stephens, 1980. Courtesy of Evelyn Woodyard Phillips.

School House. Old St. Stephens colored school, Junior High, was founded in 1943 by Miss Mary Eva Holcombe, one of the first black women in Washington County to receive a master's degree in education. She was the principal of this Junior High School. This was the first black school to be built in St. Stephens. It was built of materials purchased from the old Jack Turner store. Children previously attended school in the old St. Stephens Lodge building and the old Good Hope Methodist Church. Trustees of the school were Howard Williams, Willie Dunham, Ceasar Howell, and Joe Atchison. Picture taken November, 1979. Courtesy of Evelyn Woodyard Phillips.

Mary Eva Holcombe, founder of St. Stephens Junior High School, St. Stephens.

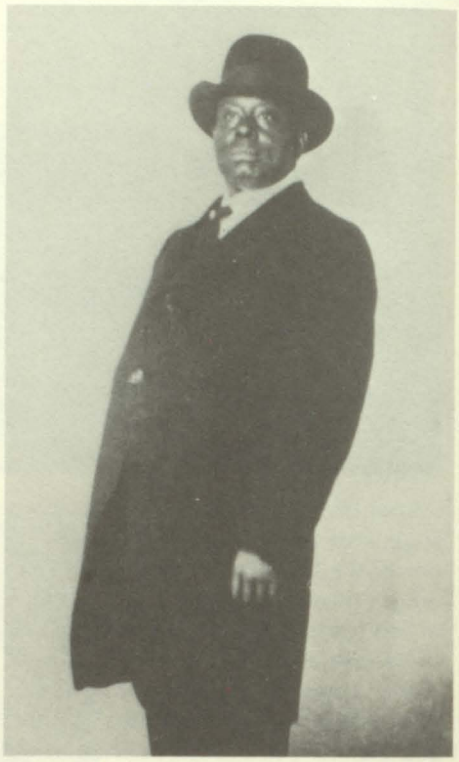
Charlotte Bassett, Becky Cleveland, Lizzie Mays, and Easter Mixon. Many of the older family names have disappeared from the community—Abston, Woodyard, Cleveland, Davis, Tanner, Dunham, Howell, May, Turner, Smith, Raspberry, Williams, Bowling, McNeal, Slaughter, Armstead, and Coleman.

A great tragedy occurred in 1896 when Lock One near St. Stephens and Salitpa was being constructed. At noon one day about twenty men had stopped work to eat dinner at the construction site. They had left their lunches on the Washington County side of the river, but they were working on the Clarke County side. In their haste to get to their lunches, all of them crammed into one little boat. The overloaded boat capsized into the swift current of the river, and seventeen of the men lost their lives. The three who made it safely to shore by holding onto a piece of the boat were swimmers; the others were not. Some of the men who lost their lives on that day were Alex Thomas, Samuel Beckham, Dock Howell, Dave Phelps and Matt Tanner. The three who were saved were Dave Boykin, Lorenza Tanner, and Andrew Howell.

St. Stephens is rich in history, with every race—black, white and red—contributing to its culture.

Matilda Armstead was one of Washington County's most outstanding midwives. Mrs. Armstead, better known as Aunt Tilda, served blacks and whites throughout Washington, Clarke, and Mobile counties. She delivered over 1,500 babies during her career. The baby she is holding is Howard Faith of St. Stephens, born to Mr. and Mrs. L.J. Faith. Matilda, a native of St. Stephens, was married to Arthur Armstead. Lizzie, her grandmother, was part Indian; her children were Marilaus, Dave, George, Lorenaz, Henry, and Tedie Woodyard. Marilaus, Matilda's mother, married Fred Tanner. Their children were Julius, Matilda, Lorenza, and Mathew Tanner. Arthur Armstead's parents were Jack and Nancy Starks Armstead. Their children were Tom, James, Clay, John, Arthur, Violet, Emmely, Charlotte, Julia, Mary, and Flora.

Clara Williams, wife of Howard Williams, mother of L.J. Williams.



Rev. Raleigh Williams, son of Thomas and Alice Williams, was former president of Selma University and great-great-uncle of L.J. Williams. Courtesy of L.J. Williams.

Gustina Armstead Woodyard, mother of Essie B. Williams.

Essie B. Williams, wife of Leroy J. Williams.

Sunflower

Mrs. Neal Stanley and
Mr. and Mrs. Tom W. Turner

How Sunflower got its name is debatable. Some of the older maps of the region show a Sunflower Creek running through the area. One of the very early Spanish grants on the Tombigbee River was made to someone named "San Fleur," and it is possible that this was Anglicized to Sunflower. WPA papers state that the community was founded in 1902, about two miles west of Wakefield, and that the name originated because of the beautiful sunflowers growing there at that time. The first railroad was built through there in 1871 by T.G. Bush of Mobile, the Alabama Grand Trunk which later became part of the Southern Railway Company.

The present community of Sunflower encompasses the site of Old Wakefield, where the first courthouse for Washington County was built in 1804. Earliest settlers of this area are listed in the general history under "Tombigbee Settlers." Many of their descendants still live in the county. In the decades following, many families moved into the area from Georgia and the Carolinas: Harrell, Williams, Darrington, Fields, Woodyard, Jackson, Moore, Jenkins, Hooks, Scott, Parnell, Brown, Hatfield, and James.

George Bush, a black man, purchased eight hundred acres of land in Sunflower Bend and operated a successful cotton plantation for many years. Another black landowner and cotton farmer was Oliver Fair.

The first post office was established on March 11, 1892. The postmasters were: Sallie Williams Ketchum, 1892; Eliza Williams, 1895; Ransom D. Steely, 1902; Thomas D. Williams, 1904; Laura E. McKinney, 1914; Lewis H. Williams, Jr., 1915; Lewis H. Williams, Sr., 1915; Carrie Lee Bowling Williams, 1936; Lewis H. Williams III, 1968; and Juanita Catrett, 1968.

A rural route was established in the early 1930s from the Wagar post office for residents living along Highway 43, but the Sunflower office was retained for the convenience of those who lived east of the Southern Railway. Miss Gladys Harris was the first mail carrier. When she married Mr. Jake Furr and moved away, her successor was Mr. Earl Sellers, who carried the mail until he retired.

Sunflower Methodist Church was built about 1909 by L.H. Williams, Sr., and his wife, Eliza Skinner Williams. Mr. Williams was an Episcopalian, his wife a

Sunflower United Methodist Church. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

L.J. Williams. Family tree of the Williams family: Essie's mothers' family—Charlie Ash of St. Stephens was Essie Ash's father; Essie Ash was Gustina Armstead's mother; Gustina Armstead was Essie Woodyard Williams' mother; Charlie Ash was married to Haggai Mixon; Haggai Mixon's father was Tobe Mixon. Essie's father's family—Peter Woodyard was James "Monkey" Woodyard's father; "Monkey" Woodyard was Alfred Woodyard's father; Alfred Woodyard was James Herbert Woodyard's father; James Herbert Woodyard was Essie B. Woodyard Williams's father. This is the L.J. Williams family tree: 1. Griffin Williams and Martha York (Choctaw Indian) of Coffeeville, great–grandparents; 2. Alfred Williams was Griffin Williams's son and was married to Alice Williams; 3. Howard Williams was Alfred Williams's son and was married to Clara Williams; they were the parents of Leroy J. Williams, J.C., Howard D., Tommie Lee, and Robert L.; mother's side—Clara Williams parents were Eugene and Julia Elviria Woodyard Williams. Julia Eliviria's father was Tom Woodyard; his other children were Henry, Jerry, Larenza, George, David, Amarillos, and Emmaline. The children of Essie and L.J. Williams are: Tommie Carol, Leroy Jr., Elizabeth, Clara, Alfred, Gussie Marie, Clyde, James C., and Michael Williams. All of the Williams children are high school graduates; six are graduates of Alabama A & M, and one of Mississippi Gulf Coast Junior College.

Roman Catholic. The first minister was C.C. Wilkerson. This church, Little Sunflower Baptist, Mt. Shady Methodist, and Mt. Zion Baptist are all active. Cemeteries are located near church sites, and private family cemeteries are near homes.

Two public schools existed by 1920. Early families either had private governesses in the home or sent their children away to boarding school. Some families could do neither. Mrs. Clara Fields, one of the most effective teachers in the black community, first taught classes in a church. Early teachers in the white schools were Miss Jennie Slaughter, Miss Irene Miller, and Miss Ruby Davis. Miss Davis became a missionary for the Methodist Church and spent many years in China. In 1923 the white school was consolidated with the Wagarville school, as was the school for blacks much later.

After the Southern Railway was built, Sunflower became a busy farming community. About 1912 the Laubenthal family came from Ohio and built a large sawmill by the railroad, providing employment for local people and a market for the pine timber. Five stores were built at the station, and one on the old Mobile-St. Stephens Road; they included Laubenthal Lumber Company, Marion T. Marshall, Hiram Woodyard, Ira Catrett, David P. Turner, and Tom Williams. B.M. Pickett operated a cotton gin between 1920 and 1930. After the Laubenthal mill closed, the Fisher family operated it until 1936.

During World War II every family in the community was involved either in military service or defense work. Three young men lost their lives in service: Henry Slade Harrell, Clem Henson, and Robert Wade Parnell. Reggie Tolbert was killed in the Vietnam conflict.

In recent years Sunflower has produced the first black woman to attain the rank of lieutenant colonel in the United States Army—Ruth A. Lucas; the first black woman to be admitted to the Alabama Bar Association—Frankie Fields; and one of the youngest men in Alabama to be elected judge of probate—Tom W. Turner.

If it is true that every village has its favorite character, then Sunflower found such a one in Hubun Sellers, the son of James E. and Emma Hicks Sellers. At an early age this bright energetic boy became intrigued with automobiles. He learned to repair just about anything, if it had a motor, and was willing to help, pay or no pay. He fixed so many flat tires that his friends called him "Tire Tool."

New Wakefield

Mrs. C.E. Harrell, Jr.

After old Wakefield declined, a settlement sprang up along the east side of the old St. Stephens-Mobile road (the old Federal Road), about one-half mile north of Lewis Creek, across from the Nicholas Harris home. This settlement, called New Wakefield, was a stage coach stop. A post office was established here on February 8, 1834; Arnett W. Harrell was postmaster. He was succeeded by Moses Wickwire on October

The Williams-Turner home on U.S. 43 at Sunflower has been named to the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage. The home is owned by Mrs. Neal Stanley, a sister to former Judge Tom W. Turner. Built in 1871 as the family home of Dr. Washington A. Williams, the Greek Revival Cottage is said to be one of the oldest surviving residences in Washington County. The one-story home was built by a carpenter known only as Kelly, who was employed by Dr. Williams. All bricks were handmade from clay found on the land. Timber was cut, floated down the Tombigbee River to Mobile to be sawed and planed. The finished lumber was returned by steamboat. Limstone rocks from Old St. Stephens were used for two of the chimneys. The woodframe clapboard cottage has been occupied by only two families—Williams and Turner. The Williams family cemetery and clinic building are still on the property. Picture courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch.*

11, 1841. James B. Slade, the last postmaster, was appointed on March 23, 1842. In 1866 the office was discontinued.

There is no record of families who lived in New Wakefield. The Hooks, Harris, Slade, and Harrell families lived somewhere in the area because this site is near the Hooks-Harris Cemetery.

Sunflower School

For many years there was no school in Sunflower for colored people. A black woman named Ella Patton tried to get a Rosenwald School, but her efforts failed. "Miss Ella" started teaching children in the Little Sunflower Baptist Church, located across the creek. Alex Fields and Rev. Henry Fields, trustees for the school, decided that a school was needed in a place where the children would not have to cross water. The trustees, along with other men of the community, constructed a building that served a two-fold purpose: the two-story building had a classroom downstairs and a Masonic Lodge hall upstairs. Among the teachers who taught in this one-teacher school were Mrs. Lou Nelson, Mrs. Clara B. Fields, Mrs. Mary Jane Nobles. In 1935 Miss Paralee Adams was appointed to teach in Sunflower School. At that time the teacher taught from the first through the fifth grade. Miss Adams added the sixth, and later, the seventh grades. When enrollment became too large for one teacher, a second was appointed—Mrs. Thelma Fields. Mr. Walter Mounger, Hiram Woodyard, and Eugene Smith were school trustees. Enrollment continued to grow. Through the efforts of the school trustees—John Hilton Woodyard, Eugene Garner, Edward T. Steeley, Eugene Smith, and Melvin Davidson—the old building was torn down, and a three-room building was built. Sunflower School was then changed to a junior high school. The new building was used as classrooms and a lunchroom. A cafeteria was built later by the P.T.A. with the help of the County Board of Education.

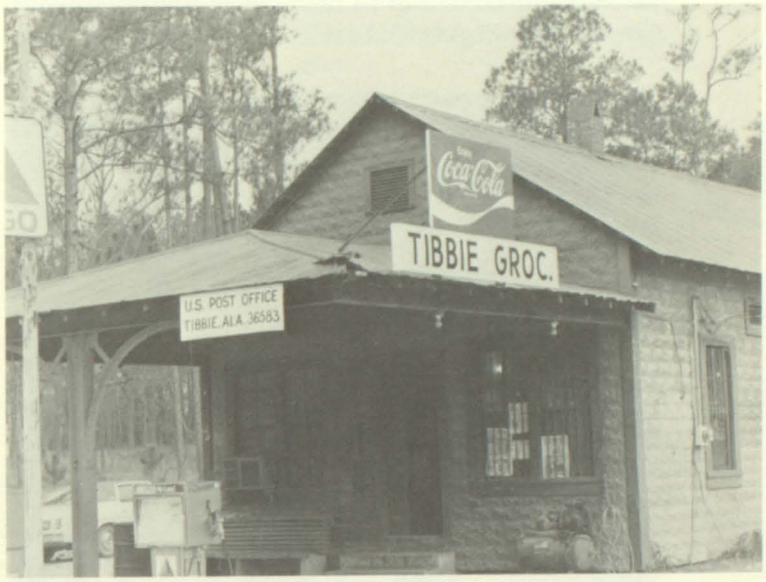
Sunflower Junior High School was very outstanding in softball, basketball, and track. Mrs. Paralee Adams Woodyard was coach. Through the efforts and sacrifices of Mrs. Woodyard, many black children have climbed the ladder of success. Mrs. Woodyard also taught adult education classes at night for several years. Many adults learned to read and write, while others improved themselves in many ways. The school where Mrs. Woodyard taught is now being used as a school for exceptional children.

Tibbie

Mrs. Mary James

Tibbie is a small town located in the southwest part of the county, seven miles south of Chatom, on Highway 17. The town got its name from a man who operated one of the community's first sawmills.

Timber was the area's chief industry. Two of the first sawmills were operated by Mr. Howerton and W.S. Taylor and his partner, William Wilks. In 1941 Jack Lynn opened one of the largest mills and operated it until it burned in 1961.



Mr. W.W. Kirkland built this combination mercantile store and post office in Tibbie in 1919. Its most outstanding architectural feature is the tin siding crumbled to resemble rusticated stone with mortar ridges. It is the only building in the county which retains this early 1900s mercantile exterior covering. Mrs. Irma Patrick is the current postmaster and store operator. Courtesy of Alabama Historical Commission.

There also were turpentine stills and naval stores located in the area. In 1916 W.W. Kirkland moved from Hawthorn and bought an existing mercantile business from Richard Howard. He and L. Kirkland began a naval stores operation. The turpentine distilleries later were closed, but the mercantile business was run by the Kirkland family until 1966. At that time it was purchased by Mrs. Irma Patrick, who still operates the store and is the present postmaster.

The town has two churches. The Methodist church was established in 1894 under the name of Seaboard Chapel; the first pastor was Rev. J.A. Seale. In 1925

this church was moved from its first location and named Tibbie Methodist Church. The pastor was Rev. B.F. Brown. In 1961 the church was relocated near Seaboard and named Chalker Memorial. Rev. A.B. Tanton became pastor.

In the late 1800s a Baptist church was established on Bilbo Creek, near the present location of Lockwood. King Moss was the first pastor. The church burned, and a new one was built west of Tibbie. Later this church was moved to its present location, just off Highway 17. Although two acres of land were deeded to the state for a school by A.J. James and his wife, Lena W. James, this land later was bought by the Baptist Church. In 1911, with Rev. Aaron as pastor, the church became a member of the Washington County Baptist Association.

FIVE GENERATIONS: Members of five generations of the Baxter family are pictured at a recent home coming of the Tibbie Baptist Church. They are, starting with the eldest; Mrs. Racheal Baxter, Mrs. Maurice Marriott, Malcolm and Mike Thornton and babies - Mathew Thomas and Micheal Jay Thornton, 1981. Courtesy of *Call-News Dispatch*.

The early schools followed the area's shifting population. One was located west of Tibbie but was moved to the Baptist church, where Florence Stover was the teacher; it was next located at the present site of the Tibbie Baptist Church. Another early school was south of Tibbie. The first teacher was Mrs. Fannie Taylor, who married Clarence Wadsworth. The two schools were consolidated and later moved to Seaboard. This school was consolidated with Chatom in the early 1940s.

The postmasters at Tibbie were: John S. Sullivan, 1910; Robert L. Aaron, 1912; Robert L. Kirkland, 1920; Mrs. Kate B. Hyatt Brown Turner, 1927; A.G. Taylor; Mrs. Blanche Long; Mrs. Dorothy Taylor Williams; Mrs. Irma Patrick; and Mrs. Maude Taylor.

Many of the early settlers homesteaded their land: Jim Howard, Will Kale, Jim and Jessie Williams, and A.J. James. Other families who helped make up the community were the W.S. Taylors, the Willis Wilks, the Ed James, the Tom David Williams, and the Gary Patricks.

Tibbie today has only one store and the post office. There are many new homes, however, because the younger generations have remained in the area to work in the county's chemical plants.

Toinette

Mrs. C.E. Harwell, Jr.

Toinette, a thriving mill town in the early 1900s, was located on the Southern Railway near Lewis Creek. The town grew up around the large sawmill. It had a hotel that accommodated thirty-five people; a non-denominational church, which also served as the schoolhouse; several nice homes; and a recreational clubhouse with a pool table.

The first mill was owned and operated by Washington Lumber Company. Officers were: W.P. Lewis, president; Mrs. A.I. Livingston, vice-president; and Miss A.A. Livingston, secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Livingston, who came from Canada with her daughter, was general manager of the mill. The mill employed about fifty workers and produced forty thousand feet of lumber a day.

At that time the town was known as Nona and was a new station on the Southern Railway. In 1904 a post office was established, and the name was changed to Toinette, after Antoinette Livingston. Miss Annie A. Livingston was the first postmaster; she served for two years. Miss Mary A. Perris was appointed in 1906 and served until 1923, when the office was closed and the mail sent to Hawthorn.

At about this time Washington Lumber Company was sold to the Cochrans; they operated it for fifteen years. S.R. Cochran was postmaster for several years. The post office was then located in the community's large commissary. Mr. Cochran was from Greenville, PA. His wife and three children remained there.

When the mill closed, the land and houses were

sold to individuals who farmed the area. The Bob Hooks family moved to Toinette when their house at Slades Station burned. Willis Andrews also lived at Toinette.

No one now lives on the site where the town once stood.

Slades Station

Mrs. C.E. Harrell, Jr.

Slades Station was a flag stop on the Southern Railway, about a mile and a half south of Toinette. The trains loaded turpentine and lumber here and also picked up additional cars. The railroad served the Cochran sawmill and Toinette. A post office was established on July 16, 1903, but was discontinued on October 29, 1907. The only postmaster was Samuel Cochran. For many years this station was a flag stop for the Slade family and others in the surrounding area.

Harris (or Hooks) Cemetery

Miss Alice Henson

This cemetery is located about three miles south of Sunflower, on Highway 43. It is on property owned by the Bob Hooks family and is in the area once known as New Wakefield, a stagecoach stop and post office in the early 1800s. Because the cemetery is directly across the road from the Harris family home, it is better known as the Harris Cemetery.

Some of the first people buried in this cemetery were: James B. Slade, 1804–1878, and Sara Ware Harris, 1803–1884. Other markers bear the names of Blunt, Hooks, Williams, Marshall, Harrell, Tamsett, Andrews, Martin, Bosworth, Lindsey, and Van Hoose.

Topton

By Miss Alice Henson, with the assistance of Mrs. Eula Sullivan, Mrs. Lula Arnold Daugherty, and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wheat.

Topton is located in south Washington County between Seaboard and Sims' Chapel, on the Abb Road. The community was probably established before 1850 because the Arnold and Nelson families were already living there by that time.

A sawmill, known as Mill F., was established in 1895 by Seaboard Manufacturing Company. A private school was opened in 1896 on the Eli Davis homestead. In 1900 Wash Sullivan and Abe Taylor, both of Seaboard, built the Sullivan School.

Topton post office was established about 1915. W.A. Arnold, the first postmaster, also had a sawmill and a grocery store. Later postmasters were Ella Prine and Katie Belle Arnold Kinsey.

Bethel Methodist Church was the nearest place of worship. It is still active and has a well-kept cemetery.

Families who have lived in or near Topton are Arnold, Nelson, Prine, Sullivan, Walley, Sellers, Lundy, Lutz, and Reed.

Uniform

George Clifford Day

In 1890 Fairford Lumber Company established a lumber mill at Fairford, near the Mobile-Washington County line. In order to transport the timber, a log train road was built as far north as Uniform, which at that time was called Tiger. (Folklore has it that a tiger was seen in the area.) Tiger was the end of the line for the Fairford Lumber Company railroad, so they built a large turnaround for the train. In 1906 a tornado destroyed some of the tracks and all the equipment, and since nearly all the timber had been cut, the turnaround was never rebuilt.

About 1918 George W. Headley, P.M. Iker, and W.H. Illsworth formed Headley Pine Company on the site of the old Fairford Lumber Company. The Headley Company bought 160 acres from Fairford Lumber Company and about 24 acres from Mr. and Mrs. James C. Gordy. Part of this property ran through the middle of the old townsite. The present town is located two miles southeast of Tibbie on County Road No. 20.

Mr. Headley had the mill and part of the building materials shipped by train from Poplarville, MS. He also brought a crew of men to build the railroad and the mill pond. The first local men to be hired were Mr. Amon Howard and Mr. Boyd Howard. They helped build temporary quarters for the men building the mill. When that job was finished, they worked for a man named Cotton Jim, the civil engineer for

Headley Pine Company. They surveyed and staked out the mill, streets, mill pond, railroads, and houses. The main log train road went from Uniform to Wagar and was connected to the Southern Railway. There were spur tracks from the main tracks in order to log all the land owned by the company—27,000 acres of virgin timber.

According to Mr. Doyle Howard, the company paid five cents extra per tree for cutting it down to the ground. This was done so that ox wagons could pass over the stumps. Mr. Headley hired a man from Hercules Powder Company to train a crew of men to blow the stumps out with dynamite. Mr. Wash Gardner was the leader of this crew. These enterprises—the mill, log camps, and log trains—employed about six hundred men. The wages were twenty to twenty-five cents per hour for common labor and thirty to fifty cents per hour for skilled labor. These workers lived in company houses built by Mr. Jackson and Irby L. Day.

Headley Pine Company had three train engines to pull the log trains. The sawmill, run entirely by steam, used five boilers. The mill ran night and day. There were lights on the mill and pond so the men could see to operate at night. The night shift could run 85,000 feet of lumber per night; the day shift ran 100,000 feet per day. The mill had a shotgun type feed to square the logs before they went to the gang saws to be cut up into lumber. Mr. Sam Eaton was the supervisor for Headley Pine Company. Mr. Headley later sold out to Turner Pine Company. Turner Pine Company's foreman was Mr. Clarence L. Willys. Mr. John Richardson was the carpenter foreman over the mill for both companies. Mr. Len Daugherty was a sawyer for both companies.

The town consisted of about fifty houses, two schools, two hotels, a company store, a privately owned store run by Mr. James E. Gordy, a doctor's office, a dentist's office, a post office, and a community house. The schools were also used as churches. The schools, churches, and hotels were divided between whites and blacks, one for each. Both schools offered classes through the eighth grade. The first teacher for the white school was Mrs. Norma Durnam from Poplarville, MS. She was brought to the town by Mr. Headley. The black schoolteacher's name was unavailable. Both churches were Baptist. The white church's preacher was Mr. Emmett Knapp from Fairford, AL. The white hotel was managed first by a Mrs. Spears, then by Mrs. Ira Whatley; the last manager was Mrs. Agnes Smith. The black hotel was managed by two sisters, Little Bit and Annie; their last names were unavailable. The company store was run by Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Una Daugherty.

The community had two physicians—Dr. Clarke and Dr. Hurd. Dr. M.L. Smith was the dentist. There was also a barber shop run by Mr. Matt Jordan. The first postmaster was George W. Headley, Jr. who was appointed on February 19, 1921. Mr. Noel Turner took over on October 28, 1925, and served until October 18, 1927. Mr. Clarence L. Willys was postmaster until the post office was moved to Tibbie on October 30, 1930.

Management personnel for Headley Pine Company were Mr. Ellsworth, the office manager and bookkeeper; and Mr. S.L. Ellis, Homer Headley, and George N. Headley. Other names were unavailable.

George W. Headley named the town Ellsworth, after his bookkeeper, but discovered that another town already had that name. One of the ladies who worked for Mr. Headley suggested the name Uniform in honor of all the soldiers returning from World War I.

On October 28, 1925, Headley Pine Company sold out to Turner Pine Company, which was owned and managed by Mr. Noel Turner, Mr. Tyler Turner, and Mr. Horace Turner, Jr. The company store was managed by Mr. George W. Allday, who became sheriff of Washington County in 1934. His assistants were Mrs. Una Daugherty, George Turner, and a black man whose name was unavailable. The main office of Turner Pine was also used for the post office.

The community enjoyed a number of social activities. Every year or two an evangelist with a very large tent held a tent meeting. The preacher's name was Luther Horne. Meetings and Saturday night dances were held at the Community House. A local string band from Seaboard and, occasionally, a brass band from Mobile provided music. The local band consisted of Mr. Henry Taylor and his two sons, Thomas H. and A.G. Baseball was the favorite sport. Nearly every community had its own team. The Uniform team members and their positions were: Noel Turner, first base; Andrew Taylor, second base and pitcher; Homer Eaton, catcher; Dummy Cranford, pitcher; Henry Richardson, centerfield; Bernie W. Day, third base; Harold Bush, leftfield; Stacey Spears, rightfield and pitcher; and Clyde Lott, shortstop. This was the baseball team around 1927.

The following is a partial list of the people who made up the town of Uniform: railroad engineers—Bill Towers, Boss Seales, Dod Cooper, Quitman Cooper, and Quitman Cooper, Jr.; millworkers—Mr. Todd, Harold Bennett, Doss Bush, David Walsgamott, Milton M. McIlwain, Mr. Harrisons, Will, Tom, and Harwell Duffy, Mr. Johnson, Lionel Dickinson, Sim Morris, Slay Carter, Ernest Goodman, Red Odom, Josh, Emmett, Herman, and Barney Mc-

Gahagin, Bryant Downey, James Ross, Roy Patrick, Mr. Harbin, Henry Richardson, Clyde Lott, Stacy Spears, Dummy Cranford, Andrew Taylor; millwrights—Buck Bush, Oscar Gordy, and Horace Richardson; planer mill workers—Arnold, Henry, and Willie Williams, Thomas Williams, Marcellus Odom, W.T. Grant, foreman, and Harvey Gray, machinist.

Kirby Smith kept the railroad cars repaired. Jack T. Bush and Mr. Woodard were log camp foremen. Mr. Akine was a saw-filer. Oscar Daugherty, Lem Carlton, and Jesse Evans were sawyers. Douglas "Fatty" Helton was trash-hauler. Kelly Taylor was blocksetter. Emory Martin operated the dry kiln. Bill Purvance was an office worker. Jerry Taylor helped build the mill pond. Silas Everett was foreman of the mill pond crew. Earl Leonard Howard drove the ox wagon. Bernie W. Day was log-scaler. Charlie O. Walker graded the lumber. Percy Wheeler was the night watchman. Wash Gardner was the dynamite man in charge of blowing stumps.

George W. Day, grandfather of George Clifford Day, ran the water pumps for the AT&T Railroad. He also had a meat market and delivered fresh vegetables to the families in town. Harry Taylor delivered ice cream from Citronelle. Johnny Richardson worked for his father, John Richardson.

The land was cut out by 1930, but Turner Pine Company still ran the planer mill as they received order for lumber. The lumber yard was full of rough lumber. In 1933 a hot box and the belt running the planer ignited, and the fire destroyed the mills.

Today there are twenty families living on the old townsite. Some of the foundations can still be seen at the old mill. The oldest house still standing belonged to the late Mr. and Mrs. James E. Gordy.

Sources: Mrs. Amon Howard, Mr. Doyle Howard, Mr. Johnny Richardson, Mrs. Maude Gordy Williams, Mrs. Una Daugherty, and Mr. Bernie W. Day.

Vinegar Bend

Mrs. Margaret Rockwell

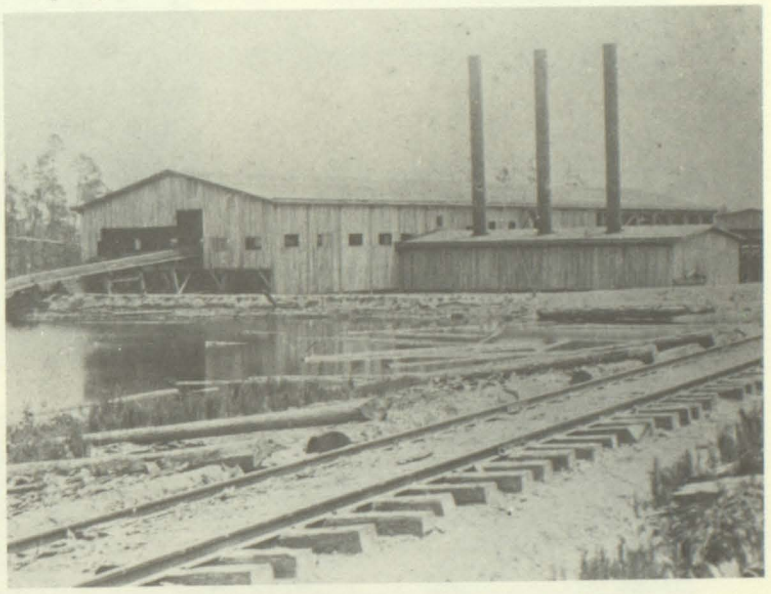
In 1848 the M&O Railroad, planning to connect Mobile with the Ohio River traffic, built a construction camp in the bend of the Escatawpa (Dog) River. This area, known then as the Bend, became known as Vinegar Bend.

There are several stories about the origin of the name of Vinegar Bend. One has it that a barrel of vinegar rolled off a flat car and burst open. A brakeman, seeing that the accident occurred where the river ran under the railroad, exclaimed, "Vinegar Bend." Another story holds that the watered down molasses fed to the railroad workmen had turned to vinegar and was dumped into the river. There are other deviations of the story, but most people agree that the first is the most probable.

The first settlers in the area were Jack Dorman and his family. He was followed by James Monroe Baxter in 1884. The Baxter families had been in the surrounding area for generations. Other names familiar to the region were: O'Donald, Orso, Platt, Tedder, Grimes, Collins, Wainwright, Waldrop, Garretson, and Mizell.

Mr. Baxter built the sawmill in Vinegar Bend in 1884. He sold it in 1887 to Mr. Ebeneezer Turner, who in 1900 formed the Vinegar Bend Lumber Company. It was the largest sawmill in the South for many years.

Before coming to Vinegar Bend, Mr. Turner worked for the Turner and Oates Lumber Company in Lumberton. The company was owned by his uncle, William Turner, and his fiance's uncle, William Oates. While in Lumberton (now called Fruitdale) Mr. Turner married his fiance, Miss Verda Southall. Together they raised enough money to buy Mr. Baxter's lumber company.



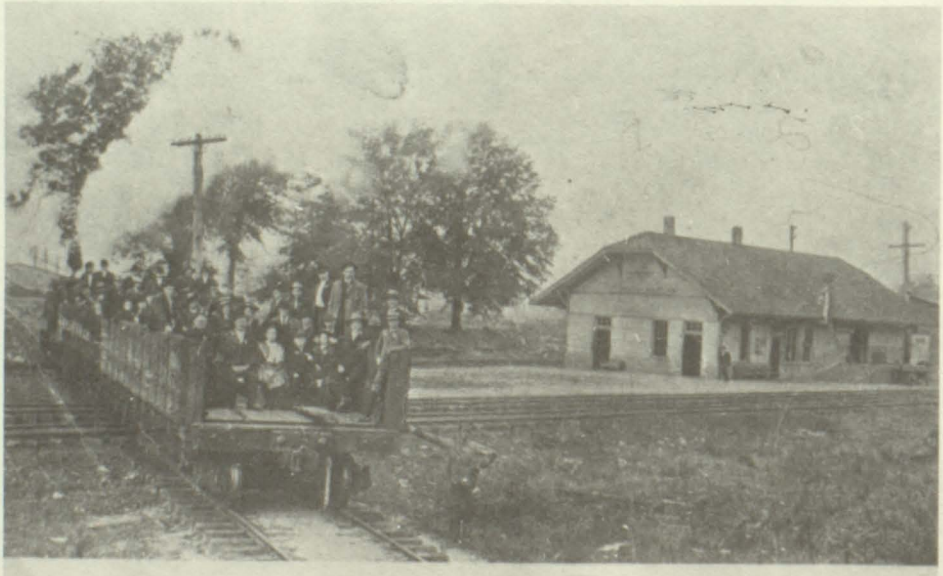
Sawmill at Vinegar Bend before expansion in 1907. Courtesy of Mrs. Margaret Rockwell.

Shortly after buying the company, Mr. Turner built a new sawmill at another location. (He and his brothers also operated mills in Gulf Crest, Beaver Meadow, and Dwight.) Mr. Nathan Rockwell, Jr., formerly of State Line, MS and at the time a resident of Dwight, was millwright for the construction of the mill. Mr. Rockwell moved his family to Vinegar Bend in 1907.

Postcards promoting Vinegar Bend. Courtesy of Mrs. Margaret Rockwell.

View Showing General Offices of the A. & M. R. R. Co., the Vinegar Bend Lumber Co., Bank, Church, Stores and the Main Road Looking Toward Burbank, Ala., on the A. & M. Note how Beautifully the Land Lies—Gradual Rise and Fall.

Post Office, Vinegar Bend, Alabama



President Turner of the A. & M. taking a party of friends for a ride over the A. & M.

President Turner and party of friends on Company's Lands, near Vinegar Bend, Ala.

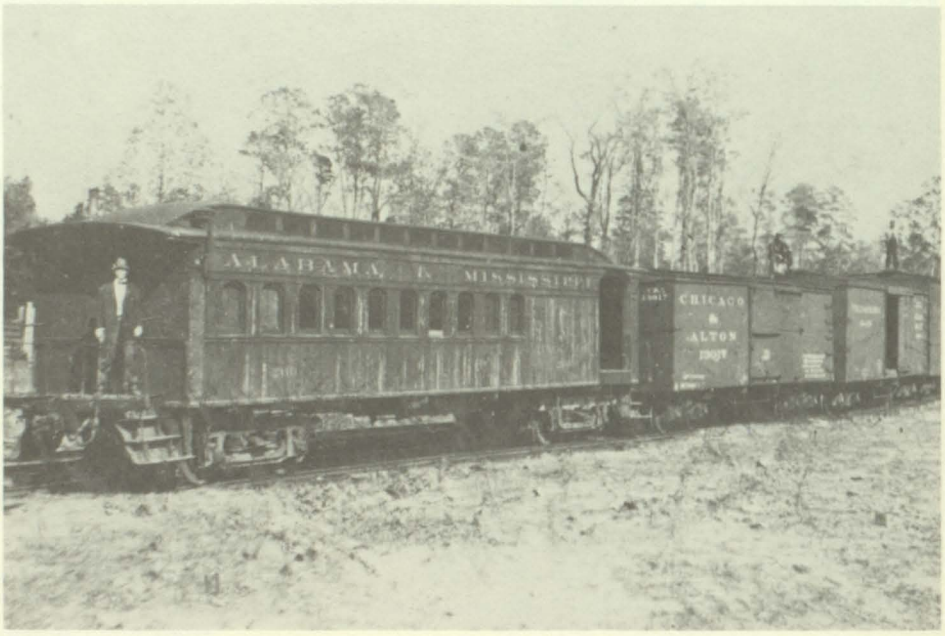
The Rockwell home, the Mart Lankford home, and portions of the Turner home are all that remain of the original dwellings.

In 1903 a log road known as the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad was completed from Vinegar Bend to Leakesville, MS. The Turners later bought the Denny Road from Moss Point, MS to Evanston, MS and connected it to the Vinegar Bend-Leakesville railroad at Leakesville. This gave the company twenty-six miles of rails. The officers of the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad were: Noel Ebeneezer Turner, president; Alfred Rhett Turner (N.E. Turner's son), auditor and vice-president. Horace Sanford Turner was general manager of the lumber company, and Mart Lankford was general manager and one of the largest stockholders. Mr. Turner's brothers, J. Tyler Turner and Herbert C. Turner, were also associated with the company.

N.F. Rockwell Home is one of the three original homes still remaining in Vinegar Bend. Courtesy of Mrs. Margaret Rockwell.

The name Alabama and Mississippi Railroad was later changed to Mississippi and Alabama Railroad and was known thereafter as the M & A. The railroad was sold to a corporation in Leakesville in 1920. Mr. Backstrom, a prominent lawyer in that town, was appointed president. On December 12, 1949, the train

Home of Noel Ebenezer Turner, president of Vinegar Bend Lumber Company, Courtesy of Mrs. Margaret Rockwell.



A & M Railroad began as a log road and was completed to Leakesville, MS in 1903. Courtesy of Mrs. Margaret Rockwell.

made its last run. It was the last woodburner in the United States. The passenger and mail service was continued by a track mail bus that ran between Vinegar Bend and Leakesville until March 31, 1950. In that year the locomotive was sold to a Chicago junk concern and dismantled. The following article in the February 8, 1972, issue of *The Birmingham News* bid farewell to the old M & A:

Old soldiers never die; they just fade away, might also apply to old railroads.

Some old railroads at least, and the Mississippi and Alabama in particular.

The M&A creaked to a final halt over a quarter of a century ago, but rail fans throughout the nation and even parts of Canada still have a fond recollection of it.

The M&A meandered for ten or so aimless miles from Leakesville, Miss., to Vinegar Bend where it gave its meager traffic to the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The tiny railroad owed its fame chiefly to a pair of diverse things: a locomotive and a man. The man was the late Lucius Beebe, fan deluxe, author, traveler and gourmet. Beebe chronicled the Miss. and Ala., in his widely read book, *Mixed Train Daily*, and accorded lavish exposure from the camera of his cohort, Charles Clegg.

The locomotive was a creaking, leaky, ungainly 4–4–0 steam locomotive that gave all the appearance of threatening to collapse beside the tiny frame depot in Vinegar Bend.

Beebe claimed in his book the awkward hunk of metal was one of the oldest steam locomotives in operation in the United States. Certainly the lanky locomotive looked the part.

A tall stack towered over a huge bell, which in turn was overwhelmed by monstrous steam and sand domes. Her tender was tiny and flimsy, and torrents of pungent black smoke (liberally sprinkled with cinders and sooty water) poured from the stack.

Beebe went into ecstasies over the ancient engine, which reputedly was built during the 1870s. (Some rail fans put her birth about 1880.) Anyway, after Beebe's book appeared, the rail fans thronged to Vinegar Bend (which is northwest of Citronelle, in northwest Washington County) and hoped the ancient machine wouldn't break down before they reached town. Most of the time she eventually made it.

As one fan put it, "She looked at a distance like a mobile forest fire."

The home of President Turner's mother, Mrs. Noel Turner, was destroyed by fire in 1916. Courtesy of Mrs. Margaret Rockwell.

The M&A's principal business was handling carloads of lumber from a sawmill at Leakesville, Miss., but repairs to the 4–4–0 became costlier and more complicated, and once she was out of service for well over a month.

Eventually the line beset by declining business, bad track and soaring repair was forced to call it quits.

But like we say, the gallant little M & A didn't die. She just faded away.

At its peak of operation, around the turn of the century, Vinegar Bend had a population of two thousand. Mr. Turner built a "main street" through the town. It was lined by a bank, a two-story office building, a two-story commissary, dwellings, the First Baptist Church, a hotel, a drugstore, and other buildings. Mr. Turner's company office was in a building across from where the old M&O station now stands. Today the International Paper Company of Mobile owns the depot.

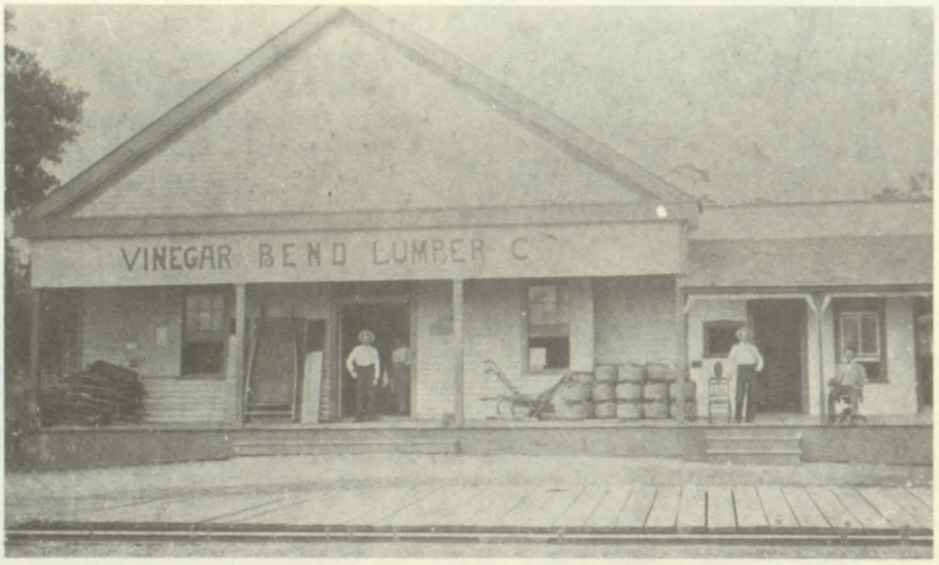
In 1906 Charles P. Taft, brother of President Taft, built a retort plant in the area. The plant was to extract turpentine from pine stumps, but Mr. Taft's lack of experience with this kind of operation caused the venture to fail.

A Methodist church was built in 1907 under the direction of Mr. Nathan Rockwell and Rev. I.W. Chalker. Rev. Chalker, a beloved minister who spent his last days in Citronelle, was a visiting evangelist when the church was organized. While in Vinegar Bend he was a guest in the Rockwell home. The church burned in 1920.

The town's office building housed the Masonic Lodge, which was chartered on December 4, 1912. N.F. Rockwell, Jr., was instrumental in organizing the order and getting the charter. He served the Lodge in various offices, including worshipful master. The

Vinegar Bend Hotel, three stories tall, burned in 1911. Courtesy of Mrs. Margaret Rockwell.

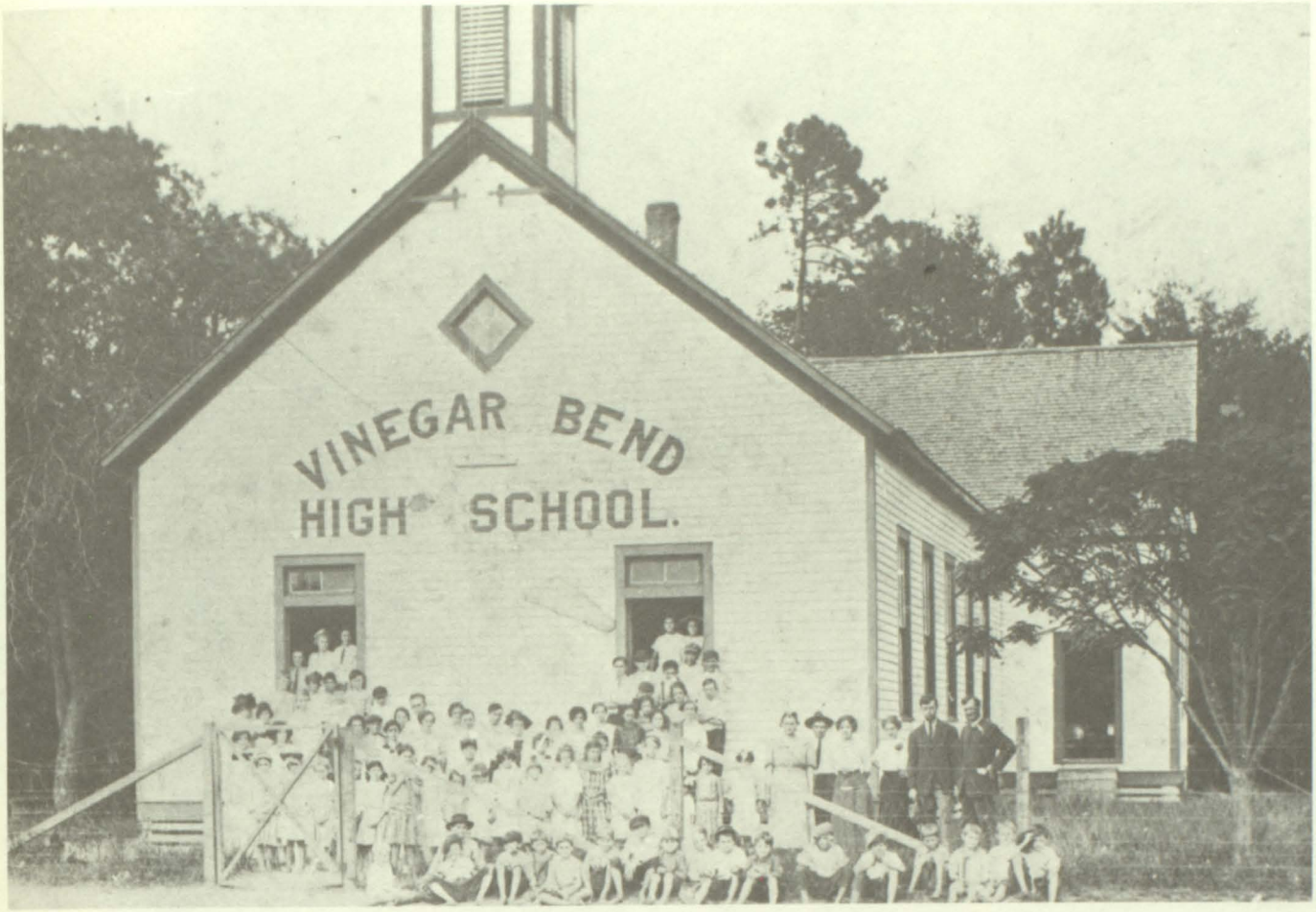
Dr. James B. Snively, left, in drugstore in Vinegar Bend. Courtesy of Mrs. Margaret Rockwell.



Vinegar Bend Commissary was conveniently located near the railroad for loading and unloading. Courtesy of Mrs. Margaret Rockwell.

town's high school, Vinegar Bend High School, was at one time the only accredited high school in the county.

J.B. Conerly, father of Mrs. L.E. Rockwell, moved to the community with his wife and daughter in July, 1911. He was the M&O Railroad agent and telegraph operator. Mr. Conerly later was employed by the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad and the M&A Railroad. He then returned to the M&O and served as agent at Vinegar Bend until his retirement. His



Vinegar Bend High School was at one time the only accredited high school in the county. Courtesy of Mrs. Margaret Rockwell.

daughter, Margaret Conerly, married L.E. Rockwell, one of the last employees of the Vinegar Bend Lumber Company. L.E. Rockwell lived in the area until his death on December 11, 1972.

Mr. A.R. Turner, the postmaster for twenty-one years, was instrumental in getting the mail route in 1907. The first mail carrier was Jim Duvault. He was followed by Jessie Lewis, Henry Grimes, and a substitute, Robert F. Moodie. After Mr. Lewis resigned, Mr. Moodie was appointed the regular carrier and held that job until his death on February 27, 1947. His son, Robert Lee Moodie, took over at that time and is the current carrier. He and his wife, the former Clyma Glyn Coaker, reside on Highway 45 near Vinegar Bend.

Other residents of the town during this period included Mart Lankford, George Aldays, Frank Harris, S.B. Jones, Henry and Ed Simmons, Harry Waldrops, Jack Bush, Charles Smallwood, Kirby Smith, and Tom Monk. Dr. William Thompson, the company doctor, came with his family to Vinegar Bend in 1908. In the 1920s the family moved to Citronelle, where Dr. Thompson practiced medicine until his death.

Also during this time the town's black population built Little Bethel Baptist church; the church is still functioning. The black community also has an active Masonic Lodge. The only citizen left from this community is John Gibbs, who as a young man worked for the lumber company. Other names from the early days were Mickles, Moody, McLemore, and Holloway.

Vinegar Bend has been the scene of several large fires. The first big mill burned in 1910, as did the three-story hotel in 1911. The home of Mrs. Noel Turner, mother of Ebenezer Turner, burned in 1916. On September 20, 1920, cinders from a train sparked a fire that almost destroyed the entire town. The mill subsequently went bankrupt, and the parts of town that were destroyed were never rebuilt.

In 1923 Mr. Turner sold his lumber company and turned to the export business. He ran five ships between Mobile, Cuba, and South America. Mr. Turner,

Vinegar Bend Baseball team, 1910. Top row, left to right: Arthur Brown, SS, Doek Mason, 1 B, John Varick, C, Bill Davis, CF, Guy Turner, LF, Earl Baxter, RF; bottom row: Van Martin, Mgr., Grover Dees, 3 B, Will Palmer, P, Jack Rockwell, 2 B. Courtesy of Mrs. Margaret Rockwell.

First Baptist Church of Vinegar Bend. Courtesy of Mrs. Margaret Rockwell.

who had pioneered shorter working hours for his employees, died on February 6, 1930. His wife and children are also dead. His children were Alfred Rhett Turner, Ebenezer Horton Turner, William Oates Turner, Guy Mastin Turner, Sarah Turner Barnes, Alla Turner Berkley. The Baxter family is also gone: John E. Baxter, Shepard L. Baxter, Robert Baxter, Frank Baxter, Wiley Baxter, and Racelia Baxter Turner.

The Vinegar Bend holdings changed hands in the late 1920s. The Avent brothers, Cottrell and Oren, bargained for the land, but Mr. M.C. Stallworth, Sr., finally bought it in 1932. Mr. M.C. Stallworth, Jr., came to Vinegar Bend in the same year. The Stallworths operated a naval stores business and a sawmill, raised cattle, and farmed. They also owned a game preserve. Both father and son are dead, but their families continue the timber operations. M.C. Stallworth, Jr., died in 1973. He was closely associated with the construction of the Washington County Hospital and the Washington County Nursing Home. He also was a member of the planning board for the construction of the Citronelle United Methodist Church.

Mrs. M.C. Stallworth, Jr., still resides at the family home on Highway 45. Her children, D.R. Stallworth and Mrs. Alfred W. Givens, and their families, also

Vinegar Bend Depot, 1980. It was purchased by the International Paper Company in 1955 and now serves as offices and a shipping point for the local woodyard. Compare it with the postcard picture. Courtesy of Mrs. Margaret Rockwell.

live in the old home. The Stallworth Land Company office is located on Highway 45, east of the river.

At present Vinegar Bend is a post office; the mail still goes out from the old railroad station. Four families live in the town proper, and several families reside in the black community. The black community has an active church, Little Bethel Baptist. A new church building was recently completed and is one of the focal points of the community.

A grandson of Mr. Turner, Hubert W. Turner, lives with his family in Citronelle. He is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Guy Mastin Turner.

Two of Vinegar Bend's residents achieved national recognition as baseball players—Joe Gene Fuller and Wilmer "Vinegar Bend" Mizell. Mr. Fuller, who played for the Cleveland Indians, now lives in Bay Minette. He is in the real estate and insurance business. Mr. Mizell played for the St. Louis Cardinals and is now living in North Carolina. He was once a congressman from that state and is now in business there.

Wagar

Mrs. Lillie S. Smith

Wagar was founded in 1870 by Mr. W.H. Keith, who came from Florida in search of a place to homestead. Mr. J.A. Richardson moved into the community in 1876 and named it ShuFly. The community began to grow rapidly and was purchased in 1881 by Grisham and Gordy, who established a large sawmill there. Mr. Bush and Mr. Knight also claimed an interest in the company and operated three turpentine stills. Washington Mills became the community's second name. Then, in 1888, Mr. H.R. Wagar of Michigan purchased the mill site and named it Wagar.

Wagar's growth in the early years was due to its timber and its location; its proximity to the railroad and the river was valuable for shipping. The railroad had been completed in 1870 after many financial setbacks and many owners. The first railroad, the Grand Trunk Western Railway, was sold to Mobile and Birmingham Railway Company. It was not until March 1, 1899, that the Southern Railway (which operates the line today) acquired ownership of the property through purchase of its capital stock.

Mr. Wagar continued to operate the mill at Wagar until 1902, when it was purchased by Mr. N.D. McClure of Pennsylvania. The sawmill business grew

Wagar Home used as hunting clubhouse. Courtesy of Mrs. Nannette R. Bumpers.

for many years. The McClures also had a railroad that ran from Wagar to near Chatom. Logs were loaded on flat cars and brought to Wagar where they were cut into lumber and shipped to many places.

At that time Wagar had many residents, both white and black. There were two hotels—one for whites and one for blacks—a large mercantile business, a school, a church, and in the 1920s a moving picture theater.

The post office at Wagar was established in 1890; Mr. Fred Wagar was its first postmaster. He was succeeded in 1900 by Mr. Nathaniel McClure. Mr. James Knobles served in this position from 1905 to 1921, when Mr. Oscar McClure began thirty-five years as the Wagar postmaster. He was followed by Mrs. Elizabeth Pittman in 1956.

Hunters, after the kill at Wagar Clubhouse. Courtesy of Mrs. Nannette R. Bumpers.

When the large mill at Wagar burned in 1920, people began moving away to get jobs in other places. This trend continued until, finally, the post office was discontinued in 1957.

Mr. Jake Bailey now owns Wagar and has a construction business there. He, his family, his son and his family, and a granddaughter and her family live in Wagar today.

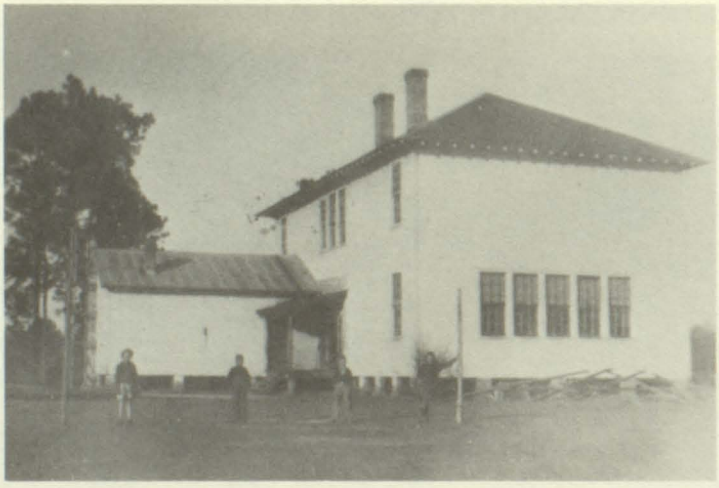
Sources: Oscar McClure.

Wagarville

In the early 1900s Wagarville was already a small community. Some of the families living in the area were Lane, Lankford, Roney, Keith, and Padgett. Most of the people in Wagarville made their livings working in turpentine, hauling logs, or cutting crossties.

At that time all the schools were one-teacher schools. The community churches served as both churches and schools. When, in 1916, the State Board of Education moved to consolidate the schools, Mr. Fred Wagar gave the land for a new school at Wagarville. The school, which was built in 1917 and opened for classes in 1918, was named for Mr. Wagar. Mr. Charles C. Smith, superintendent of Washington County schools, served as principal until one could be hired.

The first school building was a two-story frame building with a large auditorium and four classrooms. The brick school building now serving the community was built in 1939. It is an elementary school; high school students are bused to Leroy.



Wagarville School was built in 1939. Courtesy of Mrs. Nannette R. Bumpers.

In 1935 the community received electricity service. Later a community well was constructed and now serves several hundred families with running water. Mrs. Will Bailey, mother of Mr. Jake Bailey, owned the first store in Wagarville.

In the early 1950s the chemical plants located in McIntosh. The new industries helped the economy of Wagarville because people moved here to work in the plants.

The Wagarville post office was established on February 1, 1957. Mrs. Flora R. Baxter was the first postmaster. Mrs. Willie S. Moseley and Mr. N.T. Broadhead, the present postmaster, have served since Mrs. Baxter's retirement.

Wagarville today has two stores, three filling stations, several other businesses, and a school with a lighted athletic field. There are three churches in the community; two of the Holiness faith and the Wagarville Baptist Church, which was established in 1947.

Sources: Mrs. Lillie Smith and Mr. Doc Sullivan.

Yellow Pine

Mrs. Renee Thornton

Yellow Pine and Vinegar Bend were the principal sawmill towns on the west side of Washington County. Established about 1875, Yellow Pine derived its name from the yellow pine timber of the area. Mr. E.L. Miles, an early settler, built a sawmill and cut timber in the area.

The first railroad running north to Meridian, MS was built in the early 1850s. A connecting line, the Washington and Choctaw Railroad, was built in 1885. This line ran from Yellow Pine to Silas and gave the western part of the county access to the Gulf of Mexico, at Mobile. Mr. Jesse Williams was one of the engineers before the line became defunct. Most of the lumber cut in the Yellow Pine area was exported to Europe, and it is said that the first development was based on British capital.

In 1887 the E.W. Gates Lumber Company came into the area from Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and Yellow Pine grew into an active sawmill town. The sawmill, planer mill, dry kiln, lumber yards, and mill pond were located behind the Yellow Pine Church. Many homes of the area were built from lumber from this mill: Dr. Snively's home (now the Briggs home), the Nathan Mills home, and the Gertrude Williams house in Fruitdale.

In its early days Yellow Pine not only had several large stores but also a hotel, which was run at one time by Mrs. Martin V. Loper from the Spring Bank community. From 1910 to 1912 the town population was about 1500, with another 2500 persons supplying support labor for the Washington and Choctaw Railroad and the logging camps scattered throughout the area.

The post office was usually located in a store and was opened only on a part time basis. The location moved several times. Yellow Pine is now on a route from Fruitdale, and the mail is still delivered from the post office. Postmasters who served through the years were: Jack C. Miles, 1888; Mollie Del Brown, 1905; Joseph T. Burlingone, 1911; Elizabeth F. Cooper, 1912; John R. Wiggins, 1919; Mrs. Frances A. Hayden, 1920; Mrs. Ada B. Hayden, 1935; Mrs. Sue E. Jordan, 1949–1971. At present Mrs. Carleta Dunn and Mrs. Velma Thornton serve as postmaster and assistant.

The Gates Lumber Company built and owned the Yellow Pine Church, which continues to be used today. This church was also used as a community center and school. The school was consolidated with the Fruitdale school in later years. The church later acquired the building and land from either Gates Lumber Company or Missouri Land and Livestock Company.

When the timber supply was cut out, the E.W. Gates Lumber Company left the area. Some of the company employees who remained in the county were J.R. Wiggens, a bookkeeper who moved to Fairford, and Mackie Reynolds.

The Aberdeen Land Company came into the area after E.W. Gates Lumber Company left. They cleared the land and brought in a vast number of cattle. This company finally left the area after the cattle became diseased and died. Another company, the Missouri Land and Livestock Company, then moved in.

During the late 1800s many fine Victorian houses were built in the Yellow Pine area. Some contained stained glass windows. One of these, the Burlingane, belonged to the manager of Gates Lumber Company. It later was purchased by Mr. and Mrs. C.D. Scott. Most of the houses have disappeared.

The names of some of the other early settlers were Warrick, Ingram, Dees, Heathcock, Coaker, Milstead, Moss, Barton, and Colburn. Mr. and Mrs. C.D. Scott and their son, Clarence, came to this area in the late 1800s from the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia. Their sons, Howard and Alton, were born in Yellow Pine. Mr. Scott first opened a small store, but moved into a larger one in 1914, and then expanded into the naval stores business. (The 1916 hurricane all but wiped out the naval stores business of the area.) In 1920 Mr. Scott started buying the land that makes up the present family holdings. He was known to have said to one of his sons, "There's getting to be more and more people and no more land."

In the 1920s Mr. Scott established the first Chevrolet dealership in the area. This agency was later moved to Chatom. In 1928 an arsonist set fire to his large store, but he re-established it before the Depression, and it remained for many years. Another mercantile business of the early 1900s belonged to Mr. Coaker. His business was a major shopping area for the surrounding communities. A large plant nursery was also established at this time. Now overgrown, it is still known as the "old nursery."

One of the interesting customs of the community was the mourning of desceased members of the Negro church. This church was north of the old store. The church bells were tolled once for each year the desceased had lived. The mourners dressed in white and wailed for the twenty-four hours preceding the burial.

Two memorable black men were Ross and Bob Summers, both employed by Mr. Coaker. When Bob Summers died in the 1950s, he was well over a hundred years old. Each fall he asked for money to pay his taxes on the land his "ole master give him after the surrender." Mrs. Coaker made a special trip to Bob's land after his death. Many people believed that Bob never owned any land, but a court record showed he had been given 160 acres near Quitman, MS. When Mr. Coaker died, Bob "hid out" for nearly a week.

Yellow Pine is now a small community with only a few residents. Many of these are descendants of early settlers who played an important part in the building of this area.

Sources: Mrs. Velma Thornton, Aubrey Dees, Clarence Scott, and Ray Coaker.

General Source Materials

I. Primary

A. *Personal Manuscripts*

Papers of John A. Richardson, Jr.

Papers of R.H. Bumpers. In possession of Bert and Hazel Bumpers.

B. *Government Documents*

U.S. Government, Post Office Department. U.S. Postal Records for Washington County, Alabama. Microfilm copies in possession of the Washington County Library, Chatom, Alabama

Washington County, Alabama. Tax Rolls of Washington County, 1803–1816, and other County Records located at the Washington County Courthouse, Chatom, Alabama

C. *Church and Death Records*

Records of the Chapel Hill Baptist Church

Gravemarkers in Sand Ridge Cemetery

Gravemarkers in Chapel Hill Cemetery

II. Secondary

A. *Newspapers*

The Call-News Dispatch. The 1970s.

The Fruitdale Herald. December 1901–January 1902.

The Mobile Press-Register. 1936.

The Washington County News. 1904, 1907–79.

B. *Other Sources*

Hamilton, Peter Joseph. *Colonial Mobile*. 1910.

Pickett, Albert J. *History of Alabama*. 2 Vols. 1851.

U.S. Government, Works Progress Administration. *History of Washington County Communities*. Washington, D.C., 1933.

PART III

Memorials, Bibliography, Appendix, Index

List of Memorials

MEMORIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

In Memory of	Donor
Tyler Turner and Etta Mae Williams Odom	Daughter - Mary Odom Lash
Emma Lee Odom	Niece - Mary Odom Lash
Arthur S. and Janie Ware Smith	Daughter - Howard and Alberta Smith Melton
Cheryl Ann Toomey	Parents - Bill and Myrtle Toomey
Carrie Lee Bowling Williams	Lee Bowling Williams & Family
Margaret Pearl Harris	Lee Bowling Williams & Family
Andrew Lee and Willie Olivia Napper Grimes	Sons - Victor S., Joe and LeVoyde Grimes
Dennis and Belle Odom Loper	Children - Easterlee Loper Pierce, Harold D. Loper, Howard O. Loper and Horace L. Loper
Lawrence Grimes and Ethel Loper McDavid	Children - Hazel M. Gray, Gwendolyn M. Dollar and Lawrence H. McDavid
Judge Frank C. and Judge Fannie Powell Turner	Mr. & Mrs. John Stroud and Frances Stroud Mr. & Mrs. Edward P. Turner, Jr. and Halron, Frank and Tatum Mrs. Mariebeth Turner
Lovic Eugene Rockwell, Sr.	Wife - Margaret and children - Dr. L.E., Jr., M.R. Wood, N.F. Rockwell III and Anita C. Corner
Richmond S. and Selma Bowling Pearson	Theodore B. Pearson
Theodore Cheseborough Bowling	Theodore B. Pearson
Elisha Simpson - Revolutionary Soldier	Great-Great-Grandson - S.T. Daniels
William F. (Billy) and Debbie M. Downey Thomas	Son - J. Morgan Thomas
James Frantz Cater	Wife - Maggie S. Cater
Mr. & Mrs. H.S. Lowder	Mr. Ed Lowder
Mr. & Mrs. Vivian Gaines Johnston, Sr.	Mr. & Mrs. Vivian G. Johnston, Jr.
Fredrick Jones and Lizzie Anderson Jordan	Daughter - Mrs. Henry N. Jordan (Effie) and Family - Gerald and Grand-daughter Carolyn Guyton McGahey, Scott and Ashley
Henry Nathan Jordan	Mrs. Henry N. Jordan and Family

In Memory of	Donor
John L. Jordan	Daughter - Harold P. and Nell Ree Jordan DeSecio
Marion D. (Bunk) Sims, Jr.	Mother - Minnie Jordan Sims
William Henry Jordan	Sister - Mrs. Henry N. Jordan
Benjamine Henry and Orra Richardson Onderdonk	Michael Onderdonk and Family
Benjamine Leroy and Leona Tucker Onderdonk	Michael Onderdonk and Family
Leon Onderdonk	Michael Onderdonk and Family
Theodore Bowling Sullivan	
Mary Flint Sullivan	
Cpl. James Victor Sullivan	
Mr. and Mrs. William Edward Powell (Verna Johnston)	Mrs. Ina E. Powell
Jesse L. Jordan, Sr.	Jesse L. Jordan Family
Robert Shaw Bowling	Wife - Ruth Harling Bowling

Honorariums

In Honor of	Donor
Mrs. Henry N. Jordan	The Family of Mrs. Henry N. Jordan
Mrs. J.R. (Mayme Jordan) Guyton	Son - Dr. & Mrs. Robert D. Guyton, Steve and G.Y.
Gilbert P. Moody, Sr., Veteran of W.W. II, Korea and Viet Nam	Gilbert P. Moody, Jr.
Mrs. Minnie Lou Reed Jordan	The Family of Mr. & Mrs. J.L. Jordan

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Appendixes

APPENDIX 1

Pioneers of Washington County, Alabama
by

Roy C. Brewer*

The following list is an attempt to identify those persons living in Washington County, as now constituted, before the year 1800. A manageable geographic area is chosen for discussion rather than the originally designated county stretching from 31° to 32°28′ latitude and from the Chattahoochee to the Pearl River.

Such a listing, to be significant, should distinguish between those occupying the area west of Tombigbee, those east of the Tensaw, and those west of the Mobile River. Sources available for this purpose are American State Papers (Public Lands); Brand Register of San Esteban District (1795), and Census of Inhabitants, San Esteban District (1797).

The brand register of San Esteban District provides a description (with diagrams) of the registrant's brand used for his horses and the marks used on the ears of his hogs (e.g., split and underbit for left ear, crop and hold for right). Either was used for cattle. Spanish officials authenticated all entries. Agents sometimes represented the registrant when he could not write or for other reasons. Free mulattos and free Negroes were noted. An added item mentions distance to registrant's home (usually down river) and identified "boarder" and "teacher."

The census of San Esteban District lists individual inhabitants, with and without wives (by age and nationality), number and sex of children (two age groupings) and slaves, number of livestock, and amount of harvest. Widow status is indicated, and officials are so designated.

Public Lands (Vol. 1) of the American State Papers records the proceedings of Boards of Land Commissioners appointed by President Jefferson to hear claims for land west of the State of Georgia and south of the State of Tennessee, to which Indian title had been extinguished. That board with purview over those lands east of Pearl River met at Fort Stoddert in 1804, hearing and ruling on claims north of the Spanish boundary (31st parallel).

The tabulation here of land claim presences in Washington County lists the earliest date an individual's name appears in the land records. British and Spanish grantees, as well as applicants claiming occupancy (as of the Spanish evacuation of Mississippi Territory, 1797), are so earmarked. There were claimants to title as much as five transfers removed from the original grant. Intermediate owners are also listed. There were witnesses in support of every claim and an occasional tenant worker, as well as adjacent landowners (named by dated statements). Some others were squatters, and some may have been speculators. A person may appear in these records in connection with several dates and in various functions, but the earliest date only is here recorded to show his first appearance on the west side of the Tombigbee River, from Sinta Bogue Creek south to four miles below the Cut-off. Some titles, relationships, and dates of death are given.

In the Public Lands, testimony of claimants and their witnesses was not always limited to support of their claim. We learn that Bassett's Creek (west side of Tombigbee) was then called Thichapataw. James McGrew, who died in 1797, left his widow Constance and their children, Peggy, Elizabeth (De Castro), Alexander, Giles, James, Jane, Nancy, Keziah, John, and William. One Frederick Smith inhabited and cultivated a place called Old Field in 1797, and in the next year his wife was scalped by the Indians. He then sold the claim for his improvement to John Wheat for

one gallon of taffia. Indians related to the widow of Zadoc Brashears inhabited and cultivated his land in 1797 and 1798.

Spelling of proper names in the land records was seldom consistent (e.g., Donally/Donnerly/Donnelly/Donelly). Choice here was guided by the most common usage. Identifying American proper names from Spanish records offers a unique problem. Picture the process: In 1797 a Tombigbee backwoodsman presents himself before the Spanish official at Fuerte San Esteban de Tombecbe and declares his name is, say, Nathaniel Blackwell. The Spaniard, not having a "K" or a "W" in his language, writes down Natalio Blaquel. Around 180 years later a dutiful clerk at the Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla, honors an American's request and attempts to decipher this now ancient and barely legible script. This copyist's attempt to match the names (in their several versions) with those of the American list is presented to the reader who can then judge for himself the degree of probability. Unmatched Spanish versions are entered opposite American family groupings, where indicated, or added to the end of the list.

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Pioneers of Washington County, Alabama

LAND CLAIM PRESENCES American State Papers, Public Lands, Vol. 1, 1832. (*British grantees; Spanish grantees; o Occupancy claims)	REGISTER OF BRANDS, SAN ESTEVAN DISTRICT, 1795 Archivo General De Indias, Sevilla, Papeles De Cuba, Legajo 222	CENSUS OF INHABITANTS, SAN ESTEVAN DISTRICT, 1797 Archivo General De Indias, Sevilla, Papeles De Cuba, Legajo 64
Fa.—Father Col.—Military Bro.—Brother NCO— " Nep.—Nephew Mate— " d.—died Dates in 1700's	Off.—Official Tch.—Teacher Agt.—Agent Neg.—Negro Bdr.—Boarder Mul.—Mulatto Wit.—Witness	Ger.—German Hol.—Hollander Sp.—Spanish m.—Married Fr.—French s.—Single Am.—American Wid.—Widow
92° Abner, John J.		
'78* Abrahams, Robert		
'93 Alexander,———		
'97° Anderson, Joseph		
'87 Arnot, John		
'87 Baker, John	Beccan/Becan/Baker, Juan	
		Bacan, Abrahan m.Am.
'91 Barker, Ephriam Fa.	Barken/Barker, Ephirean/Ephiran	
'97° Barker, Daniel Son		
'93 Barker, Wiley		
'97 Baldwin, Benjamin		
'97 Barrow, Richard		
'80* Bassett, Thomas d.'81		
'81 Bassett, Lucy Wid.		
'87 Bassett, Nathaniel Son		
'95 Bassett, Thomas Son	Baset, Thomas	Bazet, Tomaso m.Am.
'97 Bates, Joseph, Sr.		
'97° Bates, Joseph, Jr.		
'97 Bates, Thomas T.		
'97 Bates, Thomas, Jr.		
'97 Bates, Elizabeth		
'76 Bay, Elihu H.		
'97° Beard, Isham		
'79 Beaumont, Henry		
'99 Berry, John		
'97° Bilbo, Matthew d.'98		
'98 Bilbo, Edna Wid.		
'90° Blackwell, Nathaniel	Blaquell/Blachedell, Natalio/Valthan	Blacwel, Natalio m.Am.
'91 Boykin, Francis	Bouquin, Francisco	Boiquin, Juan s.Am.
	Bouquin/Bouleins, Juan/Johm	Boiquen, Prudencio m.Am.

LAND CLAIM PRESENCES		REGISTER OF BRANDS, SAN ESTEVAN DISTRICT, 1795	CENSUS OF INHABITANTS, SAN ESTEVAN DISTRICT, 1797	
'84° Brashears, Zadoc				
'92 Brashears, Richard		Brasheas/Brashean/Bieher/Bicher, Rich/ Ricardo		
'97° Brewer, Charles		Brue/Bruer/Bruas, Carlos	Brua, Carlos	m.Am.
'91° Brewer, George, Jr.		Brun/Bruves/Brua, Jorge/Giorge	Bua, Gorge	m.Am.
'91° Brewer, John, Esq.			Brua, Juan	
'97° Brewer, Patrick				
'92° Brewer, William, Sr.	d. '94			
			Brua, Ana	Wid.Am.
			Brua, Isabel	Wid.Am.
'95 Bryant, Jesse				
			Brayan, Jose	m.Am.
'97° Burke, William	d. '98			
'97 Burke, Bridget	Wid.			
'95° Burrows, Gabriel				
			Bores, Guillermo	m.Am.
'97 Callier, John, Esq.,	Col.			
'89 Chastang, John, Esq.,	Dr.	Chanstan/Sastan,Juan/Juane, Don		
		Chartan, Augustin, Free Mul.		
		Sartan, Bacilio/Basilio		
		Chasta/Chatan, Eugenio, Free Mul.		
		Chastan, Eduardo		
		Santan/Cheotong, Felipe/Philip		
		Santan, Francisco, Free Mul.		
		Cajastans, Ysabel, Free Mul.		
		Chastan, Juan B., Free Mul.		
		Sastan, Luisa, Free Neg.		
		Sastan, Zenon, Free Mul.		
'98° Cheney, Emanuel				
'98 Cheney, Sally	Wife			
'98 Coleman, Francis				
'97 Coleman, William				
'97° Copeland, James				
'79 Dallas, James, Dr.				
'76* Dawson, John	d.'90			
'90 Dawson, Elizabeth	Wid.			
'88 Dean, James				
'87° De Castro, Julian		De Castro, Julian	DeCastro, Julian	m.Sp.
'87 De Mouy, Charles A.				
'87 Denley, James		Daniel/Denles/Denley,Jambo/Jamco/ Jaime	Danilo, Jaime	m.Am.
'95 Denley, John				
'87 De Olive, Dominique				
'99 Dickey, George				
'95 Donnelly, James				
'87 Du Broca, Valentine	d. '99, Fa.			
'87 Du Broca, Marton	Wid.			
'95 Du Broca,———	Son		Du Bru, Juan B.	Off.s.Fr.
'98 Earles,———				
'97 Eldridge, Thomas				
'78* Farmar, Robert	d.-			
'80 Farmar,———	Wid.			
97° Farr, James, Esq.				
'96° Favre, Simon			Fabre, Simon	Off.s.Fr.
'80 Foalsome, Israel				
'95 Fontanilla, Francisco		Fontanilla, Francisco		

LAND CLAIM PRESENCES		REGISTER OF BRANDS, SAN ESTEVAN DISTRICT, 1795		CENSUS OF INHABITANTS, SAN ESTEVAN DISTRICT, 1797	
'79 Forneret, Lewis					
'76* Fradgley, William, NCO					
'87 Frazier, James					
'88 Gahey,———					
'80 Gains, Young, Sr.					
'91 Gains, Young					
'98 Goodwin, Thomas					
'97° Griffin, James				Grijen, Jacobo	m.Am.
				Grijen, Samuel	m.Am.
'99 Hainsworth, Levin					
'92 Hannon, Barton		Hanen, Bartolome			
'95 Hartley, Michael					
'98 Hawkins, Richard					
'98 Helverston, Rachel					
'83 Hoggatt, Anthony					
'78 Hoggatt, James	Bro.				
'83 Hoggatt, Wilford	Bro.				
'90 Hollinger, Adam		Otenchen, Adamo			
'99 House, Robert	Fa.				
'97° House, Joseph	Son				
'80 Howard, Joshua					
'87° Hunt, William					
'80* Jackson, William					
'87 James, Benjamin					
'98 James, John					
'87 Johnston, Daniel	Fa.	Yoncen, Daniel		Jonchar, Daniel	m.Am.
'95 Johnston, Daniel	Son				
'97 Johnston, George					
'87 Johnston, John		Yonein/Jolmsten/Yonzen, Juan/John		Jonchar, Juan	m.Am.
'91° Johnston, Solomon		Yonron/Yonson, Salomon			
'97° Jones, Robert					
'96° Jones, Thomas					
'87 Joyce, John					
'78 Kirkland Moses					
'95° Lawrence, Ann, Mrs.		Lorens, Ana		Lorenz, Ana	Wid.Am.
'98 Lawrence, Joseph					
		Lorens, Maria	Wit.		
'93 Ligon, Robert					
'78* Little, Abraham					
'77* Lott, John, Jr.					
'90 Lucas, Edward				Lucas, Guillermo	m.Am.
'78* McCullagh, Alexander					
'90 McCurtin, Cornelius					
'77 McGillivray, John					
'95 McKee, John, Col.					
'78° McGrew, John, Sr.,Esq,	Fa.	Mignu/Migno, Juan/Jom		Megro, Juan	m.Am.
'89° McGrew, William	Son				
'88 McGrew, James,Esq.	d.'97	Migan/Migraos/Migru, Jaime/James		Magrio, Jacobo	m.Am.
'97° McGrew, Constant	Wid.				
'97° McGrew, Alexander					
'96° McGrew, Clark					
'97° McGrew, John F.					
'70 McIntosh, Alexander					
'81 McIntosh, James					
'75* McIntosh, John	d.-				
'98 McKim, Elizabeth	Wid.				
'97 Malone, Peter					

LAND CLAIM PRESENCES		REGISTER OF BRANDS, SAN ESTEVAN DISTRICT, 1795		CENSUS OF INHABITANTS, SAN ESTEVAN DISTRICT, 1797	
'83 Marbury, Leonard					
'78 Matthews, John					
'97° Miller, Jacob					
'77* Moore, Arthur					
'80 Moore, Mary	Wife				
'86 Moore, Moses	d.'91				
'91 Moore, Margaret	Wid.				
'97° Morgan, Jordan					
'79 Mortimer, Daniel					
'91° Mounger, Hiram					
'97° Mounger, Sampson					
'98 Mounger, Anna (Thompson)	Wife	Mongas, Ayen	Bdr.	Mongal, Abrahan	s.Am.
'78 Mulcaster, Frederick G.					
'94° Nail, Henry		Nail, Enrique/Henrry		Nel, Enrique	m.Am.
'88 Powell, William	d.'96	Paubell/Pobell/Pouvet Willians/Guillermo			
'93° Powell, James	Son			Pausbel, Jacobo	m.Am.
				Pasvel, Elias	s.Am.
'86 Price, Thomas				Praizo, Tomas	Off.s.Fr.
'95 Rain, Cornelius		Rens/Rems/Rains, Cornelio		Rens, Cornelio	m.Am.
'94 Reams, Tobias		Rims/Reams, Tobia/Tovias/Tobaes		Rinces, Tobias	m.Ger.
'80 Rees, Hubard					
'99 Robbins, George					
'79* Rochon, Augustin	d.'80				
'80 Rochon, Louisa	Wid.				
'95 Rogers, William					
'97° Ryan, Isaac					
'99 Scott, James					
'95 Simmons, Elijah					
'97° Smith, Frederick					
'80 Smith, James					
'97 Smith, John		Smit, Juan	Bdr.		
'95 Snellgrove, Henry					
'97° Spillards, Daniel					
'80 Stewart, Charles					
'90 Stilly, John					
'95° Stringer, Francis					
'93 Sullivan, Owen		Suliben/Soliben, Oen/Oem			
				Suliben, Eugenio	m.Am.
'79* Sutherland, John	Mate				
'87 Talley, John					
'78 Tate, Adam					
'95 Thompson, Elijah	d.'97	Thomson/Tomsn/Thompson, Elijah/Elias			
'97° Thompson, Anna	Wid.				
'88 Trouillet, Pierre	d.'96				
'95° Trouillet, Isabella	Wid.				
'78 Tucker, William					
'87 Turnbull, John					
'97 Turvin, Richard					
'99 Vardeman, William					
'70* Walker, Charles	d.'80				
'98 Walker, Joel Nep.	d.'98				
'99 Walker, Mary	Wid.				
'99 Walker, David Bro.					
'99 Walker, Charlotte	Wife				

LAND CLAIM PRESENCES			REGISTER OF BRANDS, SAN ESTEVAN DISTRICT, 1795		CENSUS OF INHABITANTS, SAN ESTEVAN DISTRICT, 1797	
'78	Wall, Jesse					
'78*	Wall, William					
'78	Wall, Eleanor					
'87	Ward, Daniel	d.'95				
'97°	Watkins, James					
'91	Welch, Robert		Well/Welch, Roberto		Wuelch, Roberto	m.Am.
'95°	Wheat, Hezekiah	Bro.	Wit, Heschiah			
'95	Wheat, Solomon	Bro.	Wit, Salomon			
'98	Wheat, John	Bro.				
'87	Wheat, Thomas		Wit, Tomas			
			Wit, Ysaias			
'80	Whitehead, John					
'76	Wigglesworth, Thomas NCO					
'97°	Woods, John				Woods, Juan	s.Am.
'97°	Young, Daniel					
'97°	Young, Edward					
			Young, Ana			
			Bahir/Baher,———	Wit.		
					Bauz, Juan	m.Am.
					Beskoan, Juan	m.Am.
			Bustamente,———	Wit.		
					Cramp, Daniel	s.Am.
			De Espejo, Antonio	Wit.		
					Diny, Jacobo	s.Am.
					Dyno, Pedro	s.Hol.
					Estrignan, Francisco	m.Am.
					Gal,———	Off.s.Fr.
			Gayno/Geisno, Joven			
			Gill, Tomas	Tch.	Guiens, Voben	m.Am.
					Guite, Maria	Wid.Am
					Guiter, Tomas	m.Am.
					Gulfantan, Tomas	s.Am.
			Hernandez, Gines	Wit.		
			Les, Johuslill	Wit.		
			Li, Isvell/Ysavel			
					Lu, Tomas	s.Am.
			Macan/Machan, Juan/John			
			Manque,———	Wit.		
					Mozalny, Jacobo	s.Am.
			Mustante, Juano	Agt.		
			Palas, Antonio	Off.		
					Pons, Tomazo	m.Am.
			Reis, Ana	Wit.		
			Roman, Bartolome	Wit.		
					Roy, FranciscoP., Don,	Off.m.Sp.
			Schille, John	Agt.		
			Tann, Bartolome			
					Tanzen, Isabel	Wid.Am.
					Telon, Ricardo	s.Am.
			Tristan/Tritan, Alejandro			
			Tratante,———	Wit.		
					Vichan, Ricardo	m.Am.
			Villavicencio, Bartolome	Off.		
			Yems/Yims, Joven/Toven			

APPENDIX 2

Petition to Congress by Inhabitants of Tombigbee and Tensaw

(HF:6 Cong., 1 sess.:DS)

(August 1, 1799)

To the honorable the Congress of the United States of America, the petition of the Subscribers, Inhabitants, of the settlements of Tombigby and Tensaw, in behalf of themselves and others concerned, respectfully shews—

That your petitioners from the change of government which has lately taken place, and which change they have long anticipated with the most anxious solicitude, are, in a situation and predicament, perhaps very different from most of their fellow Citizens. This peculiarity of their circumstances give rise to apprehensions which, your honorable body only, are competent to obviate.

There are some who claim lands lying on these rivers, under old Brittish Titles the record whereof is not within our knowledge; but we in general claim and possess by virtue of Spanish Grants, obtained since the Cession of the Florida's to Spain, and some hold by settlement and Ocupancy.—

It is evident, that in the first two cases, the different Titles will in many instances interfere and clash as the former rights are generally covered by the latter. This may be a source of discord, and a subject of perpetual discontent and litigation, and endless expence, which your petitioners are unable to support, and which from a principle of amity and social duties they are entirely averse to. We pray that your honorable body may take this subject into consideration and make such fair and equitable arrangements and regulations, as in your wisdom may seem most salutary and operative to avert the grievances herein contemplated—.

Such of your petitioners as hold lands by settlement and occupancy, are mostly natives of the Southern States, and have been usually entitled to the priority of saving their settlements by applying, according to the established regulations, as this seems just: they with defference suggest, that similar regulations would conduce most to the advantage of these inhabitants, and not prove detrimental to the government.

Your petitioners residing on a very limited Tract not exceeding fifty miles from the Indian above, to the Spanish line below, (the vacent lands of which are inconsiderable) and of this small Tract it is only the lands immediately on the rivers, and some of them must be excepted, that are worth cultivation. In general within two miles of the rivers, the Country is a continued pine-Barren in many places not arrable, and every where steril and unproductive. Thus limited and circumscribed, your petitioners are induced to solicit an enlargement of Territory, which they apprehend might at an early period, be obtained on good terms should Congress be disposed in their favor—The Indians of both Nations it is believed would readily agree to a sale of the lands lying between the two rivers; below a line drawn from the place where the old Choctaw line strikes Tombigby, near HatcheeTigbie, directly east ward to the Allibama, thence in the same direction a few miles, and thence by a line drawn south until it strikes the old Creek line below Little river. This acquisition of Territory will unite the Settlements of Tombigby and Tensaw; will admit an increase of population, will add to the stability and safety of the settlements, and we apprehend will pertain to the advantage of the United States—

Your petitioners are differently circumstanced from their fellow-Citizens of the Territory residing on the Mississippi, with respect to Commercial and Marine relations. They have not been informed that there has been any special agreement made for the free Navigation of these Rivers or the freedom of the ports of Mobille and Pensacola, and it is by a naval intercourse only, with the United States, the West Indies and Europe, that the Citizens of these settlements can send the surplus of their produce, or command a recompense for their labor and industry. On this point they are the more urgent, as they now experience from necessity, what they lately did from force, all the grievances possible, resulting from extortion and imposition, practised by foreign Adventurers and Traders residing near, and coming among them.

Your petitioners represent as a greivance, that there should be posts for the distribution of presents to the Indians, and that Indian Traders should be suffered to reside and deal within the settlements. These people on their way to and from the posts or places of Trade, are guilty of every species of theft violence and out-rage natural to the rudeness and ferocity of their manners—

Attached to the United States in general by birth,

United to them by choice and by principles, your petitioners are the more confident in soliciting your honorable body to take the primises into Your most serious consideration and grant such relief, and make such provision, as in your wisdom may appear just and adequate.

August 1st 1799—

John Callier
Julian De Castro
William Lukas
Emanuel Chiney
Adam Hollinger
Henry Hunt
William Hunt
Francis Boykin
John McGrew
FLd McGrew
Clarke McGrew
Will McGrew
Presley Berry
Jas Vinson
John Berry
Harde Wootan
Charles Brewer
James Denley
Hiram Morgan
Wm Rogers
Robert Welch
Young Gains
Nathan Blackwell
Rd Lee
Ben King
Geo: Brewer
Sampson Mounger
Wm Vardeman
Francis Stringer

All spelling and punctuation were copied exactly from *Territorial Papers*.

Appendix 3

Personal Tax Roll—Washington County Mississippi Territory 1803–1805

Abner, John Jacob
Andrew, Simon
Armstrong, John
Beams, William
Blackwell, P.
Boykin, Sterling
Brightwell, Theodore
Bates, Joseph Sr.
Bates, Joseph Jr.
Baxter, Thomas Sr.
Baxter, Thomas Jr.
Barker, Wiley
Barker, Epheriam
Bilbo, James
Burke, Bridget
Brady, James
Bilbo, Thomas
Brewer, Edith
Boykin, Solomon
Boykin, Francis
Bullock, Joseph
Blackwell, Nathaniel
Brashear, Richard
Baldwin, Benjamine
Brewer, John
Bassett, Thomas
Barrow, Richard
Brewer, Ozburn
Brewer, John
Brewer, Senah
Bryant, Richard S.
Baker, John
Brewer, George Jr.
Bates, Thomas Sr.
Buford, William
Brightwell, Thomas
Burgiss, John
Baldwin, Benjamine
Buford, John
Bilbo, Matthew
Bivan, James
Bettis, Richard
Bettis, John F.
Brewer, George Sr.
Boykin, Kintchin
Baldwin, M.
Baldwin, William
Blackman, B.
Bryers, Lazarus
Creighton, Edward
Caller, John
Clark, William
Coleman, Richard S.
Cassity, Charles
Caller, James
Chastan, John
Chastang, Joseph
Collier, James
Chainey, Emanuel
Campbell, Joseph
Clark, John
Carmon, Wilson
Christmas, Scott
Collier, John
Christmas, Nathaniel
Collins, Lewis
Carson, Thomas
Cockran, James
Campbell, John
Cartwright, Peter
Coleman, Francis
Cosby, John
Caller, Robert
Cockran, William
Cassity, James
Cole, John M.
Celestin, Phillip
Chastang, Burns
Crane, Lewis
Crane, Martin
Chambers, Joseph
Collins, Joseph
Carpenter, James
Castro, Jullian
Carpenter, Jacob
Clay, Stephen
Copeland, Dorcas
Conway, Jeremiah
Carson, J.
Coleman, William
Carpenter, John
Cain, William
Corn, Dunn
Carter, Hezekiah
Dunbar, Jacob
Douglas,———
Dean, James
Dyer, Reubin
Dunn, John
Dunn, Cornelius
Dickey, George
Denly, James
Denley, John
Dannely, Patrick
Duprist, James
Dean, John
Dupree, Howell
Dupree, Sterling
Dease, John
Dupree, David
Dannely, James
Dannely, Thomas
Davis, Ellis
Dyer, William
Dean, James
Dubnier, H.
Elliott, Micheal
Elbert, Micheal
Earle, John
Fletcher, Josiah
Few, Benjamine
Fair, James Sr.
Felps, William D.
Gilmer, Rodominei H.
Griffin, Samuel
Griffin, James
Gaines, C.
Goodwin, Thomas
Gilliam, William
Green, Rolley
Gatling, Edward
Gaughy, John M.
Gin, Jeptha
Gilmore, John
Gaines, William
Gaines, David Sr.
Granade, Elijah
Gullet, George
Gattling, Edward
Grimes, D.
Gray, Thomas F.
Graves, Phillip
Gaines, George S.
Garham, William
Garrod, Richard
Gatling, Major
Gatling, Thomas
Hainesworth, Levin
Harwell, Randsom
Hall, Richard
Harrison, Benjamine
Hinson, John
Huff, Francis
Hunt, William
Huckaby, James
Hamack, Jesse
Hargrove, William H.
Hudson, Keneth
House, Joseph
Hawkins, Richard
Hollinger, Adam
Hall, Micajah
Hutson, Noah
Henry, Lemuel
Hunt, Abijah

Haven, Benjamine
Hill, Green
Hamilton, William
Hubanks, John
Huff, Samuel
House, Robert
House, James
Hall, John
Harris,James
Halcroft, John
Henry, John
Hubbard, John
Helveson, Rachel
Hutson, George
Hays, John
Hutson, Kinner
Harrell, Elisha
Hainesworth, James Jr.
Hawkins, Robert
Huckaby, Richard
Huckaby, Wiley
Hopkins, John
Harwell, Anne
Henry, Lemuel
Havin, Benjamine
Jackson, Jacob
Johnston, John Sr.
Johnston, James
Johnston, Solomon
Kenedy, Joseph P.
Knox, Robert
Langston, Jesse
Lewis, Edwin
Landram, Zachariah
Lord, Robert
Leonard, Edward
Lanier, John
Laurain, Zachariah
Lee, Richard
Laurence, Joseph
Lewis, Figures
Laurence, Ann
Murell, John
Mims, Samuel
Milton, Micheal
Meyers, Jacob
McLendon, Sanford
McGrew, Clark
McGrew, John Jr.
Mitchell, Stirling
Morgan, Milley
Morgan, Jeremiah
Moore, Lewis
McKay, Laughlin
Myrick, Goodwin
Miller, Jacob
Millickin, John
McGrew, Giles
McGree, William
McDonnal, Stephen
McDonnal, John
McConnel, Robert
Mahoney, Patrick
Mash, Shiler
McC—, Sanford
McGee, Mier
Miller, John
Morgan, Jordan
Morgan, William
Malone, Joseph
Milton, Mary
McDonato, William
Mills, John
Mills, James
Mounger, Sampson
McGaughy, John
McGrew, Constant
Morgan, James
Miles, Prisilla
Mounger, Hiriam
Malone, Thomas
Miles, William
McGrew, Constant
McGrew, William
Murell, William
McGrew, John
McGrew, John F.
Nail, Henry
Neeley, Jacob
Odom, Malaki
Pierce, William
Pickering, John
Patton, Arthur
Procter, James
Powell, James
Phillips, Jeremiah
Pierce, John
Plicher, Noah
Perry, Burwell
Prince, Henry
Pace, Silas
Parker, Richard
Perkins, Nicholas
Qwalls, Roger
Qwalls, Levi
Randon, John
Rogers, William
Robbins, George
Russel, Philadelphia
Ross, Nathaniel
Ray, Sanders
Ryons, Isaac
Rivers, Benjamine
Rain, Cornelius
Rachon, Madam
Robbins, Roger
Rainwater, Jesse
Reaves, James
Reed, Daniel
Reed, Amos T.
Rachou, Augustine
Ransom, John
Sholders, Edward
Scott, Adam
Strong, Thomas J.
Smith, Stephen
Stiggans, Joseph
Shields, William
Shaw, Martha
Stanley, Stephen
Simmons, Elijah
Shaw, Matthew
Stringer, Francis
Scott, James
Smith, Edmons
Sullivan, Owen
Steel, Francis
Stedham, Moses
Simmons, James
Smith, John
Standley, Isaac
Siggin, Billey
Smith, Thomas
Slade, Henry
Skinner, Josiah
Storey, John
Trend, Samuel
Tapp, Valentine
Thomas, William
Thomas, Jesse
Thomas, Joseph
Thompson, Joseph
Vardimam, William
Williams, David
Whatley, Myche
Williams, John
Woof, Charles
Williams, Stephen
Williams, Richard
Workman, Richard
Wilkes, Simon
Wells, Absolm
Williams, William
Williams, Edward
Walker, John
Womack, John
Wall, Micajah
Womack, Jesse
Womack, William
Wheat, Solomon
Weekley, John
Walker, Abraham
Weeks, Nicholas
Wheat, John
Westmoreland, Reubin
Westmoreland, Joseph
Wooten, Hardy
Welch, Robert
Walker, Sarah
Williams, George

(Microfilm courtesy of Gene Schell, Chatom)

APPENDIX 4

Tensaw region with lists of houses on east side of Tensaw and west side of Tombigbee rivers

(Includes the present Clarke County with parts of Baldwin, Mobile, Washington, and Monroe counties)
Photostat of map in National Archives, Washington, D.C.
Label—Map Alabama 27 Record Group 49

A List of all the houses on the East side of Tensaw

No.							
23	Randel	17	Sheald	11	Mills	5	Dear
22	Thompson Esq.	16	Philips	10	Charpenter	4	Lyons
21	Mims	15	Husson	9	Coldmand	3	Dyer
20	Dun	14	Hoven	8	Stiggins	2	Walker
19	Staham	13	Mrs. Daniel	7	Mrs. Steal	1	Crotton
18	Ballad	12	Wm. Philips	6	Mellon		

A List of all the houses on the West side of the River Tombekby.

No.							
90	Jordan Morgan	69	Ft. St. Stephens	48	Scott	27	Mrs. Bilbow
89	Thomas Wheat	68	Briants	47	Jackson	26	T. Bates
88	Nane	67	Preast's house	46	J. Wheat	25	S. Bates
87	Robins	66	Mrs. McGres	45	S. Wheat	24	Dean, Major
86	Rogers	65	Snelgrove	44	Charter	23	Hollenger
85	Crain	64	Reams	43	Linder	22	Chariton
84	Green	63	Dean	42	Bethears	21	J. Bates
83	Hawal Esq.	62	Brewer	41	Dicky	20	Craton's gin
82	Wm. Murrel	61	Mrs. Laurance	40	Williams	19	Christmass
81	Westmoreland	60	Gains	39	Lee	18	Deupree
80	Simons	59	Hutson	38	Hargroves Esq.	17	Draton (Store)
79	McGrew Esq.	58	Vardamans	37	Danely	10	Harkins, jun'r
78	Baker	57	Howard	36	Barker	9	Harkins, sen'r
77	Malone	56	John Callur Esq.	35	Sylewan	8	Wilch
76	Murrels	55	Stringer	34	Bilbow	7	Fort Stoddart
75	Brewers	54	Dun	33	D. Johnston	6	Charman
74	Lewis	53	Blackwell	32	Hinston	5	Cammels
73	Belbows	52	Boyekin	31	Powel	4	Chastong
72	Griffin	51	Bassett	30	J. Johnston Esq.	3	Groghall
71	A mill	50	Baldwin	29	Raney	2	Chastong
70	Coster	49	Rians	28	Burke		

Appendix 5

Petition to the President and Congress by Inhabitants of Washington County*

(HF:10 Cong., 2 sess.:DS)

(Referred February 7, 1809)

To the President, The Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States in congress assembled

The petition of the inhabitants of Washington County in the Miss^{i} Terr^{y} respectfully sheweth, that since the 3^{r} of March 1807 (to which time the right of Preemption to settlers on publick lands are limited by law) a large number of emigrants have come in expecting the sales would have been opened so as they could have purchased lands to settle on, and many of them ignorant of the restrictions of the law against settling the publick lands until their arrival in this Territory, in addition the emigration daily increasing its likely that in a very few months the majority of our population will be emigrants settled on the publick lands lately Ceded by the Chocktaw Indians to the U. States, who have no other alternative but to settle on these lands or abandon their Country, (for whoes laws and Cov^{t} they are ready to risque their lives & fortunes) and settle in Florida or beyond the Sabean

These emigrants which have and are daily arriving are almost indiscriminality real American Citizens well attached to the present Govrnment and administration of the U. States and your petitioners are firmly persuaded that the settling and strenghtening this quarter by such Citizens will prove highly advantageous both to the U States and this Territory, wherefor your petitioners pray that a right of preemption may be allowed the settlers on publick lands, to be denied which previledge would be a hardship, bordering on Cruelty, as the lands settled are not of greater value than the ordinary price unless where rendered so by the labour and industry of the settlers—your petitioners also pray that the free navigation of mobeal may be secured as we have to pay to a foreign sovreign 12 PC import & same for exporting past that place from one to another american port, and as in duty bound your petitioners will every pray,

**Carter, Vol. V, pp. 693–96.*

E: Lewis	Jno Mcgrew Se^{r}	Wm Coleman	Howell Dupre	Stephen Standly
Thomas Bates, Ju^{r}	John Mcgrew Ju^{r}	John Womack	Wm Hunt	John Cosby
Joseph Bates	Wm Mcgrew	Wm Womack	William Naio	Jno Walker
Isaac Bates	Leven Hainsworth	John Wamack Se^{r}	Saml Hough	Joel Walker
J.F. Mcgrew	James Hainsworth	David Dupre	William Standly	Tandy Walker

Richard Stiggins
John Stidham
John Allen
Peter Allen
George Wells
John Vinsant
James Huckaby
Wiley Hucaby
Thos Page
Richard Hucaby
Ambrose Miles
Edwin Miles
Robert Wells
Jacob Ray
Simon Andrews
John Chastang
William Thornton
James Barker
Jacob Tooddy*
Loyd Wailes
Simon Brunston
Jacob Brunston
Levi Stone
Robert Callier
John Campbell
Henry Quin
John Rogers
James Tayton
Thomas Loften
William Loften
Samuel Loften
Andrew Loften
Hugh Quin
John Landrum
Zacheus Landrum
Robert Ellison
Silas Pace
John Pace
Samuel Pacely
Savid Branham
Henry Beard
Jeremiah Walker
John Walker
John Ackridge
Joab Gains
Lewis Portagee
William Gains
Elijah gentry
James gentry
Isaac Luker
Joseph Thompson
John Johnston Senor

John Johnston Juner
Danl Johnston
Joseph Stiggins
John Randon
Saml Mims
David Mims
Thos J. Strong
Ephraim Barker
Wiley Barker
W.H. Hartgrave
Jams Scott
William Carter
Thos Sullivant
Owen Sullivant
Thº Sullivant Juner
Adam Hollinger
Wm Malvin
Aaron B Procter
Amos Reed
James Simmons
Elisha Simmons
James Caller
Robert Hawkins
James Drips
Jnº Molton
L Davis
Wm Ellis
J Hanes
John Denen
James Armer
Jonas Mott
Love Mott
Nathaniel Ross
Wm Brannan
Peter Malone
Daniel Whitehead
John Brewer Senr
John Brewer Junr
Wm Hammilton
Michael Eplert
George Dickey
John Mcgaughey
Henry Snelgrove
George Johnston
James Griffin
Ivy Melone
James Morgan
Elisha Morgan
James Tayler
John Williams senr
Wm Williams
Simon Williams

Hiron Williams
Wm Williams Junr
John Lott
Robert Lott
Jesse Lott
Luke Lott
James Herald
Samuel Newton
Wm Newton
Abram philips
Henry Chance
Stephn Clary
Gordon Richardson
Joel Stidham
James Jordan
Thos Bassett
William Gillum
Charles Deverix
Thos Graves
Benjam Baldwin
Wm Baldwin
Mordica Baldwin
William Rogers
Wm Murrel
Rawley Greene
Clarke Mcgrew
Charles Murrels
John Mcfarling
Thos Smith
Isaac Farres
John Mills
James Mills
John Himon
Joseph P. Kenedy
Cornelius Raine
William Shaw
Mathw Shaw
Joseph Shaw
Caleb Stone
Jnº Welch
Robert Welch
Nicholas White
Archibald White
Wm Hollinger
Jonas Tarrow
Jacob Conaway
John Holcroft
William Webb
Thomas Scugs*
Aaron Trimble
Thomas Oliver
Soloman Johnston

James Howard
Arther Killinsworth
Thos Boils
James Tedford
Hobkins Gains
Charles Frazer
Wm Cochran
Cheadle Cochran
James Cochran
William Milstead
Joseph Milstead
Francis C. Simpson
John Sutton
Isaac Rollans
James Boon
William Walker
Nathaniel Walker
David Stokes
Josiah Jones
Andrew Moore
Kalip Bazor
Edward Bazor
George Moore
William Moore
John Milstead
Abram Milstead
Thos Milstead
David Gains Senr
David Gains Junr
Jnº Pollard
Lemuel Henry
Natt Christmas
R.S. Bryan
Jnº Abner
Isaac Ryan
Wm Buford
John Buford
Theodore Brightwell
James Griffin
Hiram Mounger
John Dennelly
James Dennelly
Jnº Stacions
Jacob Felps
James Reede
Richard Barrow
George Weekly
John Weekly
Buford Weekly
Henry B. Slade
Joseph Wilson
James Farr

Thos Bates Senr
Jnº Deane
P. James
George Brewer
Arthur Patton
Noah C. Hutson
Francis Boykin
Wm Bowling
Solomon Boykin
James Reaves
George Hutson
Richard Derbey
William Reaves
James Patton
Joseph Patton
Alexander Mcintosh
Thos Sumrall
Samson Mungar
Harris Mungar
Jas Procter
Jorden Procter
Wm Webber
John Mungar
Luke Patrick
Wm Ramsey
Jas Dupriest
Micajah Wall
John young
Isom philips
John philips
James Thomas
Burrel perrey
Wich Watley
Tisdel Watley
Jorden Morgan
Ned Gatlen
James Holmes
Lockland McCoy
Malichi odom
John Smith
Kinchen Boykin
John Allen
William Russel
Geo Gulletts**
T Bilbo
Will Cochran
Thos Evans
Walter Woodyard
John Rhoeds
Francis Stringer

*Or Toaddy.

*Reading uncertain

**Or Gullett

(Endorsed) Petition of sundry inhabitants of Washington county in the Mississippi territory.

7th February, 1809. So much of the petition as relates to the right of preemption to settlers on public lands refd to the comee on the Public lands; and so much relates to the navigation of the Mobile refd to the Secretary of State Mr Macon refd lands part—"

Appendix 6

Roster of the Legislative Council of the Alabama Territory

At the First Session of the First General Assembly at the Town of St. Stephens
Begun January 19, 1818—Adjourned February 14, 1818

County of	
Madison	James Titus

James Titus, being the only member present, elected himself President of the Council, and appointed Curtis Hooks Secretary, and John Pearson Doorkeeper.

Roster of the House of Representatives of the Alabama Territory

At the First Session of the First General Assembly at the Town of St. Stephens
Begun January 19, 1818—Adjourned February 14, 1818

County of	
Baldwin	Henry B. Slade
Clarke	John McGrew, Neil Smith
Madison	Gabriel Moore, Hugh McVay, John W. Walker, Clement C. Clay
Mobile	Alvan Robishow
Monroe	Sam Dale
Montgomery	Phillip Fitzpatrick
Washington	A.S. Lipscomb, John F. Everitt

Gabriel Moore was elected Speaker; Isaac Nicholson, Clerk; Samuel Smith, Sergeant at Arms; and Matthew Lasoy, Doorkeeper.

Roster of the Legislative Council of the Alabama Territory

At the Second Session of the General Assembly at the Town of St. Stephens
Begun November 2, 1818—Adjourned November 21, 1818

County of	
Madison	James Titus, Lemuel Meade, Henry Chambers
Monroe	John Gayle, Jr.
Shelby	George Philips
———	Matthew D. Wilson

There is no known printed copy of the Journal of the Second Session of the Legislative Council. Certain references in the Journal of the House of Representatives for the Second Session disclose that the above members were present; that James Titus was again President of the Council; that Peter Martin was Secretary; and Matthew Lasoy, Doorkeeper.

Roster of the House of Representatives of the Alabama Territory

At the Second Session of the General Assembly at the Town of St. Stephens.
Begun November 2, 1818—Adjourned November 21, 1818

County of	
Baldwin	Henry B. Slade
Blount	Isaac Brown
Cahawba	Littlepage Syms
Clarke	Neil Smith, William Walton
Conecuh	Richard Warren
Cotaco	Melcajah Vaughan
Dallas	Edwin D. King
Limestone	Benjamin Murrell
Madison	Clement C. Clay, John W. Walker, Samuel Walker
Marengo	William Anderson
Marion	Charles Hudspeth
Mobile	Alvan Robishow
Monroe	Sam Dale
Montgomery	Phillip Fitzpatrick
Shelby	Jesse Wilson
Tuskaloosa	Julius H. Sims
Washington	John F. Everitt, Abner S. Lipscomb

John W. Walker was elected Speaker; John C. Goolrick, Clerk; and Littleberry Vaughan, Doorkeeper. Samuel Smith, by letter, resigned the office of Sergeant at Arms.

Appendix 7

List of Registered Voters in Washington Co, Precinct No. 1.

235 Adams Cain c
241 Adams Gabriel c
258 Andrews Wm c
570 Ager Samuel c
329 Austin Thos c
244 Adams W c
246 Atkinson Joseph c
351 Archer John c
237 Anderson Jas c
249 Brunson Lenard
270 Brunson Jesse c
276 Barlie Geo L
308 Bassett Samuel c
352 Buford Giles c
372 Brooks Chas c
368 Beekman Levi c
268 Brunson Joseph c
278 Brunson Sandy c
281 Bass Simon c
324 Brandon John c
358 Buford Ned c
538 Bradford Thos c
251 Chiltang Jerome
277 Cox Thomas sr
319 Coleman E c
569 Coleman John c
263 Coleman Miles c
295 Carvin Julius c
533 Coleman Amos c
247 Davis Peter c
340 Daniel Lucius A
370 Dearson I c
337 DuBrolard J c
343 Dougherty Jno

554 Daniel Samuel c
338 Edmond Yancy c
348 Elmore Jno F
264 Fenell Samuel c
345 Farris L N T
334 Franklin Jonas c
363 Franklin L c
333 Gradford J c
571 Green Anderson c
354 George Isaac c
289 Harrell Willis c
265 Hampton A c
291 Harrell Daniel c
296 Hill Lewis c
298 Hunter Abram c
290 Hunter Robt c
269 Hale Robert c
294 Harrell Ralph c
297 Hunter Jack c
299 Hunter J c
300 Hunter Solomon c
302 Hunter Aron c
304 Hunter Donas c
311 Harrell Robert c
314 Hawkins Jerry c
316 Harrell Thomas c
318 Hunter H c
321 Hunter Gabriel
327 Hunter R c
332 Harrell Wm c
360 Hendrick J J
362 Harrell Henry S
373 Hainswirth R c
549 Hazard Lewis c

301 Hunter Gideon c
303 Hainswirth R c
307 Harrell Silas c
312 Harrell Frisby c
315 Harrell H c
317 Hunter Q c
320 Hunter Stephen c
326 Hunter Ranson c
331 Hammond G c
341 Hunter F W
361 Harris Geo F
369 Hatch Alfred c
378 Harrell A c
231 Johnson Lewis c
236 January J c
239 Johnson Moses c
267 Johnson P B
350 Jones Anderson c
234 Johnson A c
238 Johnson James c
259 Junive Jeseph c
278 Jones Walter S
262 Kofe Richard c
375 Kennedy Goe c
261 Lang Monroe c
365 Logan Jas
310 Lang Alfred c
256 Mounger Thos c
282 Mounger Lewis c
292 Mallory A c
313 Mounger D c
323 Manger Thos c
359 Mounger E c
560 Martin Wesly c

272 Moore Powell
284 Mounger A c
306 Mounger J c
322 Manger S c
353 Malone A c
534 McCreden R c
274 Nicholas Levi
242 Narelty Chas H
280 Newburn Wm
330 Narum M H c
530 Owen Martin c
568 Owens J P c
335 Pace I c
374 Perry Gilbert c
336 Pace Lemuel c
531 Perkins Jos c
245 Robert Peters c
254 Roberts O c
339 Ruttledge J c
232 Reed Isaac c
250 Reed Wm c
266 Rush John G
367 Russell W c
275 Starke R B
283 Slade Jas c
395 Starke H c
347 Stribbling W C
532 Seale E c
279 Skinner Geo G
286 Starke Barney c
309 Slade Brooks c
522 Sullivan Geo
260 Sorrows Thos c
253 Thomas R c

287 Trotter Wm c
349 Taylor O c
371 Thomas T c
251 Thomas H c
293 Turner Chas c
579 Tolbert Nett c
273 Vaughan C c
240 White B c
243 Whichware D c
253 Weaver D c
248 Willie M c
242 Whihcware P c
252 Weaver D C c
255 Weaver A c
285 Williams Wm c
288 Williams Carter c
328 Williams B c
346 Wheat H
356 Weaver R c
364 Wilson Jas c
379 Williams A c
535 Williams F c
537 Williams J c
553 Williams S c
325 Wheat S c
344 Wheat S
355 Weaver Jas c
357 Wheat J c
366 Woosey H c
1 Williams W
536 Washington G c
552 Wright B c
555 York Ranson c

Thomas Dan! C. ✓
Miller, Rich. C. ✓
Dennis Wm C. ✓

The undersigned, Judges & Clerk of the election held at St. Stephens, in Washington County, the 1st, 2d & 3d days of October, 1867, for a Convention to be held in said County, that the above is the list used by us at said election of Registered voters for Beat No. 1 of said County, used by us at such election.

Octr 3d, 1867.

D. James
Thos. H. Bailey
Wm. C. Hutchinson

List of Registered Voters in Washington Co, Precinct No. 2.

2 Atchison Green
465 Alston Jno c
503 Adams Jas c
516 Atcherson G c
518 Atcherson H c
541 Atcherson Henry c
589 Asken Aleck c
447 Anderson Virgil c
56 Atcherson G c
468 Armstead John c
515 Atcherson Phil c
517 Atcherson Henry c
509 Atcherson H c
558 Atcherson Haz c
127 Atcherson B c
3 Boykin Jas M
409 Boykin Will c
412 Boykin Albert c
437 Bryant Heardy c
440 Butler Isaac c
463 Brown Amos c
499 Boykin Albert c
508 Ball Reuben c
514 Bettes Billy c
529 Barrett Calvin c
562 Bowling Robt L
576 Brantley D L
582 Blunt John c
587 Brewer John c
604 Bailey Thos H
622 Blunt Jas M
400 Bell Balaam c
411 Baker Henry c
425 Baker John W
439 Bradford H c
444 Bernard And'n c
469 Birney, Edmd c
507 Boykin Jas c
509 Bolvin Peter c
527 Britain Toney c
547 Boswell Wm H
563 Bradford Alex
577 Boykin Wm G
586 Barney Mac c
590 Boykin Cyrus c
621 Bassett Walter W
48 Blunt John c
9 Cope S S
47 Crim Saml c
60 Coleman D D c
384 Cahal James c
427 Chaney Marcl c
472 Coleman Wm H
482 Comsey Levi c

487 Crowley Alfred c
523 Crawford W c
540 Carpenter Jno R
579 Clark Chas c
602 Conerly Jas A
10 Cope Sidney B
58 Coleman P M c
380 Collins Chas c
398 Chiles Cale c
432 Cornella J c
481 Coleman A M c
486 Croley Cæsar c
590 Chaney James c
539 Carpenter Jno W
567 Coleman Walter D
597 Conerly Wiley L
599 Carpenter Jas Dc
46 Doyier Saml c
399 Daniel Samuel c
452 Dutzuss Mathias c
565 Dickson Henry c
617 Dunn John
632 Dykes John
68 Daniel Henry c
401 Daniel Edw c
462 Dudley David c
591 Dearman C c
623 Dorman Richard
37 Edwards J c
493 Eason Miles c
464 Earls John c
408 Farr Julius c
476 File Alfred c
502 Forbs Harry c
479 Firs Stephen c
410 Fierlds Billy c
505 Forbs Henry c
474 Fib Thomas c
5 Granada J M
6 Graham William
381 Gaines Silos c
443 Gross Perry c
551 Graeen Donald c
610 Goodall Samuel D
4 Gibson Seburn
49 Granada Rob't c
383 Glass David c
528 Gamps Benj c
594 Grimes Jas D
1 Granada Joseph
38 Henry Samuel c
70 Hinson Geo W
403 Handy Thos c
434 Harris Mac c

448 Harwell Moses c
457 Hudson Marcus c
471 Harwell Peter c
484 Hall Samuel c
492 Harry Henry c
46 Harley John c
382 Harris H c
414 Holmes M c
438 Harwell F c
451 Hall Moses c
459 Harwell Isaiah c
473 Holmes Barnett c
488 Harwell Osborn c
496 Harwell Gilbert c
497 Harris Lewis c
584 Harts Faniel c
601 Hutchinson Wm c
500 Hardy Madison c
585 Honeyblue T c
466 Irvin Joseph c
11 Johnson David
67 Johnson Jack c
405 Johnson James c
435 Jones Wiley C c
513 Johnson M c
574 James Sam c
50 Jones Wiley c
390 James Jerry c
407 Jones Henry c
454 Jackson Daniel c
556 Jones Jackson c
592 Jackson Andrew c
52 Kemp Benj c
542 Koen Wm J
544 Koen Joseph M
600 Knapp Davier
614 Keith Wm H H
393 Kemp Madison c
543 Koen Allen M
545 Koen Albert H
609 Knapp Geo W
34 Louis Wm c
583 Lowden Nat c
113 Lopêr Peter
62 Levett Wm c
131 Loper Henry
43 Moore Nelson c
386 McDaniel F c
404 Moore Joseph c
428 Moore Jacob c
442 Monroe James c
553 McDaniel Silas c
483 McGrew Thos c
559 Malone Thos c

620 Mosely Danl C
65 McAdams Wm c
402 Monger Aaron c
406 McNeal Robt c
430 Manuel Oliver c
449 McDaniel Peter c
382 Harris H c
461 McDaniel S J c
511 Morse Steven c
596 Mosely Milledge
99 McAmmond Jno
446 Nixon Tobe c
560 Nash Valentine c
397 Owens Frank c
30 Parker Richard c
54 Phelps Lewis c
429 Phillip Henry c
595 Porter, Benj F
613 Perry Joseph
35 Prayer Samuel c
55 Phillip Otway c
564 Page James W
611 Prince Oliver E
616 Porter J M
36 Russell Jefferson c
413 Reid Jerry c
548 Repsher Jno J
615 Richardson W A
494 Rain Ransom c
387 Reid Abe c
506 Robinson Jos c
561 Repsher E G
628 Rein L V
7 Stokely Wm
33 Smith John c
391 Smith Wm c
422 Stone John W
431 Summers A c
458 Smith Jno A c
478 Starks Thos c
490 Steadham Jos c
546 Shin Thomas
573 Sullivan M c
598 Sullivan T
8 Stokely John
61 Stafford Pomp c
396 Shields Norris c
426 Simpson Lewis
436 Simmons Nat c
470 Starks L c
485 Starks C c
495 Starks Neptune c
566 Sturtevant A c
593 Smith John
618 Sullivan E J

619 Sparlin John
630 Sullivan John J
524 Scott Wm c
624 Sullivan Nathan P
629 Sullivan Mark R
51 Turny Toney c
59 Tarlton Moses c
433 Thomas E c
445 Thomas Lewis c
460 Tarlton R c
521 Tinker Robt S
575 Thompson Jack c
612 Thompson G
53 Tarlton Rich c
66 Taylor Heck c
441 Thompson Geo c
455 Thompson Jas c
504 Taylor Abe c
525 Tolbert Horrace c
581 Treadwell Eden c
578 Treadwell J c
392 Valantine Upton c
526 Vivian Frank c
29 Wiley James c
32 Weatherford W c
40 Washington Geo c
31 Wiley Thos c
39 Whitley Alfra c
41 Washington B c
42 Washington M c
385 Watts Geo c
394 Ware John c
450 Woodard Thos c
467 Woodard Simon c
477 Williams Chas c
491 Williams Ben c
510 Wilson Daniel c
588 White Louis c
44 Washington D c
388 Williams Saml c
395 Worie July c
456 Washington Geo c
475 Williams Jas c
480 Wilson John c
498 Walker Fred c
580 West Tyler c
627 Williams Geo c
389 Young Geo c
557 Young John c
489 Young Jefferson c

Baldwin, Thos C. C
Royle, E. P W. W
Jackson Johny C. C
Hudson Charles C
Dozier, Sam[l] C
Richardson J. A. W. W
Thompson, David, W. W
Faith, Lyman, W. W

Berden Silas C
Washington Geo. C
Coleman, David C.
Bayliss W. Y. W.
Hays Chas. W
Jones, Miley C
Turner Wm C

We, the undersigned, Judges & Clerks of the election held at St. Stephens, in Washington County, the 1st, 2nd, & 3rd days of October, 1867 - for a Convention - certify that this is the list of Registered Votes cast by us at such election, for Beat No. 2.

Oct. 3rd, 1867.

D. James.
Thos. H. Bailey
Wm. C. Hutchinson

List of Registered Voters in Washington Co, Precinct No. 3.

14 Atkinson Chas
124 Armstrong S L
71 Buckalow John C
96 Barnes Louis
128 Burnes John
418 Bell Nathan c
102 Brown John C
117 Barnes Joseph
185 Bethea, Thos C
625 Brookins Chas c
23 Cole Joel C
72 Cunningham J
85 Cupp Michael J
97 Consey Geo W
106 Corley Landrum
122 Conner Henry
152 Craig Robt c
158 Corsey Geo c
174 Corn Isaac c
191 Carpenter David
63 Cowen Andrew c
279 Consey Calvin
103 Coleman Robt H
121 Coker Jas E
136 Clements Jas
153 Craig Evans c
165 Craig Roderick c
76 Cupp Wm
92 Corn Eli C
20 Duke Alexander
184 Dennis Doctor c
83 Daniel Jeremiah

501 Daniel Riley c
13 Easley Sam
141 Farris Peter c
84 Farriss John B
154 Flemming Jos c
125 Fail Alfred
16 Gordon Elijah
78 Given Michael
90 Grimes Pleasant
135 Grimes Wm H
73 Gilder Isaac J
81 Given John M
126 Grimes Moses
50 Holcomb Othelo c
123 Harris Wm H
148 Harris Robt c
172 Harris Wm c
118 Hill Felix
130 Hyatt Jno A
173 Haze Charles c
626 Harrison Noah
105 Jones Jas H
86 James Jno C
160 Jordan Surrey c
502 Johnson Lewis c
77 Jenning Edward
153 Johnson Madison
193 Jordan Wm J
138 Jordan Anthony
95 Knight Samuel
194 Koho Patrick
24 Lewis William

80 Lee James
113 Loper Absalom
116 Loper Geo W
137 Long Peter c
145 Loper Willis c
176 Leverett Paul c
186 Loper David c
424 Long Robt A
28 Long Jno B
82 Long William
115 Loper Jas A
139 Loper Jackson c
142 Long P C c
175 Leverett P c
179 Long Saml c
192 Long Thos R
169 Lister Roger c
15 Mitchuzsen J T
87 Mott Geo M
163 McKellor T c
26 Mayton Robt A
666 Mimms Hardy B
91 Napper E C
19 Parmer B D
75 Page C R
129 Parker L B
25 Pringle Wm G
110 Parmer Wm W
120 Reid Joseph E
162 Reddick Sam c
151 Roper Warren c
182 Reith Jno c

17 Sanderson Oscar
21 Stringer Emery
27 Smith Jas R
89 Stokely Hardy
98 Sanderson Elijah
109 Simpson Beloved
112 Smith J T
150 Summers N c
159 Summers Wm c
170 Sargent Jack c
180 Summers Dallas c
188 Simpson Jno P
190 Simpson Green B
18 Sanderson F
22 Stringer John
64 Smith Charles C
94 Steven Samuel
105 Stanford Obadiah
111 Simpson Wm
143 Smith Wm c
156 Sanderson Wm c
167 Summers James c
171 Sargent Fsau c
178 Smith Richard c
189 Simpson P I
69 Thomas John c
93 Tnompson Levi
146 Taylor Isom c
157 Taylor Sam c
177 Thompson L c
181 Turner Pius c
417 Turner Blunt c

420 Turner Randal c
74 Touchstone Danl
134 Taylor S T
147 Taylor Primus c
161 Taylor Wm c
178 Taylor Vincent c
416 Turner John c
419 Turner Peter c
421 Turner Simon c
415 Vivian Alfred c
12 Vilars, Thos T V
88 White Joseph A
101 Weight Frank
107 Whigham R M
119 Warham Pleasant
140 White Judge c
149 White Peter c
166 Whigham J c
183 White Levi c
132 Warsham Jerry
100 Wheelis Wm
104 Whitsedd Tom L
106 Washam B T
130 Ware Henry
144 Washam Parker c
164 White Frank c
168 Williamson P c
185 White George c

Whigham, Parker

Dunn, Burnell, c.

We, the undersigned, Judges and Clerks, of the Election held at St. Stephens, in Washington County, the 1st, 2 & 3d days of October, 1867 - on a Convention &c - Certify that the above is the List of Registered voters used by us at such election - for Box No. 3.

Oct. 3d, 1867.

D. James
Thos. H. Bailey
Wm. C. Hutchinson

Appendix 8

Project S-F2-88
Form 16
Washington County, Alabama
(Retyped & Corrected: 10–1974, SAW)

State of Alabama
Department of Archives & History
Inventory of County Records

Washington County Wills
Volume 1, 1827–1899

INDEX

(note: The original of this volume is filed in the Record Room of the Department of Archives and History at Montgomery.)*

Name	Date of Probate	Manuscript Original Page	WPA Copy Page
Allan, Joseph	August 7, 1845	114–120	138
Baker, Elizabeth (Hill*)	June 19, 1827	66	80
Baker, John	January 27, 1840	82–84	99
Baker, William A	April 24, 1845	113	135
Bass, EH	July 31, 1849	138–139	162
Bassett, Sarah	April 22, 1841	93–94	112
Bates, James F	March 8, 1865	196–199	219
Blount, Frederick	Sept 28, 1836	62	75
Blount, James K	June 8, 1874	221–224	245
Bonner, Jordan	May 31, 1841	95–98	114
Bowling, Aseneth	August 12, 1889	258–261	272
Bowling, Barbara	July 24, 1841	100–101	120
Boykin, John (Jr)	Dec 8, 1828	16–18	18
Brewer, George	Nov 3, 1840	85–87	103
Bridges, Peter	Dec 7, 1864	194–195	217
Bush, William	Nov 21, 1840	88–89	107
Caskaden, George	July 17, 1827	1–4	1
Cato, Anderson F	April 24, 1845	111–112	133
Cato, Burrell P	March 5, 1838	68–70	84
Cato, Green Tatum	February 7, 1842	102–104	123
Cato, Lewis	February 16, 1831	40–41	46
Causey, Cullen	March 14, 1870	212–213	236
Coleman, Caroline V	April 9, 1888	246–256	266
Dearman, Beersheba	Sept 11, 1876	227–228	250
Donaldson, William	June 8, 1879	225–226	248
Dunbar, Young	August 3, 1846	120–122	143
Earle, James W	February 16, 1847	126–128	149
Everett, Enoch	Sept 28, 1836	60–61	72
Everett, Jehu	February 8, 1847	122–125	145
Faith, Jackson W	July 28, 1884	238–241	260
Fletcher, Mathew	Sept 27, 1888	152–154	176
Gordy, John	February 20, 1834	52	60
Gray, Joseph	July 20, 1882	235–237	257
Griffin, James	June 16, 1837	63–65	76
Hainsworth, Levin	February 18, 1833	50–51	58
Harris, Lud W	May 26, 1838	71–72	87
Hazard, John B.	Sept 4, 1835	56–57	66
Hill, Elizabeth	See: Baker, Elizabeth		
Johnston, Clara	June 4, 1841	99	118
Johnston, George W	October 18, 1850	139–141	164
Johnston, James	October 12, 1851	142–144	166
Johnston, Joseph	July 3, 1839	74–76	90
Jordan, William	July 16, 1844	107	128
Koen, Frederick I	January 14, 1867	204–206	228
Koen, John W	January 14, 1862	177–180	200
Koen, Joseph	February 13, 1860	159–162	185
Lefoy, James	Dec 28, 1839	80–81	96
Long, John	May 20, 1830	36–38	43
Loper, Joseph	Dec 11, 1865	200–203	224
Loper, Peter	Dec 11, 1871	218–220	243
Love, Robertus	October 1, 1844	109–110	131
Magoffin, James	June 8, 1868	209–211	233
McIlwaine, Andrew (Sr)	May 18, 1829	19–20	22
McLendon, Sarah Ann	October 9, 1871	217–218	241
Melton, Robert	January 8, 1848	134–135	158
Monger, Hiram	Dec 1, 1863	185–188	208
Moseley, John T	March 26, 1864	189–190	212
Mounger, Henry H	Dec 14, 1858	154–156	179
Mounger, Walter S	Dec 27, 1858	157–158	182
Needham, Benjamin	March 15, 1841	90–93	109
Norman, William L	July 25, 1842	105–106	126
Pargade, Francis	January 1, 1839	73	89
Pattison, Charles S	July 21, 1847	133	157
Porter, John C	Sept 13, 1856	148–151	172
Reed, Daniel	August 31, 1844	108	130
Reed, Rose	March 4, 1878	229–230	252
Reeves, Ezekiel	May 20, 1845	114–115	136
Richardson, John	June 13, 1869	191–193	214
Riggins, Richard	June 8, 1868	207–208	231
Ruffin, Albert G	Sept 15, 1829	31–35	37
Shaw, Matthew	January 27, 1838	67	82
Simpson, BF	April 9, 1888	242–245	263
Simpson, Elisha	October 30, 1835	58–59	69
Simpson, John P (Sr)	August 9, 1880	231–234	254
Simpson, Phillip	July 10, 1848	136	160
Simpson, Uriah E	March 26, 1860	163–166	188
Slade, William B	February 20, 1834	53	62
Smith, Ann	Sept 11, 1832	48–49	55
Smith, Bookajah	October 15, 1834	54–55	63
Stith, Cincinnatus	April 6, 1863	181–182	203
Stith, Harriett	Dec 1, 1863	183–184	205
Smith, Thomas G	July 1, 1861	170–176	194
Sneed, Stephen	February 11, 1852	145–147	169
Sylvester, James H	Sept 20, 1839	77–79	93
Thompson, Alfred	June 20, 1841	42–47	48
Thompson, James (General)	August 12, 1829	26–30	31
Thompson, Joseph	Sept 1, 1827	5–6	5
Thompson, Thomas	January 5, 1829	21–25	25
Toulmin, Harry	February 16, 1828	7–15	7
Womack, John	July 24, 1848	137–138	161
Woodyard, Walter	March 16, 1847	129–133	153
Worsham, JB	January 9, 1871	214–216	238

Appendix 9

Washington County Post Offices Before 1900

(National Archives Record Group 28, Microfilm Nos. 871 and 1131. Courtesy of Roy C. Brewer)

Post Office	*Initial*	*Comment*	*Discontinued*
Ft. St. Stephens[1]	1805	St. Stephens/'17; St. Stephens C.H./'71	
Ft. Stoddert[2,6,7]	1805	in Baldwin/'17; in Mobile/'28	1829
McIntosh Bluff[2,3]	1811	in Baldwin/'11; in Washington/'59; McIntosh/1903	
Washington Courthouse[4]	1819	Old Washington C.H./'42; to Choctaw/'52	1860
Mt. Vernon[2]	1829	in Mobile/'31	
Warrior Bridge	1831	Bladon Springs/'44; to Choctaw/'50	
Turkey Creek	1832	Barryton/'33; to Choctaw/'49	
New Wakefield	1834		1866
Ararat	1837	in Choctaw/'86	1844
Tuscahoma	1837	in Choctaw/'87	1847
Pleasant Valley	1838		1874
Mt. Sterling	1838	to Choctaw/'48	
Isney	1840	to Choctaw/'47	
Huberta	1840		1842
Pine Orchard	1855		1858
Escatawpa	1858		1943
Deer Park	1859	Lumberton/'80	1889
Millry	1859		
Prince's Landing	1878		1879
Sim's Chapel	1879	Grandfield/1905; Sim's Chapel/1929	1980
Ferguson	1880		1882
Peevy	1880		1881
Bigbee	1880		
Gondola	1880	Deer Park/'87	
Healing Springs	1883		1958
Atchison	1886	Taulerton/'86	1887
Washington Mills	1886	Washington/'86	1889
Koenton	1886		1951
Calvert[5]	1888	in Mobile/1929; to Washington/1949	
Carson	1888		1964
Frankville	1888		
Yellow Pine	1888		
Fairford	1889		1965
Vinegar Bend	1889		
Wagar	1890		1957
Bilboe	1892		1897
Malcolm	1892		
Sunflower	1892		
White's Still	1893		1899
Seabord	1893	Seaboard/1910	1967
Emerson[5]	1894	in Mobile/'96; to Washington/1902	1907
Fruitdale	1894		
Rutan	1894		1920
Hawthorne	1894		1941
Leroy	1896		
Dwight	1896		1907
Richardson	1898		1902
Exsho	1898		1918
Baird	1899		1903
Export	1899		1902
Southside	1899	Rescinded	1899

Notes:
1. Reference records do not give an indication as to when the post office moved from "Old" St. Stephens to "New" St. Stephens. Date of name change from Ft. St. Stephens to St. Stephens deduced from listings of Table of P.O.s.
2. Reference records unaccountably lag in showing dates of jurisdictional change of P.O. with county boundary changes.
3. N.A. Rcd. Gp 28 makes no mention of McIntosh Bluff as a P.O. until 1859 in Washington County. The Table of P.O.s for 1811 and 1813 each list Postmaster of McIntosh Bluff in Baldwin County as JNO. B. CHANDLER.
4. The report that Washington Court House went to Choctaw County is in error. This town remained 1½ miles inside Washington County after the formation of Choctaw County in 1847.
5. These shifts are taken to be a matter of local jurisdictional adjustment without formal county boundary changes.
6. "to———" reflects a shift in county by dated notation of reference records; "in ———," an after-the-fact report.
7. Dis '29 is read Discontinued 1829.
8. P.O.s reestablished after site left Washington County.

Several P.O.s were discontinued during 1866–1868 to be later reestablished. This phenomenon reflected a statewide condition: in 1856 there was a total of 718 Alabama post offices, in 1868 only 415, but up to 1226 in 1886. It is also understandable that women became postmistresses after the Civil War. The first for Washington County was in 1867 (Mildred G. Simpson, Millry) and others in 1868 and 1871 (Mary E. Yonge, Harriet J. Davidson and Lilly Fitzgerald, Deer Park). Someone in the Post Master General's office did not accept this new state of affairs gracefully: a penciled note on the 1892 application of Sallie Ketchum Sunflower for establishment of a post office at Bilboe read "Why not sign this Mrs. Ketchum."

Appendix 10

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Abner, J.J. land to Thos. Carson	47
Andry Simon emancipation of Jane and others	90
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Bilbo, Jas & Mary slaves to Jno Johnston	21
Burk, Wm. slaves to Danl Johnston	22
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Brewer Jno. imp. on land to Figures Lewis	38
Brightwell, Theodore slaves to Jas. Dennelly	55
Bilbo, Jas. p. of atty to Robert Knox	56
Brewer, Sousana P of Atty to Geo. Brewer	59
Bassett Thos. P of atty to Robt Knox	63
Barker, Ephm. land to Wiley Barker	67
Barker, Ephm. cattle to Wiley Barker	69
Bassett, Thos., Caller & Coleman off. bond to Wm. C.C. Claiborne	76
Bilbo, Jno. marriage to Ann Lawrence	79
Bailey, Gab. Baker & McGree off. bond to W.C.C. Claiborne	80
Brewer, Jno. land to Patrick Danley	82
Brightwell, Theod. Brewer & Henry off bond to Gov. of Miss. Territory	85
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Appendix 11

Early Communities

The following communities have disappeared or changed names. Some were voting places and others merely rail stops on the G.M. & O., A.T. & N., or Southern Railway. (Those with an* were at one time county seats.)

*McIntosh Bluff 1803
*Wakefield 1804
New Wakefield
*Franklin Town 1810
*St. Stephens (Old) temp. between moving from Barrytown to New St. Stephens. 1811
Rodney
Court House
*Washington Court House—known by all these names 1825
Old Washington Court House
Carolton
*Barrytown—in what later became Choctaw County 1842
Tuscahoma
Warrior Bridge
Pleasant Valley
Pine Orchard
Prince's Landing
Ferguson
Peavey
Lumberton—now Fruitdale
Gondola
Atchison
Taulaton
Wagar—now Wagarville—moved from railroad to highway
Danzey
Bilbo
Whites Still
Emerson
Dwight
Richardson Station—Cortelyou
Echo
Southside
Export
Baird
Posey
Slades
Toinette
Hawthorn
Loper
Nettleton
Berny
Flee—now Barlow
Burleson
Grandfield
Dunbar
Vassar
Shyan
Uniform
Bassetts Creek
Quo Vadis
Alpha—2 land developments—no town was ever started
Omega and few people ever lived there.
Thompson—now Hobson
Hills
Grantsboro
Reeds—now Tibbie
Red Bud
Schell's-Landing—now Jordan
Ellisville
Dumfries
Figdale
Lucyville
Gainesville
Dry Creek
Freewill
Prestwick

Appendix 12

Records of Earliest Births and Deaths Beginning with the Founding of Mobile in 1702

Washington County residents have been abstracted by permission of the author, Johnnie Andrews, Jr., from *Creole Mobile: A Compendium of the Colonial Families of the Central Gulf Coast, 1702–1813*, (Prichard, AL: Bienville Historical Society, 1974.) Only persons identified as being on the Tombigbee or Tensaw rivers are listed here. *Creole Mobile* should be of immense use to genealogists and historians of the Gulf Coast and the Mississippi River Valley. Marriages of the "Pelican Girls" are listed; priests names; Negro, Mulatto, Indian, and Quadroon Records; and a list of women whose maiden names are not known. It is indexed.

THOMAS BAILEY—b. 1810 at St. Stephens.

JEAN BAKER—a resident of the San Esteban District; m. between 1786 and 1797; two children, a boy and a girl.

THOMAS BASSETT—resident of Tombigbee River; d. prior to 1791 when killed by Indians while returning from a trip to Pensacola.

THOMAS—an adult by 7 August 1805.

NATHANIEL—a minor on 7 August 1805.

MATTHEW BILBO—resident of the Tombigbee River since 1797; d. prior to 29 March 1804.

DAVID BLACKWELL—b. 1792 in the Tombigbee.

JACOB BLACKWELL

REBECCA

JOSEPH BLACKWELL—b. 1803 at St. Stephens.

WILLIAM E. BLAIR—b. 1793 in the Tombigbee.

ABSALOM BOLER—m. 10 June 1810 at McIntosh Bluff.

ELIZABETH BOYKIN—b. 1813 at McIntosh Bluff.

F.L. BRADLEY—b. 1812 in the Tombigbee country.

JOHN BRADLEY—b. 1810 at St. Stephens.

CHARLES BREWER—resident of the Tombigbee River since 1797; d. prior to 14 March 1804.

WILLIAM BREWER—resident of the Tombigbee River since 1797; d. prior to 15 March 1804.

GEORGE W. BROWN—b. in the Tombigbee in 1808.

———BURK (BURKE)—resident of Bilbo Creek; d. prior to 12 July 1805.

———GILLAND

CHARLES

JAMES

WILLIAM BURK—a resident of the Tombigbee River; d. prior to 27 March 1804.

JAMES CALLIER—b. 1810 in the Tombigbee.

ARTURO CARNEY

HOKEY—a Chacta Indian

JEREMIAH—baptized in 1795

WILSON CARMEN—m. prior to 1806.

CLAIRE ROCHON

JOHN CARSON—m. 16 May 1810 at McIntosh Bluff.

SARA BATES

SANTIAGO CECO

APRIL—a Chacta Indian.

CONSTANCIA—a mulatto; baptized in 1795.

NICHOLAS—a mulatto; baptized in 1795.

BALEY CHANEY—former Lieutenant Colonel in the British Militia came to the Tensaw in 1785.

SARAH JONES

GUILLERMO—b. 30 July 1786; baptized by Father Michael Lamport on 13 November 1788 at the Tombigbee settlement.

ANNA SUZANA—b. 30 December 1787; baptized by Father Michael Lamport on 13 November 1788 at the Tombigbee settlement.

SARAH

EMANUEL CHANEY—resident of the Tombigbee; d. prior to 7 August 1805.

FATHER CHARLES—pastor of this parish; d. in 1783.

CARY CHRISTIAN—m. 28 April 1811 at McIntosh Bluff.

POLLY BALDWIN

H.W. CLEMENTS—b. 1805 at St. Stephens.

FRANCOIS COLIN—d. 1770 at Tensaw.

JAMES COPELEN—resident of the Tombigbee since 1797; d. prior to 7 August 1805.

JOSEPH CORNELLS—resident of the Tombigbee.

———, a Creek Indian.

GEORGE

ALEXANDER

JAMES

ANNA

DANIEL CRUMP—murdered at Fort San Esteban by John Boykin in 1797.

WILLIAM DANIEL—b. 1810 at St. Stephens.

JOHN DEASE—m. 12 July 1805 at Wakefield in the Tombigbee.

BRIDGET BURK—widow; resident of Bilbo Creek.

OLIVER CROMWELL—b. 8 February 1806.

PETER DEFORGE—resident of the Tombigbee River since 13 October 1779; d. prior to 31 March 1804.

LAVIN DISC—m. 19 March 1813 at McIntosh Bluff.

SARAH IVEY

DOMINIQUE D'OLIVE—native of Tillac, Province of Gasconne in France; son of Jean D'Olive and Marie Savabos (Sallovac); married in 1772; died 2 December 1803.

MARIE LOUISE BAUDIN—native of Fele Gresia; daughter of Louis Francis Baudin and Marie Laurendine.

LOUIS—b. 15 February 1773.

———, son; d. August 1787.

SEFROY—b. 14 December 1791; confirmed 26 April 1798; godfather was Rafael Hidalgo.

MARIA MODESTA—confirmed 26 April 1798; godmother was Maria Lavale.

MARGARITA—confirmed 26 April 1798; godmother was Felicite Chastang.

GENOVEBA—confirmed 26 April 1798; godmother was Isabel Chastang.

FORZINE (EUPHROSINE)

DAVID DUPREE—m. at St. Stephens on 22 July 1804.
SARAH CHANEY—daughter of Baley Chaney and Sarah Jones.
———EVANS—resident of Tombigbee River
———
SUSAN W.—b. 1808.
———FIGURES—resident of Tombigbee.
———
MARGARET F.—b. 1813.
EBENEZER FULSOM—resident of the Tombigbee River.
SARAH WHITE LEWIS—widow of Samuel Lewis of Natchez.
MIGUEL NATHANIEL—b. at St. Stephens 1788; baptized there by Father Lamport in 1789.
WILLIAM—baptized 1789 by Father Lamport.
B. GORDON—b. 1810 at St. Stephens.
——— GRIFFIN—resident of the Tombigbee.
———
A.M.—b. 1805.
SAMUEL GRIFFIN, JR.—resident of Tensaw River; d. 1809.
ELIZABETH BRUNER
NANCY—b. 1792.
DAVID HARTLEY—m. 25 September 1812 at McIntosh Bluff.
SARAH HILLUS (WILLIS)
———HEARIN
———
MARY—b. in Tombigbee 1804.
———HENRY
———
GEORGE G.—b. 1809 at St. Stephens.
LEMUEL HENRY—m. 25 December 1802 in the Tombigbee country.
SARAH LINDER
JAMES HUNT—m. 27 February 1812 at McIntosh Bluff.
ELIZABETH WEATHERBY
E. JACKSON—b. 1805 in the Tombigbee valley.
HENRY JACKSON—b. 1800 in the Tombigbee valley.
PHILLIP JACOBS—m. 10 September 1810 at McIntosh Bluff.
JANE PENTON
DANIEL JOHNSON (JOHNSTON)—m. in the Tombigbee on 18 February.
ELIZABETH—daughter of John and———Linder, residents of Tensaw.
ISAAC JOHNSTON—m. 1 July 1813 at McIntosh Bluff.
SUSAN BATES
JOHN JOHNSTON
———
JOSEPH CALLOWAY—b 1791 at McIntosh Bluff.
E.A. JONES—b. 1813 in the Tombigbee valley.
MICHAEL JONES
MARIE LOUISE CHASTANG
JOHN—b. 14 November 1785 at Tensaw.
WILLIAM KIMBROUGH—son of William Kimbrough; murdered in the Tombigbee in 1802 by Mordecai Baldwin.
PHILLIPPE KLEINPETRE—d. 1766 at Tensaw.
EPHRIAM KIRBY—d. 1804 at Fort Stoddert.
RANSON KIMBELL—killed by Indians at Fort Madison, in the Tombigbee in September 1813.
———
ISHAM
JOSEPH P. KENNEDY—m. 29 October 1810.
JOYCE—daughter of Cornelius Rain of Nannahubba Bluff.
CLOVINON
OSCAR
MARY LOUIS
E. HENRIETTE
LUIS LA FLAU—resident of Pass Christian
HOKE—a Choctaw Indian.
MARGARITA—b. 1794; baptized in March 1801; godparents were Nicholas Cook and Margarita LaFlau.
MARIA—b. 1797; baptized in March 1801; godparents were Francisco Fontinella and his wife (of St. Stephens).
THOMAS LANTRIP—married 29 November 1812 at McIntosh Bluff.
LUCY RAIFORD
———LASSITER
———
M.—b. in the Tombigbee in 1799.
JUAN DE LA VILLEVENBIE—Commandant of Fort San Esteban; died in September 1797.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE—m. 3 March 1803 at Nannahubba Bluff.
ANN LINDER
EDWIN LEWIS—son of A.E. Lewis; m. 5 May 1811 at Pascagoula.
MARGARET BUDREAU—daughter of Jean Budreau and Louise Sauset.
ALFORD E.—baptized in 1812.
——— LINDER
MARGARET RAIN MOORE—d. 1800.
JOHN LINDER—native of Berne, Switzerland; former Engineer and Surveyor in the British Army at Charleston; became Commandant at Tensaw 1785; d. 13 September.
———
JOHN
JOHN LINDER, JR.—son of John Linder, Sr.; d. 1792 at Tensaw.
———
ELIZABETH
———LYONS—resident of the Tombigbee.
———
RICHARD—b. 1810.
———MC CARRAN—resident of St. Stephens.
———
M.—b. 1805.
CORNELIUS MC CURTIN—son of Cornelius McCurtin and Onore Hechadre, both natives of Ireland.
MARGARET LEFLOU—native of Mobile.
———, a son; lived ten days.
———MC GEEHEE—resident of the Tombigbee.
———
JACOB—b. 1812.

———Mc GOWAN—resident of the Tombigbee.
———
RICHARD—b. 1775.
———MC GREW—resident of the Tombigbee.
———
MARY—d. 1799.
J. MC GREW—resident of the Tombigbee River since 9 February 1788; d. 9 March 1804.
COLLIN MC RAI—m. 20 August 1812 at McIntosh Bluff.
GRACY DENLY
LEBIUS MERVIN—native of Philadelphia and resident of the Tenza River; m. July 1810.
AMELIA BYRNES—native of Pensacola.
———MILLEN—resident of the Tombigbee; b. 1813.
MICHAEL MILTON—resident of Tensaw Lake since 1797; d. prior to 1 August 1805.
SAMUEL MIMS—resident of Tensaw; m. 1797; d. 1813.
———MONGER
———
ELLEN—b. 1800.
———MONTGOMERY—resident of the Tombigbee
———
SALLY—b. 1805.
———MOODY—resident of St. Stephens.
———
DOLLY—b. 1810.
———MOSELY—resident of the Tombigbee
———
F.—b. 1800.
JAYME MOSELY—d. January 1800.
WILLIAM NUMLEY—b. 1791 in the Tombigbee valley.
JOSEPH PAPE—b. 1800 at St. Stephens.
DANIEL POWELL—b. 1802.
WILLIAM POWELL—resident of the Tombigbee since 10 June 1795; d. prior to 19 March 1804.
THOMAS POWELL
GENVIEVE DOLIVE—will written 12 January 1812.
DANIEL—over 21 years old on 12 January 1812.
JOHN RICHARDSON—m. 5 June 1811 at McIntosh Bluff.
POLLY CARREL
———ROWAN—resident of the Tombigbee
———
ACT.—b. 1810.
MARY SEED—b. 1808 at St. Stephens.
CATHERINE SELF—b. 1790 in the Tombigbee valley.
———SEWELL—resident of the Tombigbee
———
F.L.—b. 1812.
———SMITH—resident of the Tombigbee
———
ELIJAH—b. 1808.
C. SMITH—male; b. 1805 at St. Stephens.
M. SMITH—b. 1810 at St. Stephens.
FRANK STARKE—b. 1810 at St. Stephens
SARAH STEWART—b. 1810 at St. Stephens
OWEN SULLIVAN—resident of Three River Lake in the Tombigbee since 1797; d. prior to 7 August 1805.
WILLIAM THOMAS—married 25 October 1811 at McIntosh Bluff.
RUTHY PERKINS
———THOMPSON—resident of the Tombigbee
———
PETER—b. 1804.
JESSE THOMPSON—m. 5 March 1811 at McIntosh Bluff.
POLLY DAILEY
ANTHONY TOULMIN—b. 1795 at McIntosh Bluff.
———TROUP—resident of McIntosh Bluff.
———, daughter of John McIntosh, Chief of the McIntosh Clan and long attached to the British Army in West Florida.
GEORGE M.—b. September 1780.
———TUCKER—resident of Tombigbee.
———
ELIZA—b. 1806.
CHARLES WALKER—said to have been killed by "His Majesty's Troops" near the plantation of John McGrew on 31 July 1787.
WILLIAM F. WARE—m. 14 August 1813 at McIntosh Bluff.
MATILDA GALE
———WILLIAMSON—resident of the Tombigbee.
———
RICHARD—b. 1806.
———WILSON—resident of the Tombigbee.
———
MARY—b. 1804.

Appendix 13

District of San Esteban De Tombecbe

Census of the persons living in this section, with regard to their country of origin, ages, children and slaves, according to the tally made during the past year 1796 for the regulation of 1797.

Name	*Age*	*Nationality*	*Children*	*Slaves*
Abraham Bacon	46	American	6	
Mrs. Bacon	44	American		
John Baker	38	American	2	
Mrs. Baker	33	American		
Thomas Basset	38	American	4	6
Mrs. Basset	35	American		
Nathaniel Blackwell	33	American	4	
Mrs. Blackwell	28	American		
William Bore	39	American	1	4
Mrs. Bore	22	American		

Name	Age	Nationality	Children	Slaves
John Boris	26	American	1	
Mrs. Boris	22	American		
Francis Boykin	34	American	2	
Mrs. Boykin	31	American		
John Boykin	23	American	bachelor	
Anne Brewer	62	American	widow	
Charles Brewer	33	American	4	
Mrs. Brewer	32	American		
Elizabeth Brewer	94	American	widow	
John Brewer	50	American		
Mrs. Brewer	50	American		
Joseph Bryan	38	American	2	
Mrs. Bryan	26	American	2	
George Bussey	37	American	3	3
Mrs. Bussey	24	American		
Julián de Castro	40	Spanish	2	1
Mrs. Castro	22	American		
Daniel Crump	24	American	bachelor	
James Daniel (Danly?)	46	American	6	7
Mrs. Daniel (Danly?)	21	American		
Jacob Diny	36	American	bachelor	
Juan Bernardo Dubrocal	26	French	bachelor	3
Peter Dunn	30	Irish	bachelor	
Francis Estrigna	40	American	2	2
Mrs. Estrigna	23	American		
Simón Favre	30	French	bachelor	3
Francisco Fontanilla	40	Spanish		6
Mrs. Fontanilla	48	German		
James Griffin	29	American	5	
Mrs. Griffin	24	American		
Samuel Griffin	76	American	1	
Mrs. Griffin	61	American		
Weber Guinn	39	American	2	4
Mrs. Guinn	32	American		
Thomas Gulfanton	40	American	bachelor	
Mary Gulté	68	American	3 widow	
Thomas Guiten	39	American	5	3
Mrs. Guiten	33	American		
George Johnson	26	American	bachelor	
Daniel Johnston	70	American	2	
Mrs. Johnston	58	American		
John Johnston	47	American	7	10
Mrs. Johnston	41	American		
Thomas Jones	36	American		2
Mrs. Jones	18	American		
Anne Lawrence	50	American	1 widow	6
Thomas Lee	38	American	bachelor	
William Lucas	36	American		
Mrs. Lucas	28	American		
James McGrew	52	American	9	
Mrs. McGrew	44	American		
John McGrew	58	American	8	16
Mrs. McGrew	43	American		
Abraham Mangar	23	American	bachelor	
Jacob Mozelny	20	American	bachelor	
Henry Nell	35	American	3	
Mrs. Nell	25	American		
Elias Passell	18	American	bachelor	
Thomas Price	40	French	bachelor	
Jacob Pyburne	20	American		3
Mrs. Pyburne	18	American		
Cornelius Rains	23	American	2	10
Mrs. Rains	20	American		
Tobias Rinies	43	American	3	4
Mrs. Rinies	39	American		
Eugene Sullivan	45	American	5	1
Mrs. Sullivan	42	American		
Elizabeth Thompson	48	American	1 widow	1
Richard Vicker	44	American	1	
Mrs. Vicker	21	American		
Robert Welch	48	American	8	1
Mrs. Welch	38	American		
John Woods	22	American	bachelor	

Compiled by Sir Jack D.L. Holmes, Ph.D., D.I.C., Louisiana Collection Series, Birmingham, AL.

Appendix 14

Census List 1810—Washington County, Mississippi Territory
Heads of Families

Rawleigh Green	John Pickering	William Russell	William Jordan	James Jones
Solomon Anderson	Sandford McClendin	Joel Scarborough	John Hampton	Isaac Standley
Andrew Moore	William Roggers	Michael Gilbert	John Kirk	John Harris
Josiah Bullock	John Womack	David Scarborough	Moses Hill	Thomas Gibbs
Wych Catoe	Robert Harrison	Vinzent Harrison	Joab Wheeler	Thomas Page
Lovelace Mott	Jesse Rainwaters	William Bailey	Abner Turner	William Killin
Samuel Wainright	Thomas Rankins	John Harp	Allen Sweat	Stephen Standley
Young Gaines	Isaac Phillips	Uriah Dent	Burwell McClendin	James Neel
George Brown	John Phillips	Caleb Bazier	Alexander McDonald	Nathaniel Ross
Walter Woodyard	John Mash	Jonah Mott	Darius Wells	James Hubbard
James Hill	Daniel Wofford	John Gilmere	Robert Rankins	William Henry

Reuben George
Julian Decasto
John Vinzant
John Landwin
Ann Lawrence
Murah McRae
Bazel Gray
William Murrell
Blunt Catoe
Henry Franklin
James Bouton
John McNiece
Edward Sholan
William McGrew
William Patton
David Ingram
Francis Hux
Britain Brown
Mark Rollins
Archillis Wells
Matthew Shaw
John Cosbey
Alexander Faith
Zachariah Landrum
Dorson Grimes
James Bailey
David Myers
Joseph Smith
William Robinson
John Bridgers
Joseph Camp
Benjamin S. Smoot
James Gordan
Richard Sarter
John Womack
David Dupree
David Rudder
Elijah Granade
James Russell
Janes Pace
Soloman Johnson
John K. Irby
James Farr
Richard Rainwaters
Robert Douglass
Stephen Poor
Richard Cole
Nathaniel Christmas
Samuel Loper
Isaac Gillan
John Baker
Darling Perry
Henry Prince
Eli Parker
Richard S. Bryan
James Russell
Cullin Earp
Noacanah Hudson

John Richardson
Lemuel Henry
William Coleman
William Jones
Allen Anderson
Laven Hainsworth
James Catoe
Joseph Koen
Edward Simmons
Robartus Love
Mary Pace
Richard Clark
Joseph Thompson
John Pace
Edward McLachlane
Charles Cassity
Dempsey Pace
Thomas Spike
John Hanes
Holland Hogg
William Shaw
William Reeves
Robert Hawkins
Isaac A. Miles
Hardy Hargrove
James P. Hanesworth
Dempsey Smith
Thomas Bassett
Maliciah Odmin
James Dearmon
Thomas Malone
R.H. Gilmere
David Williams
Lewis Cobb
Isaac Rollins
Moses Fox
Peter Cartwright
James Bounds
Richard Hall
John Johnson
Maxfield Crane
James Huckobey
Thomas Goodwynn
James Cassity
William Eveleigh
Silas Dorkins
John McIntire
James Boon
Nathan Perry
Tandy Walker
William Woods
Williamson Glass
Drury White
Rachal Windham
Henry Beard
Joel Langham
Isaac Anderson
John Caller

Joseph Cobb
John Perkins
Radford Jordan
John Rhodes
James Stephens
David Gaines
Patrick McCabe
John Hogg
Armstead Hall
James Green
William Walker
Mark Hays
Josiah Jones
Daniel McKinzie
Nathaniel Jones
Bartlett Brown
Arthur Foster
Jesse Emmery
Jesse Lucas
John Pearson
Robert Lee
Daniel Phillips
John Black
Soloman Boykin
James Hogg
Jesse Parker
Elisha Lewis
Anderson Hendrick
Samuel Slade
Joseph Whitehead
Benjamin Perkins
Samuel Tredwell
Precilla Blackwell
James Duett
Aaron Milstead
James Hambrick
William Foster
John Morgan
John Long
George Foster
Daniel Davis
James Myrick
Jesse Smith
William Wilson
Joel Bowen
Washington Brewster
Jesse Gentry
Isaac Lucas
Jonathan Sowers
Jesse Lucas
Thomas Thompson
Craven P. Moffett
John Roggers
John Black
John Foster
George Soolks
William Loyd
Daniel Sullivan

Francis Stringer
Richard Tutt
William Milstead
John McFarlane
Samuel Moore
Robert Kellay
Daniel Jackson
Isaac Haines
William Cockran
William Gaines
David Stolkes
William Jones
Joseph Olford
Matthias Walker
John Harbison
Edward Moore
Jonathan Emmery
Micajah Benge
Henry Thomas
John Deam
Charles Phillips
Henry Thomas
Joseph Brewton
John Milstead
Joshua Spivy
John Smith
Daniel Green
William Wilson
Jordan Bonner
Jesse Lucas
Lewis W. Price
Samuel Sinquefield
James Saunders, Sr.
Hardiman Duke
Hugh Wilson
Daniel Sneed
William McCart
Hutson Rose
Richard Gill
Allen Jones
Mary Rodgers
John Murfey
James Carol
John F. McGrew
Samuel F. Broomfield
Jesse Griffin
William Boling
William Loftin
Benjamin Scarborough
John Pace
Marsh Crane
Hugh Tennin
Joseph Milstead
William Smith
Silas Scarborough
James Short
Dempsey Welch
Burwell Stinson

James Smith
Caleb Moncrief
Elijah Rosser
John Evans
James Green, Sr.
David Allen
John Gardner
Thomas Armstrong
Reese Smith
William Myrick
Isaac Awtry
James Walker
Thomas Evans
Robert Caller
John McGrew Sr.
Richard Sartor
Francis Boykin
Samuel Clark
Thomas Loftin
James Barnes
Archibald Lackey
Gray Sims
Isaac Evans
Charles Phillips
Abner James
Jesse Harris
John Wilson
James Simmons
Elijah Simmons
Jesse Kelly
Ellington Evans
James Saunders
James Ford
David Commack
John Cody
Moses Savell
John Hartington
Jonathan Tarber
Henry Myrick
John Rodgers
Precilla Miles
Jacob Boatner
Henry Jones
William Mcgrew, Sr.
James Caller
Charles Taylor
William Pace
Elizabeth Gin
John Barker
James McCrory
Henry Hammond
Robert Potter
Barbary Fox
James Burks
James Harper
William Myrick
Robartus Love
Benjamin Kamp

Henry Murfey
John Hamer
Joshua Lott
Niven Culbreth
Ann Harwell
Zach Goodbold
Thomas Newbold
William Woods
James Hainsworth
Daniel Easley
George Slaytor
Nathan Beale
William Henry
Lewis Mitchell
Henry Taulbert
Thomas Walley
James Daffin
Mary Cole
Samuel Gaskey
Simon Gentry
William Johnson
James Mills
William Stallings
John Slaytor
William Pace
James Walker
Thomas Morgan
Ichabod Nelson
William McGrew
Edward Terrell
Thomas Smith
Thomas Carol

Appendix 15

1850 Census—Washington County, Alabama
Heads of Families

Page 329:
James G. Hawkins
Daniel Coleman
Richard Terry
Joel Martin
William Bridges
James Griffin
Peter Hyott
John A. Smith
John G. Pickering
Francis M. Baker
John Secret
Elisha Dearmon
James Denmark
M.A. Joiner
Wesly Rainwater

Page 330:
Daniel Brown
Elijah H. Gordy
M. Arnold King
Charlotte Richardson
James Richardson
L. James Wilson
Warren P. Murrell
Abner Womack
Thomas L. Stokely
Peter E. Hays
John D. Williams
Richard F. Boykin
John Richardson
J. Barnes
Jessie Rainwater
Eunas E. Simpson
Isaack W. Baker
Harvy Stokely
Samuel D. Smith
Elijah Wiliford

Page 331:
Sol Anderson
Benjamin Woolard
Rosa Reed
Peter Cole
John C. Davidson
Meridith Landrum
Peter Daugherty
John Harris
Thomas P. Simmons
Eliza Reed
William Moore
John Martin
Sol Landrum
Becky Landrum

Page 332:
George Wiliford
James Preston
Robert McKern
Willis Grimes
James E. Baxter
John Platt
Walter Wiliford
Isreal Baxter
Eli Powell
William A. Griffin
Washington Sullivan
William Bowling
John Cole
William N. Baxter
James D. Grimes
Abel Baxter
David Griffin
Nancy Griffin
Jesse Thornton
Rache U. Williams
Simon Woolard
James Stringer
Richard J. Bowling

Page 333:
Mary Woodyard
John B. McLendon
John T. Mosely
Peter Loper, Sr.
Lewis B. Parker, Sr.
Jonathan D. Parker
Wilson Green
Thomas Beech
John Shoemack
John Woodyard
Bizelle McLendon
George Harp
Lewis Slater
Joseph Berch
John D. Parker
John Beech
Lewis B. Parker, Jr.

Page 334:
John M. Carpenter
William H. Grimes
Joseph Stanly
Fredrick Koen
Henry Walker
Nancy Reynolds
James B. Loper
Ceburn Coker
Ivy Sanderson
William Keith
Warren Coker
Charles Walker
William N. Clark
John Dearmon
James J. Williams

Page 335:
James D. Cater
Robert T. Dade
James N. Evans
Hill Atchison
Floyd Mosely
Martha A. Pevy
Francis Parnold
Martha Simpson
George W. Hatton
Robert Henderson
Henry Stanly
Richard L. Bowling
Mrs. Joyce E. Catoe
George W. Roney
Joseph Loper
Greenberry Simpson

Page 336:
John W. Woulard
Oswell Murphy
Joseph Faith
John Stringer
William Smith
Joseph Koen
John A. Richardson
Mrs. Elizabeth Bass
Daniel C. Mosely
J. Sullivan (female)
Hannah Grimes
John D. Dunbar
Ransom Harwell
John Easly
Samuel Faith
James D. Grimes
Milton P. Johnson
John Atchison
William McDaniel

Page 337:

Joseph Atchison	John Sperling
Thomas Wainwright	George W. Johnston
James Johnston	John W. Baker
Walker A. Baily	Francis S. Bassett
Wilburn Easly	Thomas B. Dearmon
Jeptha Pelham	George Grimes, Sr.
Reuben Weaver	Horatis Starke
Samuel D. Hooks	Alfred Beck

Page 338:

George W. Bates	Jack S. Johnson
Thomas S. Fellows	Robert H. Vaughn
James F. Bates	Burton A. Smith
Ellick Lester	D.H. Land
William Johnston	Henry Atchinson
Joseph Coleston	Millidge Mosely
John W. Mosley	John Smith
Thomas Howell	Joseph Granade
Henry Newman	William Donaldson
Green Rainwater	

Page 339:

Cornelius Sullivan	Constantine P. Sullivan
George F. Salis	Daniel Rain
William McAinsworth	Reuben Nash
Barton Atchison	Thomas G. Smith
John Dunn	Francis Dunn
Dolly Kidd	Wayne Dunn
Richard Riggins	John H. Hampson
Calvin L. Harp	John P. Simpson

Page 340:

H.L. Watsous	Moses Grimes
James A. Washam	Jesse Jordan
Simeon McDaniel	Michael Knapp
Simeon Nunly	Joseph Slough
Dolly Washam	Alfred Fail
Elizabeth Fail	William Grimes
John F. Everett	Thomas W. Wyman
William L. Wilkerson	Thomas McPrince

Page 341:

John G. Koen	James Atchison
Thomas J. Pope	Brazil Pope
Miles F. Knight	George N. Malone
William Long	John B. Long
Richard N. Johnston	Robert McIlwain
Nancy Palmer	Asa Saunderson
Nancy Knight	Thomas H. Page
William Page	Joseph Chasen
Gilbert Griffin	Elizabeth Grimes
Joseph Saunderson	

Page 342:

Thomas S. Parker	William Malone
Elijah Tedder	Isaac Tedder
Ann Gayle	Nancy Brown
Rebecca Roberts	Jane Jones
Emelia Foy	Ebenezar Slade
Solomon Wheat	Andrew T. Posey
James Danily	Richard D. Price
Walter Munger	Joseph Gray
Hiriam Munger	Henry H. Munger
Steven Sneede	Solomon Wheat, Sr.
Francis Y. Gaines	David W. Brantley
Margaret Jordan	Nancy Buckaloo

Page 343:

Peter Beech	Samuel Hyat
Mark R. Sullivan	James S. Malone
John B. Hoben	James B. Slade
Mily Conley	James McCleod
William Harris	James Sims
Jackson Doffin	Ebenezar Bass

Appendix 16

1870 Census—Washington County, Alabama
(Race is indicated following name: W = White, B = Black, M = Mulatto.)

Page 97:

Rebecca Howard	W	Dan Gomes	B
B. Byrd	B	Isaac George	W
Winny Johnson	B	W.C. Bentley	W
Wash Sullivan	W	Mahalay Evans	W
Jack Sullivan	W	John Thomas	W
G.W. Knapp	W	David Knapp	W
Mark Bates	B	William Smith	B
Gabriel Adams	B	Asa Anderson	B
Ralph Harrell	M		

Page 98:

Virginia Younge	W	L.L. Pringle	W
F.M. Pringle	W	R. Ainsworth	B
Lucinda Fraizer	W	R.B. Johnston	W
R.J. Painter	W	Nathan Lambert	W
Nancy Patrick	W	Lucinda Patrick	W
William Patrick	W	William Howard	W
Levi Howard	W	M.R. Middleton	W
Lovinia Robertson	W	James Kale	W
Jesse Stokes	W		

Page 99:

James Johnston	M	Malissa Prince	B
William Reed	M	Giles Buford	B
Sam Daniels	B	John Archy	B
Isiah Dorson	B	Alfred Jones	B
Ellen Williams	B	Kane Adams	B
Bob Brown	B	J.G. Rush	B
G.E. Rush	B	Allen Burney	B
Jane Brooks	B	Henry Starke	B

Page 100:

E. Coleman	B	Robert Ainsworth	B
Isreal Johnston	B	Hilliard Woolsey	B
Robert Hall	B	Joseph Cox	B
Henry Thomas	B	Wash Adams	B
John Thomas	B	Adison Jones	B
Lewis Kemp	B	John Kelly	B
Sam Bassett	B	E. Edwards	B

Page 101:

Brooks Slade	B	Ned Coleman	B
J.B. Slade	W	Anna Kemp	B
Sally Kemp	B	Dr. G.W. Conway	W
N. Newburn	W	Abe Buckaloo	W
Emily Bryant	W	E.H. Bass	W
Joseph Burks	W	John Dent	W
William Stribbling	W	Anna Vaughan	W
C. Vaugh	W	E. Rush	M
Spencer Sumes	W		

Page 102:

L.W. Coleman	W	Peter Johnston	B
Dick Rush	M	Gansy Bates	B
J. Franklin	B	J. Gadsford	B
A. Steward	B	Susan Jackson	B
J. Ruttidge	B	F. Grayson	B
E. Edwards	B	Lewis Hill	B
Isham Pace	B		

Page 103:

E. Ainworth	B	Lewis Steward	B
Alfred Terrall	M	Gilbert Rain	B
A. Henry	B	Barry Wesly	M
George Reed	M	Moria Reed	M
Charley Walker	B	Willy Walker	B
Sam Turner	B		

Page 104:

H. Weatherford	B	John Blount	B
Alfred Johnson	B	Jacob Young	B
Daniel Reed	B	Alexander Orso	W
Mark Newburn	W	D. Newburn	W
G. Chastang	M	D.C. Weaver	M
Alfred Weaver	M	Robert Weaver	M
James Weaver	M	Osborne Roberts	B
Joseph Weaver	M	Joseph Byrd	M
Amanda Hues	W		

Page 105:

James Logan	W	John Bates	W
George Skinner	W	Levi Conley	W
R. Toulmin	B	H. Thompson	B
T. Bradford	B	Mary Scott	B
J. Chastang	M	Thomas Smart	B
John Clarke	B	John Bush	M
Lewis Bonds	B	Frank Parnell	W
James Lewis	W	F.B. Bryan	W

Page 107:

Rube Reed	M	J. Daugherty	W
James Slade	B	Dick Ashe	M
Willis Daugherty	W	Joshua Bryant	W
John Williams	W	Alex Daugherty	B
Joshua Beech	W	T. Sullivan	W
Ben Williams	W	John Starke	W
Arabella Wheat	W	W.A. Williams	W
Sol Wheat	B		

Page 108:

R. Brown	B	Slade Harrell	W
Nancy Thomas	B	Amelia Wheat	B
Amanda Harrell	B	Louisa Harrell	W
L.N. Harris	W	G.W. Roney	W
John Keith	W	Samuel Terrell	B
Sol Roberts	W	Wess Wheat	W
Wyott M. Dunn	W	Dan Newburn	W
Charles Winters	W	Daniel Ross	W

Page 109:

Peter Texey	B	A. Jackson	M
P. Lassiter	B	P. Brown	B
H. Pickens	B	R. Allen	B
L. Barber	B	N. Jackson	B
A. Kenedy	B	William Smith	B
Abram Young	B	Cris Collins	B
Martin Owen	B	Ben Turner	B
Frank Woods	B	Rich Miller	B
Jeff Williams	B	E. Rawlston	M
Frank Owen	B	H. Johnson	B
L. Dickinson	B	Joseph Perkins	B
L. Hartsfield	B	A. Jackson	B
Shot Miles	B	Ted Miles	B
Judge Long	B		

Page 110:

Ned Hayward	B	Ransom Martin	B
H. Nicholson	B	H. Fraizer	B
Lewis Monger	B	Robert Mosely	B
Daniel Mosely	B	Violet Martin	B
Julius Mason	B	William Thompson	B
Julius Mason	B	Martin Mason	B
Henry Thomas	B	Sarah Keith	W
R. Sullivan	W	Sal Wheat	W
John H. Dent	W	M.C. Clintack	W
Elijah Bailey	W		

Page 111:

Charles Collins	W	F. McDonald	B
Isaac Lewis	B	A. Shelito	B
John Shelito	B	Powell Moore	W
Kate Nelson	W	William Nelson	W
W. McGreen	B	D. Fitzgerald	W
Otto Right	B	Sam James	B
William Mounger	B	Barry Starke	B
S. Wheat	B		

Page 112:

Charles Turner	B	Jane Bell	B
Josh James	B	Carter Thomas	B
Jacob May	B	Andrew May	M
C. Hammons	B	Gabriel Boseman	B
Polina Holly	B	Dallas Boseman	B
Ben Williams	B	John Barnum	B
Rich Smith	B	Bob Sampson	B
Charles Williams	B	Bob Frisby	B
March Mason	B	Martha Lang	B

Page 113:

Thomas Green	B	Silas Rose	B
Thomas Stephens	B	Sid Boseman	B
A. Franklin	M	Jack Jackson	B
L. Franklin	B	Sam Monger	B
Simeon Bass	B	Jere Hawkins	M

Page 114:

B.C. Smith	W	William Baswell	W
William Rain	B	Daniel Rain	W
James Atchison	W	Mathero Blount	B
Ben Kent	B	King Blount	B
Isaac Repsher	W	Ben Bordon	B
Mose Rowen	B	Henry Harris	B
Henry Lake	B	Frank Stephens	B
Bill Coleman	M	Alex Harris	B
Gilbert Howell	B		

Page 115:

Joseph Granade	W	T.J. Barton	W
Seaborn Gibson	W	John McGrew	W
Martha Everitt	W	W. Donaldson	W
Jeff Russell	M	Sarah Cope	M
Charles Cope	B	James Jones	W
Monroe Boykin	W	David Coleman	B
Pleasant Coleman	B	Nep Starke	B
Bob Granade	B	Absolom Loper	W

Page 116:

Charles E. Pelham	W	J.D. Williams	W
Sarah E. Brantley	W	James Brantley	W
Berry W. Gaines	W	W.L. Conly	W
Math Holmes	W	Harmon Baily	W
George W. Woodyard	W	R.J. Dorman	W
Polly Stoker	W	Thomas Moten	B
W.W. Bassett	W	A.B. Woodyard	W
Diana Boykin	B	Edmund Burney	B
Ben Starke	B	Jack W. Faith	W
James Williams	W		

Page 117:

Delight Williams	B	Ray Talton	B
Isaac Butler	M	Dan Ward	B
Jack Wilson	B	R.H. Coleman	W
E.H. Gordy	W	O.B. Joyer	W
George Malone	B	John Abston	B
Otaway Philips	B	Steven Fare	B
Thomas Cotes	B	R.L. Bowling	W
William H. Lewis	W	P. McDonald	B
Baalam Bell (girl)	B		

Page 118:

Levi Hyatt	W	Cinthia Hyatt	W
F.W. Hunter	W	Katesey Hunter	B
Eveline Hunter	B	Moses Gilley	B
George Loper	B	J.F. Riggins	B
H.B. Mimms	W	John T. Smith	W
George Hinson	W	E.B. Nash	W
William Grimes	W	Nancy Smith	W
Willie Blount	W		

Page 119:

Peter Loper	W	Thomas Dees	W
Simeon Dees	W	John Parker	W
Leroy Moss	W	Lewis Ferguson	W
Matthew Parker	W	William Carpenter	W
James Carpenter	W	Henry Loper	W
J.W. Carpenter	W	John Carpenter	W

Page 120:

Ellen Rain	W	A. Presnell	W
R. Henderson	W	J.K. Blount	W
James Blount	W	Thomas Tedder	W
E. Henderson	W	G. Atchison	W
E. Richardson	W	Robert Morron	W
Flood Boykin	W	H. Richardson	W
W.A. Richardson	W		

Page 121:

Charles Hays	W	Oph Holcombe	B
W.H. Coleman	B	W.D. Coleman	B
H. Dickson	B	Marshall Johnson	B
William Smith	B	James Adams	B
Barney Holmes	B	Catney Coleman	M
George Hall	B	W.P. Conley	W

Page 122:

Thomas H. Bailey	W	George Williams	B
William E. Lloyd	B	John W. King	B
Sarah Yawn	B	Rosa Harris	B
Eli Y. Bowling	B	M.A. Bailon (girl)	B
James Richardson	B	Thomas A. Powell	B
Dick Richard	B	Jim Johnston	B
Thomas Hand	B	Upton Valentine	B
S. Moses	B		

Page 123:

Alfred House	M	Caleb Chillis	B
Frank Baker	B	James Marrow	M
Enoch Johnston	B	John Morris	B
Harris Talbert	B	Alex Taylor	B
Caroline Prince	B	Dr. M.G. Pritchett	W
Mariah Woodyard	B	Sarah Keith	W
W.B. Stoker	W	L.W. Harris	W
John W. Simons	W	A.J. Hunter	W
Elijah Denham	W	J.A. Pelham	W

Page 124:

Calvin Boyd	B	Barton Atchison	B
Dr. J. McAmon	B	Rich Parker	B
M. Chappel	W	Wilburn Easly	W
Jal Granade	W	Adam Jordan	B
Gage Atcherson	B	George Blunt	B
M. Johnson	B	Dave Johnson	B
M. Woodyard	B	Della Garson	B
Mark Sullivan	B	Jim Chaney	B
Oscar Horvel	M	Ann Milly	B

Page 125:

H.L. Holcombe	W	E. Jennings	W
Mill White	B	Ranson Wilson	B
Bob Lewis	B	Nicy Calahan	B
Nancy Hazard	B	Peter Williams	B
Robias Nixon	B	Alfred Wilson	B
Milly Jackson	B	Thomas Stark	B
Lewis Coleman	B	Flora Banks	B
Lydia Bush	B	Moses Hall	B
Joseph Crow	W	W.T. Boykin	W
L. Houston	W	D.C. Mosly	W
E.A. Baugh	W	J.P. Williams	W
James Thompson	B		

Page 126:

Burnet Mosely	W	Reubin Bale	B
Lizzie Tanner	B	J.J. Repsher	W
William Scott	B	William Young	B
J.M. Porter	W	S.J. Thompson	W
Susan Stone	B	Lewis Wilson, Jr.	W
Minerva Wilson	B	Bob Short	B
D. Grayson	B	J.S. Malone	W
D. Thompson	W	Lee Ward	B

Page 127:

Ira Biddle	B	H. Hawkins	B
N. Amanuel	B	James Wheat	B
Peter L. Beech	W	J. Peters	W
Sol Anderson	W	Wy Moss	W
Susan Beech	W	E. Rainwater	W
E. McKenzie	W	John Dykes	W
J.A. Richardson	W		

Page 128:

Edward P. Royal	W	Gilbert Toyle	B
John Brittle	B	Fredric Posey	W
Elbert Boykin	B	A. Harrison	B
Lewis White	B	H. Johnston	B
Alex Eskin	B	Nat Simmons	B
P.J. Humphrey	W	James Henderson	B
Michael Andrew	B	T. Britton	B
R.J. Bowling	W	Fannie Boykin	W
Jim Boykin	B	Harry Bowling	B

Page 129:

Julia Sullivan	W	Stephen Burney	B
Betsy Lane	W	Nelly James	B
F.H. Boykin	W		

Page 130:

L. Causey	W	L. Jones	W
E. McRae	W	James Davis	W
J.M. Mackey	W	L. Williams	W
M. Owens	W	Abe Wood	W
William Wood	W	Sam Cupp	W
Charles Clark	B		

Page 131:

C.C. Causey	W	J.B. Farrier	W
W.H. Grimes	W	E.B. Simpson	W
P. Simpson	B	J. Corner	B
M. Grimes	W	J.N. Daniel	W
J.W. Wood	W	S. Stephens	W
A. Chesebn	W	N. Worsham	W

Page 132:

P.L. Worsham	W	Mid Kinny	W
W.J. Rogers	W	J.B. Worsham	W
F. Waites	W	D. Touchstone	W
J.S. Touchstone	W	C. Ruth	W
M. Givens	W	M.J. Givens	W
E.C.B. Batha	W	L. Hannis	W

Page 133:

Sarah Riley	W	J.C. Thomas	W
A.B. Brown	W	M. Murphy	W
E.J. Simpson	W	W.T. Prince	W
N. McAllister	W	M. Sophy	B
T. Cherry	B	A. Page	W
William Cupp	W	Joe Graves	W
L.A. Colly	W	B. Turner	B
William Taylor	B		

Page 134:

J. Taylor	B	Peter Farrier	B
J.N. Neily	W	J.C. Brown	W
J. Hopkins	W	J. Simpson	W
C. Jones	W	John Jones	W
S. Simpson	B	G.W. Williams	W
M. Carpenter	W	J.P. Simpson	W
J.P. Simpson, Jr	W	F.H. Hill	W
B.A. Simpson	W		

Page 135:

G. Howell	B	E. Howell	B
E.C. Koen	W	P. Leveret	B
R. Coleman	W	T. Gordy	W
G. Dickson	W	Abe Stafford	W
C.P. Hays	W	Nathan Bell	B
Patrick Kaho	W	H. Caten	W
B. Atchison	W	S.B. Night	W
E.J. Hays	W	M. George	W

Page 136:

W.P. Wilkens	W	A.M. Koen	W
Alba Koen	W	Nancy Koen	W
John Buckaloo	W	H. Conner	W
Nelly Conner	W	Ire Whigham	W
R.N. Whigham	W	C. Hays	B
D. Charlotte	B	T.L. Whitsett	W
H.L. Carber	W	E. McIlwain	W
W.J. Jordan	W		

Page 137:

B. Craig	B	H. Mills	B
Dick Dunn	B	Ben Savage	B
G. Rhodes	B	Nat Turner	B
T. Cossin	B	William Leverett	B
M. Rhodes	B	J. Brown	B
S. Brown	B	E. Mills	B
L. White	B	Bob Ware	B
E.A. Thompson	W		

Page 138:

W.J. Thompson	W	W.J. Koen	W
M. Atchison	W	H.C. Atchison	W
Sam Ware	B	C. Smith	M
J. Richard	W	M. Woodard	W
J.J. Pace	W	Sam Vance	W
S.J. Thompson	W	W.W. Palmer	W
J.M. Koen	W	R.M. Howard	W
J. Koen	B	J. Brown	B
F. Winny	B	S.A. Rain	B

Page 139:

R.J. Moss	W	H. Parker	W
Sarah Loper	W	J.C. Odom	W
S.A. Odom	W	S.T. Taylor	W
J.S. Turner	W	J. Clemons	W
Y.T. Clements	W	A.D. McAlister	W
R. Clements	W	Ben Clements	W
S.J. Holomon	W	William Newell	W
V. Taylor	B	T. Whigham	W

Page 140:

M. Holomon	W	M. Williamson	B
A. Sutitia	B	G. Whigham	B
R. Racheal	B	Buck Rain	B
H. Rain	B	S. Jordan	B
P. Whigham	B	Blount Turner	B
E. Turner	B	E. Summers	B
John Daniel	B	Lewis White	B
Nancy Taylor	B	A.A. Long	W
Henry Ware	W	John Smith	B

Page 141:

E.J. Dickson	W	James Rhodes	B
Nelson Tracy	B	Frank Dearmon	B
A. Dudly	B	H. Hobley	B
Daniel Powe	B	James Ward	B
Henry King	B	William Deas	W
Sarah Skelly	W	William Carter	W
G.W. Coker	W	B.E. Williams	W
I. Baxter	W		

Page 142:

William McCarty	W	W.J. Williams	W
M. Gladen	W	S.M. Hartley	W
J.B. Brown	W	W.C. Smith	W
S. Davidson	W	A. O'Donald	W
James Orso	W	J.P. Waldrop	W
S. Goodin	B	Drew Leek	B
J.B. Davidson	W	J. Sanders	W
E.F. Kendel	W	J.E. Cooper	W

Page 143:

J.J. Lard	W	W. McDernia	W
J.W. Lucas	W	T. Gardner	W
J.W. Ezel	W	D. Jackson	B
J. Myers	B	William Morris	W
G. Peters	B	Peter Grimes	B
J.W. Baxter	W	F.E. Lang	W
John Stuckley	W	Ellen Deas	W
L. Calahan	W	Wise Deas	W

Page 144:

G. Brown	W	J. Grimes	B
J. Simpson	B	John Davis	W
A.T. Evans	W	B.T. Bryant	W
Needham Bryant	W	J. Perkins	B
H. Baxter	M	T. Taylor	B
Peter Lee	B	W. Turner	M
W. Wats	B	E. Foreman	B
E. Mounger	B	R. Griggs	B
D. Rogers	B	W. McCane	M
S. Walley	B		

Page 145:

J. Robertson	W	Mary Smith	W
Richard Weaver	W	Harry Rhodes	M
B.P. Milstead	W	W.C. Beech	W
Samuel Wilkens	W	Jere Loper	B
Jack Loper	B	H. Ross	B
Silas Scarbrough	W	E. Scarbrough	W
S. Wilkens	W	J.H. Dickson	W

Page 146:

Amanda Reed	B	Louisa Brown	W
Lawney Triggs	B	E.J. Dickson	W
J.G. Wilkens	W	Ben Hanabal	W
T.J. King	W	J.S. Lewis	W
Joseph Wimbish	W	Wash Fleet	B
M. Bell	B	M.E. Murray	W
C.H. Naulty	W	T. Holland	W
George Weldy	W	George Neeman	W
John Turner	W		

Page 147:			
John Taylor	W	William Baxter	W
Frances Henson	W	Prona Davis	W
Abel Baxter	W	William Curry	W
Dick Turner	M	Polly Landrum	W
J.H. Rush	W	Stephen Wilson	B
W.D. Rainwright	W	G.W. Batley	W
Page 148:			
J.D. Grimes	W	John Platt	W
C. Smith	W		

Appendix 17

Veterans of the American Revolution who Settled in Washington County

Baker, John—private in the First New York Regiment; discharged June 6, 1783. He was honored with Badge of Merit for eight years faithful service.

Coleman, Francis (1744–1823)—served as a private in the Georgia troops. He was born in Virginia, and he died in Washington County.

Earl, Samuel (1760–1845)—enlisted in 1781 as a sergeant in Capt. Reuben Field's company, Col. Thomas Gaskins' Virginia regiment of militia. He was born in Fauquier County, VA, and he died in Washington County.

Fitzgerald, John—age not given; resident of Washington County. He was a private in the 7th Regular U.S. Infantry; enrolled September 27, 1781.

Lafoy (Lasoy), James—resident of Washington County; private in infantry and cavalry. His particular service was not shown.

McCary, Richard—age 81; resident of Washington County; private in the Virginia Continental Line.

McClure, John—private who served in a regiment not on the continental establishment; his pension was denied because of this.

Rankin, Robert—resident of Washington County; lieutenant in the 3rd Regular Virginia Line.

Simpson, Elisha—resident of Washington County; private in the North Carolina Militia.

Walker, Tandy—private; his particular service was not shown.

Warsham, John—resident of Washington County; private in the Virginia Continental Line.

Sources: "Revolutionary Soldiers in Alabama" by Thomas M. Owen; *Alabama Historical Quarterly*, Winter Issue, 1944; *Revolutionary Soldiers Pension Book*, Mobile State Bank; and *A Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers and Patriots in Alabama* by Louise Julich.

Appendix 18

Veterans of the War of 1812

James Caller—colonel and senior officer on frontier.
Bailey Heard—captain of company from St. Stephens.
Benjamin Smoot—captain of company from St. Stephens.
David Cartwright—captain of company from the rest of Washington County.
William McGrew—lieutenant colonel; killed in action.
William Bradbury—lieutenant.
Robert Callier—lieutenant.
Tandy Walker—private.
Solomon Anderson, Sr.—private.
Joseph Wheat—private.
Jesse Armstrong—private.

Sources: *The Creek War of 1813–1814* by H.S. Halbert and T.H. Ball; *Mississippi Territory in the War of 1812* by Mrs. Dunbar Rowland—reprinted from publications of the Mississippi Historical Society, Centenary Series, Vol. IV.

Appendix 19

Choctaw Indians—War of 1812

The Muster Rolls of the Choctaw tribe of Indians that served on a campaign to Pensacola by order and under the command of Major Genl. Jackson in the late war in the years of 1814–1815.

Poosh-a-mait-ta-hah
Choc-taw-ito-nock-e
Ming-go-hopi-ah
Tap-e-nah-ho-ma
He-tuck-e-ge
Tig-ba-ha-kah
Oon-o-hick-ab-be
Is-tan-ab-be
Hopio-min-go
E-lu-man-ge
Hoon-cub-be
Sha-tub-be
Heo-tub-be
Tiah
Ha-hab-be
Chel-e-tah
Ho -tub-be
I-li-outh-lah
Tishe-an-cha-hab-be
Tes-ke-a-to-kah
Ho-she-hick-ab-be
Toon-ah
A-noon-tub-be
Chica -saw
Imath-le-tub-be
A b-be
Gin-te-homa
Ho-yab-be
Tiah
Ha -hab-be
Che-le-tah
H-bad-ge
Tono-cha-tub-be
Iou-a-cha
Is -wa-hau-ab-be
Hos-ish-e mu-tahah
Hock-oon-a-ti-ah
A-tona-ge
Wa-kan-ah
Oke-cha-lin-ge
Joe-am-be
Oc-ow-eby
Hoe-es-ti-ah
Mish-oon-tub-be
Ela-ne-ge
Efar-na-tub-be
Tes-cau
Oon-ah-ham-be
Bar-tub-be
Ho-co-loon-tub-be
Hu-as-pa-hom-ma
Jahe-le-tah
Ho-pia-ge
Ela-ho-tub-be
Pooosh-a-noo-ab-be
Poo-tab-ba
You-mint-ab-be
We-shush-a b-be
Elap-a-tub-be
Ya-tal-a-homa
Oon-anch-a hab-be
Ho- cha- ho-ma
Tun-nip-noo-ah
Fap-o-la
Oont-ant-ah
Ela-ho-yab-be
Ila-chen-tub-be
Look-fan-cha-hoh
Gin-te-homa
Ho-yab-be
Shun-en-tub-be
Eliesha
Yan-tub-be
A-noo-ah-tub-be
Iho-la-can-tub-be
Hotiah
Poosh-es-wa-kan-ah
E-lap-is-ab-be
A-can-an-tub-be
Oon-a-ha -kah
Ponch-es-tic-ab-be
Ok-les-te-ab-be
Hitch-al-ley
Wa-kau-o-tub-be
Hath-lab-be
Cho-pi-a-him-mit-tah
Ok-toe-o-ha-ge

We, the underscribed subscribers do certify that we have carefully examined the Muster Rolls as made out from Number 8 to 14 and find them to be correct to the best of our recollection and knowledge, and that the Choctaws Invading Campaign to Pensacola, which they have now been paid for:

Given under our hands at the Choctaw Agency this 7th.day of January 1824———

John Pitchlynn
U.S.Inf.
M.Mackey, U.S., Interpreter

Other rolls available from the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., and copies in H.S. Halbert Papers, Manuscript Division, Alabama Department of Archives and History:

1. Roll of Captain Pushmattahaw's Company of Choctaw Warriors in the service of the United States from 17th August, 1814 to 27th January, 1815. "This Company of Choctaw Warriors formed a part of the detachment under the command of Major Uriah Blue and assisted in bringing the Creek War to a close. Mustered out of service at Fort Stoddard. H.S.H." (135 names)

2. Roll of the Field and Staff of a detachment of Choctaw Warriors in the service of the United States from March 1, to May 29, 1814.

Pooshamatha	Lieut. Col.
Humming Bird	Lieut. Col.
Louis Seeflo	Major
John Pitchlynn, Jr.	1st Lieut. & Q.M.
Samuel Long	2nd Mr. Sergt.
Middleton Mackey	Extra Interpreter

3. A list of men under Pooshamataha on an expedition across the Tombigby, just below the mouth of the Black Warrior in February, 1814. (75 names)

For an excellent reference see: Charles Hudson, *The Southeastern Indians*, The University of Tennessee Press, 1976. "The Indians of the Southeastern United States enjoyed the richest and most advanced level of culture of any native people north of Mexico. Hardly any of their achievements are remembered today, however, and more than any of the aboriginal Americans, the Southeastern Indians have been ignored by both the historian and the general public."

Appendix 20

The Creek War—1836–37

Smith's Alabama Mounted Volunteers
—Harris' Co. Washington Co., Ala.

Brooks, Wm.	Private	McLarin, L.	3rd Corpl.
Cone, Michael	Private	Miller, John	Private
Cowan, Wm.	Private	Osborne, Daniel	Private
Crane, John	Private	Pew, William	Private
Everitt, John B.	Private	Rain, Joseph P.	1st Sergt.
Frederick, Wiley	Private	Riggins, Richard	Ensign
Gordy, Elijah H.	Private	Rudder, Archelaus	Private
Harris, Asa	2nd Sergt.	Shoemaker, Thomas	Private
Harris, Shem	Captain	Sikes, Owen	Private
Hays, Reuben	Private	Smith, Thomas	Private
Hendrix, Reuben	Private	Sullivan, Mark	Private
James, John	Sergt.	Traliau, Westley B.	Private
Johnston, George	Private	Trotter, William B.	Lieut.
Johnston, Joseph	Corpl.	Wheelus, Franklin	Private
Jordan, Thomas G.	Private	Wilson, Hamilton	Private
Malone, William	3rd Sergt.	Woodyard, George	1st Corpl.
McIlvain, Andy	4th Corpl.		
McIlvain, Vincent	Private		
McIlvain, William	Private	Military Service Records (NNCC)	
McLane, Joseph	Private	Washington, D. C. 20408	
McLane, William	Private	Write for NATF Form 26 (79)	

Appendix 21

There are no records available listing Washington County
veterans in the Mexican War 1848.
Asterisk indicates killed in action.

Civil War

Wilson's Guards Co. A 32nd Alabama Regiment

Thomas P. Ashe	Capt.	Robert L. Bowling	1st Lt.	Stephen B. Morgan	Private	R.J. Moss	Private
Jessie C. Clements	2nd Lt.	A.C. Smith	3rd Lt.	James C. McCall	Private	S.F. McLendon	Private
Thomas H. Bailey	1st Sergt.	J.C. Buckalew	2nd Sgt.	R.G. Moore	Private	J. Newburn	Private
J.B. Everitt	3rd Sgt.	E.B. Loper	4th Sgt.	F. New	Private	Elijah Parnell	Private
John Dykes	1st Cpl.	Andrew J. Holiman	2nd Cpl.	James W. Page	Private	William Powell	Private
P.F. Buckalew	3rd Cpl.	Henry Prince	4th Cpl.	E.M. Roberson	Private	Lewis Ray	Private
S.S. Arnstrong	Private	Solomon Anderson, Jr.	Private	L.F. Shoultz	Private	S.M. Skipper	Private
E.H. Bailey	Private	William Byrd	Private	George W. Saint	Private	George W. Sullivan	Private
*John Beech	Private	*Isreal Beech	Private	Thomas Sullivan	Private	J.J. Strickland	Private
M.B. Boyd	Private	Charles V. Beesley	Private	Mark R. Sullivan	Private	Gibeon J. Sullivan	Private
William P. Beesley	Private	Joshua Beech	Private	J.R. Sullivan	Private	A.R. Thompson	Private
James M. Blount	Private	S.J. Brown	Private	S.J. Thompson	Private	J.S. Touchstone	Private
G.W. Batley	Private	William P. Conerly	Private	Joel S. Truett	Private	J.T. Terry	Private
J.H. Conerly	Private	James Clements	Private	W.P. Vaughn	Private	Henry Walker	Private
T.N. Campbell	Private	W.E. Campbell	Private	R.N. Whigham	Private	W.G. Smith	Private
R. Chestang	Private	J.F. Dunn	Private	James New	Private	*John Wesley Anderson	Private
Richard Dorman	Private	Ely Deer	Private	*D.M. Blount	Private	L.J. Thompson	Private
D. DuBose	Private	George W. Evans	Private	*E.L. Powell	Private	Curry Williams	Private
Thomas Evans	Private	Elijah B. Granade	Private	W.C. Beech	Private		
W.G. Givins	Private	Thomas N. Holiman	Private	Yancy's Rifles Co. E 11th Alabama Infantry			
Wade Holston	Private	W.T. Henderson	Private	R.J. Fletcher	Capt.	J.W. Baker	1st Lt.
Alexander Lane Jr.	Private	John A. Lane	Private	W.C. Hudson	2nd Lt.	*W.C. Faith	3rd Lt.

J.W. Atchinson	1st. Sgt.	T. Mickey	2nd Sgt.
Fred Smith	3rd Sgt.	B.F. Porter	4th Sgt.
*A.C. Smith	1st Cpl.	J.M. Heard	2nd Cpl.
*Edwin Winstanley	3rd Cpl.	Mose Rainwater	4th Cpl.
J.A. Scrouce	Color Sgt.	George Allen	Private
Henry Clay Atchinson	Private	H.L. Atchinson	Private
E.B. Ashe	Private	Lev. Ainsworth	Private
B. Bostick	Private	Cade Bethear	Private
R.J. Brantley	Private	*R.J. Brunson	Private
Wash Carrington	Private	Dan Coleman	Private
Jasper H. Cooper	Private	*John Clements	Private
John Curry	Private	John Cope	Private
John Doyle	Private	*Calvin Davis	Private
Mack Deshazo	Private	Robert Deshazo	Private
Andrew Darling	Private	Levi Fletcher	Private
Mat Fletcher	Private	*W.C. Few	Private
*John Frazier	Private	Dewitt Gale	Private
*Ben Gilbert	Private	*Tom Grimes	Private
Joe R. Green	Private	Tom Green	Private
John A. Gordy	Private	Charley Griffin	Private
Jacob P. Hardy	Private	Ben Hambal	Private
A. Fletcher Hooks	Private	Sam E. Hooks	Private
*William Hooks	Private	*James Henderson	Private
*Albert Johnston	Private	Charley James	Private
Dan James	Private	John James	Private
*J.A. Jones	Private	*William Jones	Private
*Jack Martin	Private	*Robert Moseley	Private
*James Murphy	Private	Joseph M. Mason	Private
William McGill	Private	*William Odom	Private
Wooten ONeal	Private	Levi Parks	Private
A. Peavy	Private	Pharis	Private
L. Phillips	Private	L.V. Rain	Private
*George Roberts	Private	*Edwin Rainwater	Private
*Jack Simpson	Private	*Ben Sherwood	Private
*Ed Sherwood	Private	*Burrell Simmons	Private
Allen Shultz	Private	Mark Smith	Private
Sercy	Private	James B. Stokes	Private
*J. Stokely	Private	Ples L. Washam	Private
Wright Wall	Private	John B. Willis	Private
Needham Ward	Private	* Wartham	Private
*Martin Williams	Private	John Kieth	Private

The 11th Alabama Infantry enlisted June 17, 1861 at Lynchburg, Virginia. It saw action at Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Fraziers' Farm, the second battle of Manasas, Harpers' Ferry, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Salem in Virginia. It then moved into Pennsylvania where it saw action at Gettysburg, Wilderness, and Spottsylvania. From Wilderness to Petersburg was almost constant skirmishing. It fought at Burgess Mill and was confronting the foe at Appomattox when news of the surrender came. Of the 1192 names on its muster roll, over 270 fell in battle and about 200 died of disease.

Sources: List Co. 11 led by Ben F. Porter and Coleman Moseley; *Alabama: Her History, Resources, War Record and Public Men*, Brewer.

Ruffins Dragoons Co. A 3rd Ala. Cavalry

Walter Bassett	Private
Tom Bassett	Private
William Boykin	Private
Lewis Cato	Private
Milton Cato	Private
Turner Johnson	Private
Towen Johnson	Private
Hamp Richardson	Private
Tom Simmons	Private
John Starke	Private

This unit enlisted for the war and left Mt. Sterling, Choctow County, on September 25, 1861 with Colonel James Hagan of Mobile Commanding Officer. Most of the company consisted of Choctaw County men with some enlisting from Clarke and Mobile Counties as well as these from Washington County. They were under the command of General W.T. Martin's Division of Cavalry and General Joseph Wheeler Corp. of Cavalry-Army of Tenn. The company acted as General Albert Sidney Johnson's escort at the Battle of Shiloh in 1863 and afterwards for General W.T. Martin until the end of the war.
Information furnished by Choctaw County Library.

Civil War Veterans

Name	*Company*	*Regiment*
J.W. Wood	Whites' Cav.	12 Alabama
Willis Daugherty	E	36 Alabama
Isaac M. Bozeman	E	38 Alabama
Nimrod Busby	A	37 Mississippi
Michael Burch	C	Matthews Co.
J.E. Coaker	G	32 Alabama
Neal Clemments	G	36 Alabama
Henry Caten	A	7 Mississippi
Robert Elmore	D	11 Alabama
W.J. Goldman	C	37 Mississippi
R.T. Gunn	K	23 Alabama
T. Holland	A	13 Virginia
W.A. Richardson	K	32 & 58
Edwin Steadman	C	15 Alabama
J.S. Stoker	E	11 Alabama
G.B. Simpson	C	1 Alabama
C.R. Sullivan	B	56 Alabama Cavalry
O.B. Stanford	B	Lewis Co.
D.S. Thomas	H	32 Alabama
J.E. Wright	B	Highland Legion
David T. Bozeman	A	13 Alabama
Elijah Davis	E	38 Alabama
Jesse Hinson	I	37 Alabama
F.L. Moss	D	56 Alabama Cavalry
William Newburn		Waters Co.
John C. Tew	C	44 Alabama
J.M. Walley	E	34 Alabama
William Waller	E	22 Alabama
W.J. Winslett	G	23 Alabama
F.M. Scarbrough	D	8 Alabama
Hiram M. Posey	I	36 Alabama
G.G. Skinner		24 Alabama
G.W. Marshall	B	22 Alabama
Wyatt Patrick	I	36 Alabama
J.A. Pelham	N	15 Alabama
Charles J. Coate	I	Wood's Regiment
John D. Downey	D	40 Alabama
Obediah Lyons	K	8 Regiment Mississippi

No information on the following:

A. Waters
Wyatt M. Dunn
Barton Atchison
J.H. Atchison
H.J. Cravly
James M. Beech
William Cater
Solomon Dearmon
Perry Edwards
James J. Howard
John D. Jones
William F. Lochmand
Thomas Y. Moss
W.G. Pringle
Daniel W. Sellars
William J. Smith
James A. Tyler
Thomas E. Tucker
J.S. Wright
G.H. Loper
B.T. Atchison
G.W. Coaker
J.C. Collins
James S. Brantley
David M. Carpenter
Simeon Dees
Felix G. Faith
Edward G. Hutchinson
David Knapp
Leroy W. McRae
Henry J. Petus
Wade H. Richay
William L. Simpson
Solomon Sullivan
David R. Thompson
Benjamin D. Turner
Thomas Arnold
J.C. Platt
Abner T. Brown
W.W. Croft
Thomas Arnold
Nathan B. Bryan
J.H. Daniels
Francis J. Dickinson
Simon R. Hartley
Turner S. Johnson
John Lewis
William H. Harris
Miles L. Pruitt
John J. Richardson
Nathaniel J. Smith
Theopolis T. Sullivan
John L. Thomas
Ransom Turner
Edward L. Williams
Obediah Lyons
William H. Keith
Thomas Williams
T.J. Feagin
F. Loper
Richmond M. Loper
William Jasper Williams
Henry C. Danse
W.H. Richey
J.A. Williams
S.R. Hartley
M. Langford Warren
Abe Woods
Joseph Davis
Elisha Simpson
M.E. Briton
H.W. McIlwain
Peter Loper
O.J. Taylor

Sources: Record of Pensions—Washington County 1900–1937; Alabama Department of Archives and History, Military Records

Appendix 22

Spanish American War 1898

First Regiment of Alabama U.S. Volunteer Infantry
Mustered in on May 6, 1898
Mustered out on October 31, 1898

George Thomas	Corp.	Co. I	
Victor Van	Pvt.	Co. B	2nd Reg.
Samuel Gilbert	Pvt.	Co. C	2nd Reg.
Hudson Milel	Pvt.	Co. C	2nd Reg.
Noah Mims	Pvt.	Co. K	3rd Reg.

Sources: Muster Rolls of Alabama Volunteers in the Spanish American War—1898; Alabama Department of Archives and History, Military Records.

Appendix 23

Casualties for Washington County World War I

Anderson, Lemon	Private	Montgomery, Tom	Private
Bauer, Anton C.	Private	Onderdonk, Henry	Pfc.
Clague, Charlie	Corporal	Plant, Kerry H.	Pfc.
Gibson, Willis	Corporal	Turner, Hamp	Private
Hunter, Will	Private	Whigham, Claude C.	Pfc.
Jones, James H.	Private	Woodyard, Frank	Private

World War II

Atchison, Woodrow	Pfc.	Johnson, James D.	Pfc.
Broadhead, Matthias A.	Tec 5	Loper, J.B.	Pvt.
Carpenter, Emmett, Jr.	Tsg.	Marshburn, Herbert E.	Col.
Daniels, Harry H.	Pfc.	McIlwain, Marion L.	Pfc.
Day, Earl C.	Cpl.	McIlwain, Harold J.	Pvt.
Dees, Grover J.	Pfc.	Orso, Marvin W.	Pfc.
Etheredge, Dovie	Pfc.	Parnell, Robert W.	Pfc.
Ganus, James O.	Pfc.	Simpson, Arleich	Pvt.
Goldman, Woodie, Jr.	Pfc.	Stewart, John E.	Pfc.
Harrell, Henry S.	Pfc.	Sullivan, James V.	Cpl.
Harrington, Odies	Pfc.	Taylor, Dennis	SSG.
Henley, Lewis W.	Cpl.	Taylor, Judson	SSG.
Henson, James C.	Pfc.	Thomas, Elija	Tec 4
Henson, John E., Sr.	Pfc.	Tucker, Miles E.	SSG.
Hoffman, William C.	Sgt.	Williams, Cecil V.	Sgt.
Jackson, Melton M.	Pvt.	Duncan, Jesse T.	

Korean Conflict

Moore, David Lee	Pfc.
Strickland, Narvin	Pfc.
Williams, Jasper D.	Pvt.

Vietnam Conflict

Adams, Walter Lee	Pfc.
Smith, Clinton Daniel	SSGT
Chastang, Johnell Laverne	Pfc.
Tolbert, Reginald	Cpl.
Busby, Sam W.	L. Cpl.

No listing for World War I Navy personnel from Washington County. A total of 1645 veterans from Washington County served from WWI through Vietnam.

Source: Alabama Department of Veterans Affairs.

This list of veterans of all wars is as complete as possible. In some instances complete records were not available.

Appendix 24

American Legion Post 110

The Washington County American Legion Post 110 was organized at Chatom on June 19, 1928 with the permanent charter issued on April 30, 1930. Charter members were:

J. Massey Edgar	George W. Cameron
Clark M. Carpenter	Percy L. Wood
Laucy L. Baxter	W.L. Dumas, Sr.
G.M. Younge	N.L. Benton
Leamon L. Perkins	J.C. Williamson
G. Foster Baxter	B.F. Armstrong
H.N. Jordan	J.E. Wilkins
R.L. Gordy	

The Legion Auxiliary was organized at the same time; however, no information on charter members could be found other than that the wives of the Legion members made up the first Auxiliary.

The post built the first Legion Hall in 1929. It also sponsored the building of Washington County's first airfield a few years afterwards. This field was located three miles east of Chatom on the Abb Richardson Road. Unfortunately this field did not live up to expectations, and after a few years the timber was allowed to grow back.

Through the years, in addition to helping veterans in need, the Legion and Auxiliary sponsered Little League baseball, operated a serviceman's lounge and recreation hall, sent boys and girls to Boys and Girls State.

For several years, the Legion Hall was rented out once a week to Mr. Charles Waterall for the showing of the "movies."

After WWII the Legion sold its old meeting place and constructed a new building about one mile north of Chatom

on land donated by Mr. E.L. Jordan. It was built entirely with donated labor, materials, and money.

Post 110 and its auxiliary were active in all phases of Legion work until the mid 1950's.

The Legion Hall was used in 1954 by the National Guard until an Armory could be built. The building was then used by the Chatom Mfg. Company until their factory could be constructed, and during the construction of the new courthouse it was used by the county as the court room.

After this, the hall served at several different times as a recreation place for the young people of the area.

The building is no longer in use and has reverted to the estate of E.L. Jordan as was designated in the agreement with him.

The following are the officers as listed in *The American Legion History 1919–1948*. Cecil Brown of Chatom served as commander and later as adjutant after 1948. Names of others serving until the charter was surrendered are not available.

Commanders	Adjutants
1928: George W. Cameron	Henry N. Jordan
1929: George W. Cameron	George W. Cameron
1930: L.L. Perkins and J. Edgar Massey	George W. Cameron
1931: Harvey C. Knowles	Harvey C. Knowles
1932: Emerson Thompson	C. Ray Henson
1933: H.N. Jordan	R.N. Mills
1934: L.L. Baxter	H.N. Jordan
1935: H.N. Jordan	W.H. Pulley
1936: J. Massey Edgar	W.H. Pulley
1937: J. Massey Edgar	W.H. Pulley
1938: H.N. Jordan	J.C. Williamson
1939: R.N. Mills	W.C. McCain
1940: M.O. Baxter	Joe Loper
1941: Dr. W.E. Kimbrough	Joe Loper
1942: Dr. W.E. Kimbrough	Joe Loper
1943: W.E. Waren	R.N. Mills
1944: W.E. Waren	R.N. Mills
1945: H.N. Jordan	R.N. Mills
1946: H.N. Jordan	R.N. Mills
1947: H.N. Jordan	R.L. McKinley
1948: Jesse Jordan, Jr.	J.E. Hernigan

There was a Legion Post organized at Millry in 1945, but it soon joined with Post 110.

MILLRY POST NO. 126—Temporary Charter Issued 3–21–45.

Commanders	Adjutants
1945: No Report	
1946: Sam Blount	J.R. Lawrence
1947: Marvin Koen	M.M. Blount, Jr.
1948: Sam C. Blount	George E. Clements

Other veterans organizations that were active in the county at different times were a Veterans of Foreign Wars Post and a Disabled Veterans Organization. There is no active veterans organization at this time.

Appendix 25

Detachment 1, Company A 131st Signal Battalion
Alabama Army National Guard
Chatom, Alabama

This unit was organized on February 8, 1954 as 165th Engineer Company (Dump Truck) with an initial strength of 1 Officer and 26 Enlisted Men. First Commander was Captain Paul G. Gartman. They met in the Legion Hall until the armory was constructed in 1955.

During annual field training 1955 the unit had the honor of being rated the highest Engineer unit: VERY SATISFACTORY.

On May 2, 1959, Unit was recognized and redesignated to 2 Float Bridge Platoons, 167th Engineer Company (Float Bridge) split with Jackson, Alabama. On December 7, 1959 Unit was further reorganized to 3 Float Bridge Platoons, 167th Engineer Company (Float Bridge). Unit was commanded by ILT Lee B. Williams. During this period, Unit was called to "State Active Duty" for 11 days for Flood Duty.

On April 1, 1961, Unit was reorganized and redesignated to the 196th Engineer Company (Camouflage). Unit was commanded by Captain Paul G. Gartman until his retirement on April 28, 1962, and then the Unit was commanded by Captain George E. Martin.

On April 15, 1963, Unit was reorganized and redesignated and converted to 2p.m. Platoons, Company A, 156th M. P. Bn. (Army) split with Butler, Alabama. During this period, Unit was "Federalized" 3 times i.e., 11 June 1963 (Integration of University of Alabama), 10 September 1963 (Integration of several high schools in the State), and 20–29 March 1965 the Selma-to-Montgomery march.

On February 1, 1972, Unit was reorganized, redesignated and converted to Detachment 1, Company A (Construction) 131st Signal Battalion (Operations) split with Grove Hill, Alabama. Unit is presently commanded by 1LT Bobby F. Williams.

Unit has been commanded by 1Lt Wesley F. Fitzpatrick, formerly of Mobile, Alabama; 2Lt James L. Overstreet of Chatom, Alabama; 1Lt Joseph M. Taylor of Chatom, Alabama; 1Lt Peter S. Blouke formerly of Chatom, Alabama; Lt Henry K. Gresham, former coach of Chatom, Alabama; 1Lt Lee B. Williams, 1Lt George E. Martin, of Tibbie, Alabama; 1Lt James H. Beard, Capt. Bill C. Bounds, 1Lt Emory W. Moseley, Jr., Capt. Lebaron Byrd, 1Lt Silas N. Williams, and the present commander 1Lt Bobby F. Williams of Tibbie, Alabama.

Appendix 26

I N D E X

Mississippi Territorial Register of Appointments
Civil & Military
1805 - 1817

These are civil and military appointments abstracted from the official transcripts of the Mississippi Territorial papers located in the Maps & Manuscripts Division of the Alabama Department of Archives & History, which contain lists of appointments and related Governors Correspondence. The originals of these executive and legislative papers are in Jackson, Mississippi. Many of them have been published in the Carter territorial papers series and by the Mississippi Department of Archives & History publications edited by Dunbar Rowland.

Prepared by

Records Management Division
ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES & HISTORY
July 1981

Name	Commissioned	Office	Remarks	Citation
Bailey, Gabriel	n.d.	Notary Public	Resigned, Sept 24, 1806*	List 1, p 15
Basset, Thomas	7-30-1808	Justice of Quorum		List 1, p 33
Bassett, Thomas	1- 8-1810	Justice of Quorum		List 1, p 57
Bassett, Thomas	11- 6-1807	Tax Collector	Vice: R.H. Gilmore, cNovember 1807	List 1, p 29
Beard, Henry	10- 5-1803	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 37
Beard, Henry	3-20-1810	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 66
Brewer, George	3- 5-1800	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 30
Brewer, George	1- 8-1810	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 57
Brightwell, Theodore	n.d.	Sheriff	SEE appointment, B.S. Smoot, December 1808	List 1, p 39

Name	Commissioned	Office	Remarks	Citation
Brown, John W.	12-26-1815	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 81
Buchanan, George	3-22-1816	City Magistrate of Saint Stephens		List 3, p 55
Buford, William	7-27-1805	Justice of Quorum	Resigned, cDecember 1808; removed, n.d.	List 1, p 3, 40
Bullock, Josiah	3- 5-1808	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 30
Caller, James	7-27-1805	Justice of Quorum	Resigned, n.d.	List 1, p 3
Caller, James	1- 8-1810	Justice of Quorum		List 1, p 57
Caller, James	9- 5-1809	Tax Collector (for 1809?)	Declined to accept	List 1, p 35
Caller, John	7-27-1805	Chief Justice, Orphans Court		List 1, p 3
Caller, John	7-27-1805	Justice of Quorum		List 1, p 3
Caller, John	1- 8-1810	Chief Justice, Orphans Court		List 1, p 57
Caller, Robert	9- 5-1808	Clerk, County Court	Vice: Ransom Harwell, deceased, n.d.	List 1, p 35
Caller, Robert	1- 8-1810	Clerk, County Court	Resigned, December 2, 1815*	List 1, p 57
Caller, Robert	12-24-1807	Tax Collector, 1808	Vice Thomas Basset declined	List 1, p 29
Cape, John	6-18-1806	Attorney At Law		List 1, p 22
Carson, Joseph	6-18-1806	Attorney At Law		List 1, p 22
Carson, Joseph	1- 4-1813	Attorney General for counties	East of Pearl River Resignation, February 28, 1817*	List 2, p 39
Carson, Joseph	10-15-1808	Tax Collector, 1809	Vice James Caller declines	List 1, p 39
Chamberlain, Reuben	6-17-1817?	President, Selectmen of Saint Stephens		List 3, p 55
Chambers, John	7-21-1807	Justice of Quorum		List 1, p 23
Christmas, Nathaniel	12- 3-1810	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 80
Christmas, Noel G.	12- 4-1810	Tax Assessor & Collector, 1811		List 1, p 81
Clinton, Robert L.	3- 8-1809	Notary Public		List 1, p 42
Coleman, William	12- 3-1810	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 80
Dean, John (Sr.)	12- 3-1810	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 80
Denson, Nathaniel	2- 2-1813	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 42
Dent, James T.	12-11-1811	Attorney At Law		List 1, p 42
Dinsmoor, Silas	11-20-1816	Justice of Peace		List 3, p 55
Dunlap, James	3-15-1808	Attorney At Law		List 1, p 30
Dupree, Howell	7-14-1806	Justice of Peace	Resigned, n.d.	List 1, p 15
Everett, John F/agan/	12-12-1816	Justice of Peace		List 3, p 55
Gaines, George S.	12-19-1812	Coroner	Resigned, n.d.	List 2, p 32
Gaines, Young	1- 8-1810	Justice of Quorum	Resigned, n.d.	List 1, p 57
Gaines, Young	1- 2-1809	Justice of Peace and Quorum	Vice William Hargrave removed	List 1, p 40
Gilmore, John	1- 8-1810	Coroner		List 1, p 57
Gilmore, Rhodominic Howe	7-21-1807	Tax Collector	November 4, 1807*	List 1, p 23
Goodwin, George	12-12-1816	Justice of Peace		List 3, p 55
Green, Rawliegh (sic)	12- 4-1811	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 95
Griffin, Jesse	12- 4-1811	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 95
Haines, John	12-22-1815	Treasurer		List 3, p 55
Hanes, John	2- 3-1812	Sheriff	Resigned, n.d.	List 1, p 102
Hargrave, William /H/	n.d.	Justice of Peace and Quorum January 2, 1809	SEE appointment, Young Gaines	List 1, p 40
Harper, James	3-20-1810	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 66
Harwell, Ransom	n.d.	Clerk, County Court	Deceased, cSeptember, 1808	List 1, p 35
Henry, Lemuel	6- 5-1809	Attorney General	Vice: N. Perkins, resigned, n.d.	List 1, p 47
Henry, Lemuel	1- 8-1810	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 57
Henry, Lemuel	10- 5-1808	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 37
Henry, William	6- 9-1815	Justice of Quorum		List 2, pp 85-86
Henry, William	12-19-1812	Justice of Quorum		List 3, p 55
Henry, William	2- 2-1813	Justice of Peace		List 2, p 42
Johnson, John	7-27-1805	Justice of Quorum		List 1, p 3
Johnson, John (Jr.)	12- 3-1810	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 80
Jones, Josiah	3- 8-1809	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 42
Jones, Josiah	3-20-1810	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 66
Lewis, Figures	7-27-1805	Justice of Quorum	Resigned, May 5, 1807*	List 1, p 3
Lipscomb, A/bner S/mith	7-25-1815	Justice of Peace	Resigned, n.d.	List 3, p 55
Lister, Josiah D.	12-19-1812	Sheriff		List 3, p 55
Lister, Josiah D.	1-12-1814	Tax Assessor & Collector for 1814		List 2, p 59
Lister, Josiah D.	1-26-1815	Tax Assessor & Collector for 1815		List 2, p 81
Lister, Josiah D.	12-19-1815	Tax Assessor & Collector for 1816		List 3, p 55
Lister, Josiah D.	12-12-1816	Tax Assessor & Collector for 1817		List 3, p 55
Lyon, James G.	9- 6-1815	Clerk, Superior Court	Vice: J/T? Malone*	List 3, p 55
Lyon, James G.	12-27-1815	Clerk, Inferior Court		List 3, p 55
Malone, /Thomas/	4- 9-18-?	Clerk, to the County Court to be held at St. Stephens bound to H/enry/ Toulmins, Judge		
Malone, Thomas	7-27-1805	Clerk, Circuit Court	Resigned, n.d.	List 1, p 3
Malone, Thomas	12- 3-1810	Justice of Peace	Resigned, October 18, 1811*	List 1, p 80
Malone, William	12- 4-1811	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 95
Malone, William	12- 3-1809	Tax Assessor & Tax Collector for 1810		List 1, p 53
McFarland, John	12- 3-1810	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 80
McGrew, J/ohn F/ood	7-14-1806	Justice of Peace	Promoted	List 1, p 15
McGrew, John F/ood	12-30-1809	Justice of Quorum		List 1, p 53
McGrew, John F/ood	12-19-1812	Justice of Quorum		List 3, p 55
McGrew, William	1- 8-1810	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 57
McGrew, William	6-12-1811	Justice of Peace and Quorum		List 1, p 89
McGrew, William	11-25-1811	Justice of Peace and Quorum		List 1, p 94
Perkins, N/icholas/	n.d.	Attorney General	Resigned, cMay 14, 1809 SEE appointment, Lemuel Henry, 6-5-1809	List 1, p 47
Perry, Sterling	12- 4-1811	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 95
Phillips, Abraham A.	12-19-1812	Justice of Quorum	Also: Abram A. Phillips, same date	List 3, p 95
Pickering, John	12- 4-1811	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 95
Pierce, William	1- 2-1809	Justice of Peace and Quorum	Vice: William Buford, removed	List 1, p 40

Name	Commissioned	Office	Remarks	Citation
Poor, Stephen	1- 8-1810	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 57
Purviance, Samuel	8- 6-1808	Attorney At Law		List 1, p 33
Rankin, Robert	1- 8-1810	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 57
Rankin, Robert	12-22-1815	Justice of Quorum		List 3, p 55
Rankins, William M.	12-19-1811	Surveyor		List 1, pp 98-99
Savall, Moses	3- 8-1809	Justice of Peace	SEE ALSO: Moses Saveall, Clarke Co. List	List 1, p 42
Savall, Moses	3-20-1810	Justice of Peace	Spelled 'Savell' on transcript. SEE ALSO Moses Saveall, Clarke County	List 1, p 66
Sewell, Lewis	12-19-1812	Chief Justice, Orphans Court		List 2, p 32
Sewell, Lewis	12-19-1812	Chief Justice, County Court		List 3, p 55
Shaw, William	12-19-1812	Justice of Peace		List 2, p 32
Smith, Thomas	12- 4-1811	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 95
Stiggins, Joseph	12-27-1806	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 15
Smoot, Benj/amin/ S.	12-31-1808	Sheriff	Vice: Theodore Brightwell, removed n.d.	List 1, p 39
Smoot, Benjamin S.	1- 8-1810	Sheriff	Resigned, n.d.; Name spelled 'Smoote' on transcript	List 1, p 57
Stringer, Francis	12- 3-1810	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 80
Thompson, James	2- 3-1813	Justice of Peace		List 2, p 42
Thompson, Joseph	2- 1-1812	Tax Assessor & Collector 1812	/Vice: Noel G. Christmas/	List 1, p 102
Thompson, Joseph	12-26-1812	Tax Assessor & Collector 1813		List 2, p 39
Thomson, Richard	10-23-1806	Notary Public	Vice: Gabriel Baily, resigned	List 1, p 15
Trigg, Fleming	3-15-1808	Attorney At Law		List 1, p 30
Wells, Archibald	2- 2-1813	Justice of Peace		List 2, p 42
Wells, Benjamin	12-12-1816	Constable		List 3, p 55
Wells,, Benjamin	12-22-1815	Coroner		List 3, p 55
Wells, Hayden	12- 4-1811	Justice of Peace		List 1, p 95
West, Randal	12-12-1816	Justice of Peace		List 3, p 55
Williams, David, (Sr.)	2- 2-1813	Justice of Peace		List 2, p 42
Winston, Lewis	10-10-1808	Attorney At Law		List 1, p 37
Woodyard, Walter	12-22-1815	Justice of Peace		List 2, p 55
Wormack, Richard	8-15-1807	Constable		List 1, p 24

* Governors Correspondence M.T.

The Militia of Washington County

Name	Commissioned	Rank & Regiment	Remarks	Citations
Anderson, Robert C.	5-22-1809	Captain, 6th		List 1, p 45
Arnold, James	5-25-1809	Ensign, 6th		List 1, p 49
Bailey, James	9-28-1812	1st Lieutenant, Cavalry		List 2, p 27
Baker, John (Jr.)	6- 5-1810	Ensign, 6th	Vice: Borland, resigned	List 1, p 73
Baldwin, Charles	n.d.	1st Lieutenant, Washington Troop		List 1, p 12
Baldwin, William	7-21-1807	Cornet, Cavalry		List 1, p 23
Baldwin, William	9-28-1812	Cornet, Cavalry		List 2, p 27
Barratt, Waller McA.	5-22-1809	Captain, 6th		List 1, p 45
Beard, Henry	3- 8-1809	Captain, 3rd		List 1, p 42
Beard, Henry	3-30-1810	Adjutant, 6th	June & November 1810*	List 1, p 70
Berry, John	3-30-1810	Lieutenant, 6th		List 1, p 70
Borland, William	3-30-1810	Ensign, 6th	Resigned, n.d., cMay 1810	List 1, p 70
Bridges, Benjamin	9-29-1812	2nd Lieutenant, Cavalry	Resigned, n.d., cNovember 1812	List 2, p 27
Buford, John	7-21-1807	2nd Lieutenant, Cavalry		List 1, p 23
Burton, Caleb	5-22-1809	Lieutenant, 6th		List 1, p 45
Caller, James	7-21-1807	Major, Battalion Volunteer Cavlry		List 1, p 23
Caller, James	12-28-1808	Colonel, 3d		List 1, p 39
Caller, James	1- 4-1810	Lieutenant Colonel, 6th	Commandant	List 1, p 56
Caller, John	12-28-1808	Colonel, 3d, resigned SEE appointment of James Caller, December 28, 1808		List 1, p 39
Caller, Robert (Jr.)	7- 7-1809	Lieutenant, Rifle Corps, 3d		List 1, p 48
Caller, Robert (Jr.)	12-22-1815	Captain, 6th		List 1, p 56
Callihan, Patrick	5-22-1809	Ensign, 6th		List 1, p 46
Carson, Joseph	5- 8-1809	Captain, 3d		List 1, p 44
Carson, Joseph (Jr.)	12-22-1815	Lieutenant, 6th		List 3, p 56
Carradine, David	3- 5-1812	Lieutenant Colonel, 6th	Vice: Thomas Fitzpatrick, resigned	List 1, p 102
Cassity, Hugh	3-30-1810	Lieutenant, 6th		List 1, p 70
Caston, Joseph	5-22-1809	Captain, 6th		List 1, p 45
Christmas, Nathaniel	1- 4-1810	Major, 6th	Resigned, 8-17-1810*	List 1, p 56
Cleveland, Edward	5-22-1809	Lieutenant, 6th		List 1, p 45
Cockran, William	3-30-1810	Ensign, 6th		List 1, p 70
Coleman, William	8-15-1807	1st Lieutenant, 3d		List 1, p 24
Coward, Hardy	5-22-1809	Captain, 6th		List 1, p 45
Curtis, James	8-25-1809	Ensign, 6th		List 1, p 49
Dent, Benjamin	1-28-1811	Major, 6th Quartermaster, F.L. Claibourne's Staff, 1813	Resigned, 1-28-1811* as captain*	List 1, p 43
Dorkins, Silas	3-30-1810	Ensign, 6th		List 1, p 70
Dunn, Thomas	5- 8-1809	Lieutenant, 3d		List 1, p 44
Dupree, David	5- 8-1809	Captain, 3d		List 1, p 44
Earton, Thomas	3-13-1817	Quartermaster, 6th Militia		List 3, p 56
Fitzpatrick, Thomas	n.d.	Lieutenant Colonel, 6th	SEE Appointment, David Carradine, 3-5-1812	List 1, p 102
Gaines, George S.	7- 7-1809	Captain, 3d, Rifle Corps		List 1, p 48
Gaupp, William	8-13-1816	Ensign, 6th		List 3, p 56
Griffin, John	12-22-1815	Ensign, 6th		List 3, p 56
Gullet, George	3-30-1810	Lieutenant, 6th		List 1, p 70
Harvell, Ishmeal /sic/	12-26-1812	Surgeon, 6th		List 2, p 39
Henry, William	9-28-1812	Captain, Cavalry		List 2, p 27
Hickman, William (Jr.)	5-22-1809	Ensign, 6th		List 1, p 46

Name	Commissioned	Office	Remarks	Citation
Johnson, Boswell P.	7-21-1807	1st Lieutenant, Cavalry		List 1, p 23
Johnson, Daniel	n.d.	2d Lieutenant, Washington Troop		List 1, p 12
Johnson, ___	12- 4-1811	Ensign, 6th		List 1, p 95
Johnston, John	3-30-1810	Captain, 6th		List 1, p 70
Jones, Allen	3-30-1810	Ensign, 6th		List 1, p 70
Jones, Josiah	3- 8-1809	Lieutenant, 3d		List 1, p 42
Jones, Josiah	3-30-1810	Captain, 6th		List 1, p 70
Jourdin, William	3-30-1810	Captain, 6th		List 1, p 70
Kennaday /sic/, Joseph P.	7-12-1807	1st Captain, Cavalry Company		List 1, p 23
Kennedy, Joseph P.	n.d.	Captain, Washington Troop	Resigned, n.d.	List 1, p 12
Killen, Samuel L.	12-22-1815	Lieutenant, 6th		List 3, p 56
Kinehen, Henry	5-22-1809	Lieutenant, 6th		List 1, p 45
Lea, Zachariah	5-22-1809	Captain, 6th		List 1, p 45
Lewis, Benjamin	5-22-1809	Lieutenant, 6th		List 1, p 46
Lewis, Robert	5- 8-1809	Lieutenant, 3d		List 1, p 44
Lewis, Stephen	5-22-1809	Ensign, 6th		List 1, p 46
Lipscomb, Abner S/mith/	10-17-1815	Major, 6th		List 1, p 56
Liester /sic/, Josiah D.	3-29-1813	Ranger		List 2, p 43-44
Lister, Josiah D.	3-29-1815	Ranger		List 3, p 55
Long, John M.	3-30-1810	Lieutenant, 6th		List 1, p 70
Maples, Thomas	5-22-1809	Ensign, 6th		List 1, p 46
Martin, Francis	5-22-1809	Ensign, 6th		List 1, p 46
Martin, Francis	8-25-1809	Lieutenant, 6th		List 1, p 49
May, Littleberry	5-22-1809	Lieutenant, 6th		List 1, p 45
May, Patrick	12-22-1815	Lieutenant, 6th		List 3, p 56
McCloy, Alexander	8-25-1809	Surgeon, 6th		List 1, p 49
McCrorey, John	12-22-1815	Captain, 6th		List 3, p 56
McDaniel, John	12-22-1815	Ensign, 6th		List 3, p 56
McFarland, John	3-30-1810	Captain, 6th		List 1, p 70
McGinty, Joseph	5-22-1809	Lieutenant, 6th		List 1, p 45
McGrew, John (Jr.)	7- 7-1809	Ensign, Rifle Company, 3d		List 1, p 48
McGrew, John	3-30-1810	Paymaster, 6th	March & June 1810*	List 1, p 70
McGrew, William	5- 8-1809	Major, 3d		List 1, p 44
McGrew, William	1- 4-1810	Major, 6th	SEE: Executive Journal, Holmes, v. 1, p 411	List 1, p 56
McIntosh, Alexander	5- 8-1809	Ensign, 3d		List 1, p 44
Moffett, Craven P.	3-30-1810	Captain, 6th		List 1, p 70
Morgan, Harris	9-22-1807	Cornet, Cavalry, 3d	September 12, 1807*	List 1, p 26
Morgan, William	8-15-1807	2d Lieutenant, 3d		List 1, p 24
Murrell, William	5- 8-1809	Lieutenant, 3d		List 1, p 44
Nelson, David	3-24-1809	Major, 6th		List 1, p 43
Oneal, Abner	5-22-1809	Captain, 6th		List 1, p 45
Patton, James	9-22-1807	Captain, Cavalry, 3d Company 3d	September 12, 1807*	List 1, p 26
Patton, Joseph	9-22-1807	Captain, Cavalry, 3d Company 3d	September 12, 1807*	List 1, p 26
Patton, Joseph	5- 8-1809	Lieutenant, 3d		List 1, p 44
Perry, Samuel	3-30-1810	Surgeon, 6th		List 1, p 70
Phillips, Abraham A.	12-20-1812	Major, 6th	Resigned, n.d.	List 2, p 32
Pickring, Moses	3-30-1810	Ensign, 6th		List 1, p 70
Pierson, Reuben	3-30-1810	Ensign, 6th		List 1, p 70
Poor, Stephen	3-30-1810	Captain, 6th		List 1, p 70
Portwood, Henry	5-22-1809	Lieutenant, 6th		List 1, p 45
Prince, Henry	3-30-1810	Ensign, 6th		List 1, p 70
Rainwater, Richard	3-30-1810	Ensign, 6th		List 1, p 70
Rankin, Thomas	3-30-1810	Captain, 6th		List 1, p 70
Rankin, William B.	3-30-1810	Lieutenant, 6th		List 1, p 70
Richards, William P.	3-24-1809	Lieutenant Colonel, 6th	Commandant; resigned, n.d.	List 1, p 43
Rosser, Elijah	3-30-1810	Lieutenant, 6th		List 1, p 70
Shaw, William	6-23-1806	Cornet, Washington Troop-Horse	Resigned, n.d.; June 1806*	List 1, p 15
Shults, John	9- 4-1810	Major, 6th	Vice /M/ Christmas, Resigned	List 1, p 77
Simmons, Samuel B.	5-22-1809	Ensign, 6th		List 1, p 46
Smoot, Benjamin /S/	6- 4-1815	Lieutenant Colonel, 6th	Commandant; List 2, pp 95-86 and	List 3, p 56
Stanley, Jordan	12-22-1815	Lieutenant, 6th		List 3, p 56
Stringer, Francis	8-15-1807	Captain, 3d		List 1, p 24
Stringer, Francis	3-30-1810	Quartermaster, 6th		List 1, p 70
Tarver, Allen	5-22-1809	Ensign, 6th		List 1, p 46
Temple, William	5-22-1809	Captain, 6th		List 1, p 45
Thompson, John	5-22-1809	Lieutenant, 6th		List 1, p 45
Tompson, James	12-22-1815	Major, 6th		List 3, p 56
Tompson, Joseph (Jr.)	12-22-1815	Captain, 6th		List 3, p 56
Tool, Matthew	8- 7-1309	Adjutant, 6th		List 1, p 49
Travis, John	5-22-1809	Ensign, 6th		List 1, p 46
Varner, John	12-22-1815	Ensign, 6th		List 3, p 56
Walker, William	3-30-1810	Lieutenant, 6th		List 1, p 70
Wall, Macajah	9-22-1807	1st Lieutenant, Cavalry 3d Troop 3d;	September 12, 1807*	List 1, p 26
Weakly, George	5- 8-1809	Captain, 3d		List 1, p 44
Womack, John	5- 8-1809	Lieutenant; 3d		List 1, p 44
**Womack, John	3-30-1810	Captain, 6th	Resigned, March 2, 1815*	List 1, p 70
Womack, Richard	3-30-1810	Lieutenant, 6th		List 1, p 70

* Governors Correspondence, M.T.

** Spelled Wormack in resignation.

Appendix 27

Delegates to Constitutional Conventions

1819: Israel Pickens
Henry Hitchcock
1861: J.G. Hawkins
1865: William H. Coleman
1867: J.J. Gilder
1875: Robert A. Long
1901: Dabney Palmer
E.P. Wilson

Information in this and subsequent appendixes is abstracted from *Alabama Official and Statistical Register, 1818–1980*, Records Management Division, Alabama Department of Archives and History.

Appendix 28

Senators

1819–20: William Trotter
1822–3: Francis W. Armstrong
1824–5: James Taggert
1825–6: William Crawford
1826–7: Willoughby Barton
1829–30: James B. Hogan
1832–3: James B. Hogan
1835–6: James F. Roberts
1838–9: Theophilus L. Toulmin
1939–40: Girard W. Creagh
1842–3: Girard W. Creagh
1845–6: B.L. Turner
1847–8: Girard W. Creagh
1849–50: C.M. Godbold
1851–2: Lorenzo James
1853–4: William Woodward
1855–6: Thomas McC. Prince
1857–8: William Woodward
1861–2: Turner Reavis
1865–6: John T. Foster
1868: J.T. Foster
1871–2: J.T. Foster
1872–3: S. Walton
1873: S. Walton
1874–5: S. Walton
1875–6: S. Walton
1876–7: E.S. Thornton
1878–9: E.S. Thornton
1880–1: Henry Ware
1882–3: Henry Ware
1884–5: W.H. Evington
1886–7: W.H. Evington
1888–9: J.R. Cowan
1890–1: J.R. Cowan
1892–3: L.W. McRae
1894–5: L.W. McRae
1896–7: Isaac Grant
1898–9: Isaac Grant
1899 (Spec.): Isaac Grant
1900–1: W.D. Dunn
1903: William Dixon Dunn
1907: Norman Gunn
1907: (Spec.)
1909 (Spec.): Norman Gunn
1911: B.D. Turner
1915: T.J. Hollis
1919: T.J. Bedsole
1923: Joseph Moore Pelham, Jr.
1927: Carlton E. Edgar
1931: Coma Garrett, Jr.
1935: Harry Lee Glover
1939: Percy Foy DeVane
1943: Gerald Bradford
1947: Ben N. Glover
1951: Robert Locke
1955: Gerald Bradford
1959: Dennis Porter
1963: Albert Evans
1967: Edward Eddins
1971: Pat Lindsey
1975: Dick Owens
1979: Robert Gulledge

Appendix 29

State Representatives

1819–20:	John Everett
	J. Thompson
1820–1:	James Taggert
	B.H. Smoot
1821 (called):	James Taggert
	B.H. Smoot
1821–2:	James Taggert
	J. Thompson
1822–3:	James Thompson
1823–4:	Josiah D. Lister
1824–5:	Ruffin
1825–6:	James G. Lyon
1826–7:	Ptolemy T. Harris
1827–8:	Ptolemy T. Harris
1828–9:	Ptolemy T. Harris
1829–30:	John Fitts
1830–1:	Ptolemy T. Harris
1831–2:	Ptolemy T. Harris
1832 (called):	Alexander Trotter
1832–3:	Alexander Trotter
1833–4:	Erasmus G. Callier
1834–5:	Joseph McCarty, Jr.
1835–6:	Joseph McCarty, Jr.
1836–7:	John H. Owen

1837 (called):	John H. Owen
1837–8:	John H. Owen
1838–9:	James G. Slater
1839–40:	William Smith
1840–41:	S.S. Houston
1841 (called):	S.S. Houston
1841–2:	S.S. Houston
1842–3:	B.L. Turner
1843–4:	B.L. Turner
1844–5:	Thomas McC. Prince
1845–6:	Thomas McC. Prince
1847–8:	James S. Malone
1849–50:	B.L. Turner
1851–2:	B.L. Turner
1853–4:	G.W. Gordy
1855–6:	James White
1857–8:	James B. Slade
1859–60:	James White
1861 1st (called):	James White
1861 2nd (called):	James B. Slade
1861–2:	James B. Slade
1862 (called):	James B. Slade
1862–3:	James B. Slade
1863–4:	T.P. Ashe
1864 (called):	T.P. Ashe
1864–5:	T.P. Ashe
1865–6:	George C. Yonge
1866–7:	George C. Yonge
1868:	
1869–70:	J.R. Waldrop
1870:	William W. Bassett (resigned)
1871:	William H. Coleman
1871–2:	W.H. Coleman
1872–3:	William Stribling
1873	William Stribling
1874–5:	W. Stribling
1875–6:	W. Stribling
1876–7:	G.M. Mott
1878–9:	W.C. Stribling
1880–1:	T.J. Mason
1882–3	Joseph Gresham
1884–5:	J.M. Pelham
1886–7:	W.C. Stribling
1888–9:	H.M. Posey
1890–1:	John Gordon
1892–3:	B.T. Turner
1894–5:	B.D. Turner
1896–7:	B.D. Turner
1898–9:	George W. Sullivan
1899 (Spec.):	George W. Sullivan
1900–1:	W. Frank Porter
1903:	Hiram Mounger Posey
1907:	Perry Edwards
1907 (Spec.):	Perry Edwards
1909 (Spec.):	Perry Edwards
1911:	J.D. Boswell
1915:	R.E. Blunt
1919:	R.E. Blunt
1923:	James Wade Benson
1927:	Jessee Lee Jordan
1931:	J. Massey Edgar
1935:	Luther Talmon Henson
1939:	Luther Talmon Henson
1943:	Robert S. Bolling
1947:	J. Emmett Wood
1951:	J. Emmett Wood
1955:	J. Emmett Wood
1959:	A.D. Britton
1963:	J. Emmett Wood
1967:	Grover L. Agee
1971:	Grover L. Agee
1975:	J. Henry McCulley
1979:	J.E. Turner

Justice of the Peace

1818:

William Bowling	James C. Brown
Thomas Eastin	James G. Lyon
James Mills	Gray Sims
Daniel Smith	James Thomson
James Taggart	Walter Woodyard

1819:

Silas Dunmore	William Grayson
Jesse Grimes	

1820:

James G. Lyon	Charles L.T. Jones
Gabriel Allen	James C. Brown
Robert Carson	Daniel Coleman
Joseph M. Flaut	William Grayson
Jesse Grimes	William Henry
James Moore	Abraham Phillips
William Grayson	Shadrach Price
Daniel Smith	

1821:

Reuben Chamberlain	Nathan Whiting

1822:

James Tagert	Thomas McGee
Paul Dean	Samuel F. Bloomfield

1823:

William M. Rankin	Jesse Grimes
Paul Dean	James Tagert
Thomas McGee	Micheal Taylor
John N. Hazard	
William Grayson	Daniel Smith
Samuel T. Bloomfield	Robert D. Potter
Daniel Coleman	Jacob I. Ripsher

1824:

Robert H. Crosswell	Joseph T. Carmichael
Edwards Mitchell	Green D. Caller

1825:

Charles L.L. Jones	James R. Blount
John Womack	Thomas Wells

1826:
Reuben Chamberlain, Samuel T. Bloomfield
Robert D. Potter, Paul Dean
R.D. Potter, Jonathan Gough

1828:
Robert Rankin, William Grimes
James K. Blount, John Gordy
Thomas Wells, Samuel W. Patterson

1829:
John Hunt, Harwood
William Chambers, Christopher Gorham
Robert D. Potter, Jonathan Gough
Paul Dean, John Gordy
William Grimes, James K. Blount
Thomas Wells, John Womack

1830:
Samuel J. Chapin, Christopher Gorham

1831:
Henry McDaniel, Charles R. (L) Jones

1832:
Jonathan Gough, Anderson F. Cato
William Grimes, James K. Blount
Jesse Womack, Orson Shaw
James G. Slater, Thomas Wells

1833:
Christopher Gorham, Robert Lee

1834:
Alexander Trotter, Alfred Mills
John B. Hazard, Reuben Chamberlain

1835:
Reuben Chamberlain, John B. Hazard
William Henderson, John Everett
Marshal Minor, Sanford E. Catterlin
Braddock C. Collier, C. SS. Jones
Anderson F. Cato, Jonathan Dodd
William Grimes

1836:
Charles L. Lane, Robert F. Hazzard
Allen Yates

1837:
William Chapman, W.H. Dees
John Mills

1838:
Willoby H. Dees, Charles L. Lane
William Chapman, Anderson F. Cato
William Grimes, Robert T. Hazard
John Everett, Allen Yates

1839:
John W. Overstreet, Reuben Chamberlain
John Mills, Jackson W. Faith

1840:
Daniel Rain, James B. Slade

1841:
Robert F. Hazard, Alfred Fail
William Chapman, Joseph A. Huber
John W. Overstreet, James E. Scott
John Everett, Henderson Lowery

1842:
William Cooper, James B. Slade
Andrew T. Posey

1843:
Hiram Foster, Daniel Rain
James B. Slade

1844:
William Chapman, Joseph A. Huber
John Everett, Robert M. Howard
Albert D. Rester, D.M. Williamson
John W. Overstreet, George F. Smith
Elijah H. Gordy, Jackson W. Faith
James E. Scott

1845:
Daniel Rain, James B. Slade
William M. Clark, Samuel Railey

1846:
Daniel Dawbers, John M. Lauchlin

1847:
William Chapman, Joseph A. Huber
Samuel Raley, William A. Patton
Ranson Harwell, Miles F. Knight
Elizah H. Gordy, George W. Woodyard
George F. Smith, Daniel Dawkins
Jesse A. Wright, John McLauchlin
Isaac W. Johnson, Nathaniel H. Stephens
John Hendrick, Alfred Fail

1849:
Thomas S. Parker

1850:
W.L. Thomason, John D. Williams
R.H. Vaugh

1856:
Jonathan D. Parker

1857:
William T. Bronson, John W. Hill

1858:
Allen B. Conley

"General Election held first Monday in March 1859."
E.H. Gordy, T.S. Parker
John W. Hill, Solomon W. Roberts
F.E. Cooper, Alfred Fail
J.B. Worsham

1861:
Thomas S. Parker, George W. Barnes

1862:
Harmon A. Bailey

1863:
Emmet R. Vaughan — Thomas Harrill
George W. Barnes — Jesse L. Pitts

1864:
James H. Blount — George C.C. Yonge
Edmond Jinnings — Aaron Brown
G.W. Barnes

"General Election held on 6th day of March 1865."
William C. Stribling — Thomas E. Harrell
John W. Baker — Harmon A. Bailey
George C.C. Younge — J.W. Cooper
James K. Blount — George Grimes
George W. Barnes

1866:
William C. Stribling — James D. Williams
Thomas L. Whitsett — Thomas E. Harrell
Pleasant L. Worsham

1870:
J.M. Baxter — J.R. Waldrop

1871:
George G. Skinner

1872:
George G. Skinner — Isaac Lewis
J.W. Simons — W.M. Donaldson
O.B. Stanford — W.L. Simpson
I.M. Mackey — E.F. Kendall

1873:
J.D. Ireland — S. Scarboro

1874:
J.G. Skinner

1875:
John H. Atchison

1876:
William H. Felts

1877:
John Stuckey — J.M. Warrick
W.H. Clark

1878:
E.B. Carroll

1879:
B.F. Porter — G.G. Skinner
John Stuckey

1880:
J.M. Orso — J.M. Warrick
J.W. Gordy — G.G. Skinner
O.S. Bush — John C. Buckeleu

1881:
T. Calvin Carmen — John H. Atchison
F.M. Johnson

1882:
Perry Edwards

1884:
J.O. Sims — W.W. Warren
O.B. Stanford — Frank Grayson
W.G. Southland — W.A. Richardson
G.G. Skinner

1885:
W.H. Ruff — Perry Edwards

1886:
William G. Southland — James B. Rawls
George G. Skinner — James M. Warrick

1888:
E.K. Curry — G.J. Richardson
B.T. Atchison — F.W. Bassett
Burrell Mills — J.J. Loper
M.J. Knight — Perry Edwards

1889:
J.O. Sims — James B. Rawls
George G. Skinner — Horace Davenport

1891:
Andrew Wood — W.A. Payne

1892:
George G. Skinner — D.D. Powell
J.M. Warrick — John Moore
James Keith — John Thomas
J.H. Dent — A.G. Richardson
M.P. Johnson — S.S. Turner
Robert Baxter — John Loper
Perry Edward — J.J. Loper
Z.T. Hill — J.J. Loper
J.J. Brittan — W.E. Wood
O.B. Stanford — W.A. Whigham
B.T. Atchison — A.E. Parks
Guy Connolly — J.W. Harris
W.F. Dazey — F.W. Travist
James B. Rawls

1893:
Horace Davenport

1894:
William G. Pringle — J.R. Ferguson
Henry G. Turner — W.G. Pugh
J.R. Ferguson — Henry G. Turner

1895:
Lewis N. Harris — James B. Rawls

1896:
William Robertson — J.M. Mackey
R.L. Bowling — J.D. Boswell
George G. Skinner — E.K. Curry
Z.T. Hill — N.B. Bryant
R.L. Bowling — E.J. Dickey

J.D. Boswell
O.B. Stanford
J.W. Brown
Z.T. Hill
Perry Edwards
Horace Davenport
O.E. Boykin
George G. Skinner

1897:
D.B. McCanon
B.T. Atchison

1898:
B.T. Atchison
Jno B. Peaster
F.C. Grayson

1899:
I.C. Grayson
A.J. Wood
J.A. Maxwell

1900:
F.C. Grayson
George W. Sullivan
T.H. Roberts
E.J. Dickey
B.K. Atchison
A.W. Rodgers
A.F. Lofton

G.W. Knight
J.T. Copeland
J.A. McKay
J.H. Harris
William Robertson
M.P. Johnson
Thomas H. Roberts
E.K. Curry

W.G. Pringle

Morris J. Knight
J.D. Sellers
Frank E. Watson

Frank E. Matson
James M. Mackey
F.C. Grayson

F.L. Wager
George T. Loper
Aaron Hollinghead
W.M. Beech
W.H. Long
George W. Knight
D.H. Bradley

W.N. Moss
Will Town
J.W. Richardson
P. Edwards
W.R. Leon
Reubin Reed
R.L. Jones
G.G. Skinner
R.E. Blount
Jno B. Peaster
B.D. Turner

1901:
J.J. Grimes
J.B. Coats

1902:
J.B. Caten
W.D. Warrick
R.E. Blunt

1903:
O.B. Stanford
Nathan B. Bryan
George W. Sullivan

1904:
William D. Warrick
Aaron W. Rogers
George T. Loper

J.T. Hill
J.B. Plaster
William Dies
G.B. Wilson
W.G. Pringle
H. Davenport
M.P. Johnson
J.A. Maxwell
W.P. Lankford
Wilton P. Johnston
James M. Warrick

Lewis O. Lane
Francis E. Matson

W.E. Wood
W.T. Loftin

William A. Whigham
Frank C. Grayson
Frank W. Grayson

L.J. Williams
Henry G. Turner
G.G. Skinner

Appendix 30

Washington County Notary Public

1818: James G. Lyon
1819: Charles L.S. Jones
James G. Lyon
1820: James G. Lyon
Charles L.T. Jones
1821: Nathan Whiting
1823: John B. Hazard
1824: Robert H. Croswell
1827: Robert H. Croswell
1842: Joseph A. Huber
1846: Joseph A. Huber
1855: John C. Roberts
1856: John W. Elliott
1868: W.A. Williams
1871: Skinner L. Semmes
1892: James B. Rawls
George G. Skinner
1894: James M. King
W.G. Pringle
W.G. Pugh
1895: J.H. Haight
J.H. Haight
James B. Rawls
J.W. Simons
1874: W.S. Paine
J.W. Simmons
1876: Edward Smith
William H. Felts
1886: James B. Rawls
George G. Skinner
1888: John E. Buck
1889: James B. Rawls
George G. Skinner
1891: W.A. Payne
Ernest W. Wager
1892: George G. Skinner
1896: George G. Skinner
J.M. Mackey
1897: J.M. King
1898: Charles W. Fuller
J.D. Sellers
1898: John D. Sellers
Frank E. Watson
1899: Frank E. Watson
J.H. Haight
James S. Lynch
F.C. Grayson
Mrs. Alice M. Southers
James M. Mackey
1900: F.G. Grayson
George W. Sullivan
R.W. Lynch
F.L. Wagar
George F. Loper
1901: Lewis O. Lane
Francis E. Matson
1902: J.H. Haight
R. Del. Buono
R.E. Blount
E.P. Wilson
A. Rhett Turner
1903: C.C. Kimbrough
Frank C. Grayson
George W. Sullivan
Alice I. Livingston
A.L. Matthews
James N. Granade
1904: R. Del Buono
J.E. McGlathery
Aaron W. Rogers
George T. Loper
William D. Warrick
L.J. Williams
Henry G. Turner
G.G. Skinner

Appendix 31

Tax Assessors

Name	*Date Commissioned*
Josiah D. Lister	Dec. 30, 1818
William Grimes	Apr. 17, 1818
Lewis N. Harris	May 31, 1869
Lewis N. Harris	Mar. 29, 1870
Thomas Shinn	Nov. 7, 1871
D.M.D. Carpenter	Dec. 25, 1874
T.W. McMinn	Jan. 6, 1876
D.M.C. Carpenter	Dec. 29, 1877
D.M.C. Carpenter	Aug. 2, 1880
C.M. Posey	Sept. 3, 1884
Wert W. Warren	Aug. 31, 1888
Wert W. Warren	Aug. 1, 1892
Wert W. Warren	Sept. 5, 1896
Wert W. Warren	Aug. 6, 1900
Wert W. Warren	Aug. 16, 1904

Appendix 32

Constables of Washington County

Name	*Date Commissioned*
Harrison Cooper	Nov. 13, 1818
David Fore	March 9, 1818
John V. Welch for town of Rodney	March 12, 1818
George Welsh	Nov. 13, 1818
Alexander Faith	Jan. 23, 1818
Thomas McKory	Oct. 27, 1819
G.E. Sexton for St. Stephens	March 29, 1819
James Bevel	Apr. 18, 1820
Silas Carrington	Apr. 18, 1820
Joseph Carson	April 18, 1820
William Fennin	Apr. 18, 1820
Francis Harver	Apr. 18, 1820
John McLean	Apr. 18, 1820
David Woods	Mar. 3, 1823
Samuel M. Killen	Mar. 3, 1823
Alexander Faith	Mar. 3, 1823
Lawrence Tinnin	Mar. 22, 1823
Daniel Fare	Oct. 6, 1823
James Lafoy	Oct. 6, 1823
Jacob Miles	Jan. 2, 1826
Isaac Thompson	Mar. 2, 1826
Anderson Roberson	June 9, 1827
Francis Harwell	Apr. 22, 1844
William Moore	May 13, 1847
William Thompson	May 13, 1847
Francis W. Baker	May 13, 1847
James Whitted	May 13, 1847
John K. Mooney	May 13, 1847
Uriah E. Simpson	Sept. 8, 1847
W.E. Simpson	July 25, 1850
W.D. Wainwright	Feb. 4, 1870
B.F. Powell	Nov. 7, 1871
J.M. Orso	Nov. 7, 1871
J.M. Warrick	Nov. 7, 1871
R.E. Long	Nov. 7, 1871
C.C. Causey	Aug. 2, 1880
Joseph C. Pullen	Apr. 4, 1882
C.C. Causey	Aug. 4, 1884
C.J. Coates	Oct. 4, 1884
J.H. Hays	July 16, 1885
J.C. Wyatt	Sept. 10, 1885
Hoss Deas	Sept. 28, 1886
Jesse A. Taylor	Nov. 23, 1886
C.P. Sullivan	Oct. 12, 1888
John Dykes	Oct. 12, 1888
C.C. Causey	Oct. 12, 1888
J.C. Weldy	Oct. 12, 1888
Jesse A. Taylor	Nov. 15, 1888
J.W. Loper	Aug. 30, 1892
J.J. Britten	Aug. 30, 1892
J.A. Taylor	Aug. 30, 1892
Guy Conerlly	Aug. 30, 1892
J.W. Harris	Aug. 30, 1892
W.F. Dozey	Aug. 30, 1892
F.W. Traviest	Aug. 30, 1892
Z.T. Hill (State Line)	Oct. 31, 1892
W.J. Baxter (McIntosh)	Oct. 6, 1893
Joe E. Brown	Sept. 5, 1896
W.J. Wilkens	Sept. 5, 1896
Thomas F. McCarthy	Sept. 5, 1896
W.J. Humphrey	Feb. 6, 1899
L.L. Baxter	Mar. 30, 1899
William Dees	May 5, 1899
T.E. Holland	Oct. 26, 1899
J.B. Brown	Aug. 6, 1900
William M. Beech	Aug. 6, 1900
J.A. Taylor	Aug. 6, 1900
Marion Vann	Aug. 6, 1900
T. Dees	Aug. 6, 1900
John Richardson	Aug. 6, 1900
Ed Busby	Aug. 6, 1900
Allen Holland	Aug. 6, 1900
J.F. Sharp	Aug. 6, 1900
J.N. Pharez	Aug. 6, 1900

Name	*Date Commissioned*	*Name*	*Date Commissioned*
Willie Rhodes	Aug. 6, 1900	John H. Mackey	Oct. 19, 1901
D.T. Dent	Aug. 6, 1900	James M. Brannan	Oct. 19, 1901
N.B. Sullivan	Aug. 6, 1900	James L. Gordy	Dec. 23, 1901
J.T. Copelin	Oct. 8, 1900	Jesse T. Pruitt	Mar. 18, 1902
William F. Thomas	July 12, 1901	F.E. Long	May 28, 1902

Appendix 33

County Treasurers

Name	*Date Commissioned*	*Name*	*Date Commissioned*
John C. Williams	Aug. 21, 1869	Joseph M. Pelham	Apr. 5, 1879
Joseph M. Pelham	Apr. 4, 1879	T.C. Bowling	Sept. 3, 1884
E.H. Gordy	July 26, 1870	T.C. Bowling	Aug. 31, 1888
E.H. Gordy	Nov. 7, 1871	T.C. Bowling	Aug. 1, 1892
John W. Simmons (appointed)	July 7, 1875	W.A. Moseley	Aug. 2, 1880
Joseph M. Pelham	Jan. 27, 1876	William A. Payne	Aug. 6, 1900

Appendix 34

Clerk of Circuit Court

Name	*Date Commissioned*	*Name*	*Date Elected*
Jesse Grimes	Oct. 27, 1819	Solomom W. Roberts	Aug. 13, 1863
James G. Lyon	Oct. 28, 1819	Daniel James	Sept. 15, 1865
James G. Lyon	Aug. 12, 1823	Daniel James	Jan. 8, 1866
James G. Lyon	Aug. 1, 1826	Samuel McCartney	Aug. 5, 1868
Green D. Caller	Aug. 23, 1826	B.F. Porter	Feb. 7, 1876
Erasmus G. Collier	Aug. 19, 1830	J.O. Sims	Oct. 23, 1880
William Grimes	Oct. 16, 1832	J.O. Sims	Nov. 3, 1886
William Grimes	Aug. 29, 1835	C.J. Coate	Aug. 1, 1892
William Grimes	Oct. 21, 1839	C.J. Coate	Nov. 3, 1898
H.G.Y. Moss	Sept. 20, 1841	Lewis N. Harris	May 31, 1869
D.D. Donaldson (also County Clerk)	Feb. 21, 1848	E.L. Collins	Jan. 27, 1870
Thomas S. Parker	Feb. 20, 1849	Z.T. Clements	Nov. 7, 1871
Thomas P. Ashe	Sept. 16, 1854	A.J. Wood	Sept. 5, 1896
Thomas P. Ashe	Oct. 25, 1855	Warren S. Pugh	Aug. 31, 1898
		Daniel J. Long	Aug. 6, 1900
	Date Elected	Frank C. Turner	May 18, 1901
Thomas S. Parker	Dec. 23, 1858	Warren S. Pugh	Aug. 16, 1904

Appendix 35

County Clerk

The County Judge or Probate Judge often acted as his own clerk.

Name	*Date Commissioned*	*Name*	*Date Commissioned*
Jesse C. Grimes	Oct. 28, 1817	William Grimes	Aug. 20, 1835
Jesse C. Grimes	Aug. 12, 1823	Jackson W. Faith	April 20, 1840
William Grimes	Aug. 23, 1827	H.G.Y. Moss	Sept. 11, 1843
William Grimes	August 13, 1831	J.W. Baxter	Jan. 12, 1870

Appendix 36

Judge of County Court

Name	*Date Commissioned*
Francis H. Gaines	July 1, 1821–June 1822
Harry Toulmin	July 1822–Sept. 1822
Josiah D. Lister	Sept. 1822–Jan. 1823
Morrison Hunter	Jan. 1823–Sept. 1823
William Godfrey	Sept. 1823–Dec. 1823
William D. Gaines	Dec. 1823–Dec. 1826
John H. Fitts	Dec. 1826
None listed from 1826 to 1840	
Josiah D. Lister	Jan. 1840
Samuel S. Huston	Jan. 11, 1845
Daniel Coleman	Jan. 1850–June 1850

Appendix 37

Probate Judge

Thomas S. Parker	1850–1856
James G. Hawkins	Elected 1856–1857
George W. Woodyard	Elected 1857–1864
Daniel Jones	Elected 1864–1868
Samuel McCartney	Elected 1868–1869
E.W. Gordy	Elected 1869–1874
B.F. Porter	Elected 1874–1898
J.B. Rawls	Elected 1898–

Appendix 38

Auctioneers

Dennison Darling	April 17, 1820
Thomas H. Herndon	April 17, 1820
John F. Everett	April 17, 1820

Coroners

C.P. Sullivan	Sept. 3, 1884
C.P. Sullivan	Aug. 31, 1888
O.B. Stanford	Aug. 6, 1900
John Dikes	Aug. 1, 1892

Solicitors

M.B. Jonas	July 17, 1868
Jackson W. Faith	Nov. 5, 1872

Appendix 39

Sheriffs

Name	*Date Commissioned*	*Name*	*Date Elected*
Josiah D. Lister	Oct. 28, 1819	Elijah H. Gordy	Aug. 21, 1857
William Tinnon	Sept. 9, 1822	Thomas B. Bowling	Feb. 4, 1860
George W. Nufess	Aug. 29, 1825	T.H. Bailey	Aug. 13, 1863
Allen Moore	Aug. 18, 1828	R.L. Bowling	Jan. 8, 1873
James K. Blount	Mar. 18, 1831	E.L. Collins	Nov. 7, 1871
Fredrick Blount	Aug. 13, 1831	B. Parks (appointed)	Jan. 31, 1873
William Smith	Dec. 15, 1835–Aug. 19, 1836	J.D. Burke (appointed)	Sept. 5, 1873
		T.H. Bailey	Feb. 3, 1874
James G. Slater	Aug. 12, 1839	Z.T. Clements	Dec. 25, 1874
Samuel Mills	Dec. 13, 1840	W.A. Moseley (also tax collector)	Oct. 19, 1877
Joseph Black	Sept. 20, 1841	J.M. Pelham	Aug. 2, 1880
Abner Womack	Feb. 21, 1848	William H. Moseley	Sept. 3, 1882
James K. Blount	Feb. 28, 1851	F.W. Bassett	Sept. 3, 1884
		W.A. Moseley	Sept. 3, 1888
		Andrew J. Wood (Also Tax Collector)	Aug. 1, 1892
		D.J. Long	Sept. 5, 1896

Appendix 40

County Commissioners

Name	*Date Commissioned*		*Name*	*Date Commissioned*
John C. Starke	May 5, 1869	354	J.W. Platt	Aug. 31, 1888
James K. Blount	May 5, 1869	355	L.W. McRae	Dec. 2, 1891
Robert A. Long	May 5, 1869	356	D.J. Long	June 8, 1891
George C.C. Younge	May 5, 1869	357	Thomas J. Mason	July 13, 1892
F.M. Pringle	Apr. 29, 1896	358	James Penny	Aug. 1, 1892
F.M. Pringle	Apr. 14, 1896	359	W.S. Pugh	Aug. 1, 1892
J.H. Dent	Nov. 7, 1871	360	D.J. Long	Aug. 1, 1892
W.N. Norris	Nov. 7, 1871	361	Hugh Williams	Aug. 1, 1892
R.A. Long	Nov. 7, 1871	362	P.E. Edwards	Oct. 17, 1898
J.B. Slade	Nov. 7, 1871	363	John A. Richardson	Nov. 9, 1898
W.T. Clark	Aug. 31, 1888	364	James MCC. Orso	Aug. 6, 1900
W.T. Clark	Aug. 31, 1888	365	George T. Loper	Aug. 6, 1900
T.W. Bassett	Aug. 31, 1888	366	John W. Gordy	Nov. 4, 1902
B.D. Turner Jr.	Aug. 31, 1888	367	Alex Williams	Nov. 4, 1902

Appendix 41

County Officers

1903:
Probate Judge—James B. Rawls, St. Stephens
Circuit Court Clerk—C.J. Coate, St. Stephens
Register in Chancery—B.D. Turner, St. Stephens
Sheriff—R.L. Bowling, St. Stephens
Tax Assessor—W.W. Warren, Koenton
Tax Collector—Daniel J. Long, St. Stephens
Superintendent of Education—Dr. A.J. Wood, Frankville
Treasurer—W.A. Payne, St. Stephens
Tax Commissioner—
Coroner—
Surveyors—B.D. Turner, Dan Williams, St. Stephens

1905:
County Seat—St. Stephens
Judge of Probate—Daniel J. Long
Clerk of Circuit Court—Frank C. Turner

Sheriff—R.L. Bowling
Tax Assessor—M.L. Smith, St. Stephens
Tax Collector—Warren S. Pugh, Frankville
Tax Commissioner—J.B. Rawls, St. Stephens
Treasurer—W.H. Harris, St. Stephens
Superintendent of Education—R.E. Blount, Hawthorne
County Commissioners—John W. Gordy, St. Stephens; L.W. McRea, Calvert; Alex Williams, State Line, Miss.; M.J. Knight, Healing Springs.
Register in Chancery—B.D. Turner, St. Stephens
Surveyor—B.D. Turner, St. Stephens
Registrars—E.M. Slaughter, St. Stephens; W.H. Keeth, Sunflower; J.H. Blount, Koenton.

1907:
Judge of Probate—Daniel J. Long, St. Stephens
Clerk of Circuit Court—Frank C. Turner, St. Stephens
Sheriff—W.W. Warren, St. Stephens
Tax Assessor—M.L. Smith, St. Stephens
Tax Collector—Warren S. Pugh, Frankville
Tax Commissioner—James B. Rawls, St. Stephens
Treasurer—W.H. Harris, St. Stephens
Superintendent of Education—R.E. Blount, Hawthorne
County Commissioners—John W. Gordy, St. Stephens; L.W. McRea, Calvert; Alex Williams, State Line, Miss.; M.J. Knight, Healing Springs.
Register in Chancery—B.D. Turner, St. Stephens
Surveyor—B.D. Turner, St. Stephens
Registrars—E.M. Slaughter, St. Stephens; W.H. Keeth, Sunflower; J.H. Blount, Koenton
Commissioners of County Seat Election—H.M. Platt, Escatawpa; J.A. Brown, chairman, Escatawpa; T.H. Roberts, Carson
Pension Examiner—Dr. W.E. Kimbrough, B.D. Turner
Board of Health—Dr. F.A. Webb, chairman, Calvert; Dr. A.J. Wood, Frankville; Dr. John Chason, Chatom; Dr. L.L. Duggar, Fairford
Game and Fish Warden—C.E. Harold, Sunflower

1909:
County Seat—Chatom
Judge of Probate—Daniel J. Long
Clerk of Circuit Court—Frank C. Turner
Sheriff—Wirt W. Warren
Tax Assessor—Madison L. Smith, St. Stephens
Tax Collector—Warren S. Pugh, Frankville
Tax Commissioner—James B. Rawls, St. Stephens
Treasurer—W. Hannibal Harris, Chatom
Superintendent of Education—R.E. Blount, Hawthorne
Register in Chancery—Benjamin D. Turner, Sr., Chatom
County Game and Fish Warden—George W. Sullivan, St. Stephens
County Commissioners—Alex Williams, Chatom; Charley J. Coate, St. Stephens; J. Wade Henson, Hawthorne; Joe D. Blount, Koenton; D.J. Long, Chatom.
Surveyors—Benjamin D. Turner, Sr., St. Stephens; J.N. Pharez, Fairford.
Registrars—Eugene M. Slaughter, St. Stephens; J. Hilton Blount, Koenton; James D. Boswell, Leroy.
Board of Health—J. Chason, Chatom; F.A. Webb, Calvert; L.L. Duggar, Wagar; W.E. Kimbrough, St. Stephens; R.D. Palmer, Leroy; W.B. Stables, Bigbee; A.J. Wood, Frankville; J.W. Wood, Healing Springs.
County Health Officer—J.A. Chason, Chatom

1911:
County Seat—Chatom
Judge of Probate—Daniel J. Long, Chatom
Clerk of Circuit Court—Frank C. Turner, Chatom
Sheriff—H.H. Loper, Chatom
Tax Assessor—Madison L. Smith, St. Stephens
Tax Collector—Warren S. Pugh, Frankville
Tax Commissioner—James B. Rawls, St. Stephens
Treasurer—W. Hannibal Harris, Chatom
Superintendent of Education—R.E. Blunt, Sunflower
County Treasurer of School Funds—Jas N. Granade, Chatom
Register in Chancery—Carrie E. Pelham, Chatom
Game and Fish Warden—B.T. Atchison, Bigbee
County Commissioners—H.H. Best, Deer Park, 4th district; J.M. Pelham, 2nd district; J. Wade Henson, Hawthorne, 1st district; Joe D. Blount, Koenton, 3rd district
Surveyors—Theo. Human, St. Stephens; J.N. Pharez, Fairford
Registrars—M.C. Pelham, St. Stephens; R.L. Jones, Malcolm; R.L. Bowling, Leroy; J.F. Blount, Koenton; Frank B. Gordy, clerk, St. Stephens.
Health Officer—Dr. J.A. Chason, Chatom
Jury Commissioners—B.F. Brown, Escatawpa; D.D. Powell, Carson; Eugene M. Slaughter, St. Stephens
Pension Examiners—Vacant

1913:
Judge of Probate—Daniel J. Long, Chatom
Clerk of Circuit Court—Frank C. Turner, Chatom
Sheriff—L. Frank Hill, Chatom
Tax Assessor—Madison L. Smith, Chatom
Tax Collector—J.H. Blount, Koenton
Tax Commissioner—James R. Rawls, St. Stephens
Treasurer—W. Hannibal Harris, Chatom
Superintendent of Education—W.S. Pearce, Koenton
County Treasurer of School Funds—Jas N. Granade, Chatom

Register in Chancery—Carrie E. Pelham, Chatom
Game and Fish Warden—B.T. Atchison, Bigbee
County Commissioners—H.H. Best, Deer Park, 4th district; J.M. Pelham, 2nd district; Geo. W. Sullivan, Wagar, 1st district; John A. Dearmond, Nutbry, 3rd district
Surveyors—Theo. Human, Mobile; J.N. Pharez, Fairford
Registrars—R.L. Gordy, St. Stephens; E.B. Davis, St. Stephens; T.L. Knight, Loper; Frank B. Gordy, clerk, St. Stephens
Health Officer—Dr. J. Chason, Chatom
Jury Commissioners—B.F. Brown, Escatawpa; D.D. Powell, Carson; Eugene M. Slaughter, St. Stephens
Pensions Examiners—Joe M. Pelham, Sr., St. Stephens; Dr. J. Chason, Chatom

1915:
County Seat—Chatom
Judge of Probate—Daniel J. Long, Chatom
Clerk of Circuit Court—L.C. Turner, Chatom
Sheriff—Benjamin Leroy Onderdonk
Tax Assessor—Madison L. Smith, Chatom
Tax Collector—J.H. Blount, Koenton
Treasurer—W. Hannibal Harris, Chatom
Superintendent of Education—W.S. Pearce, Koenton
County Treasurer of School Funds—Jas. N. Granade, Chatom
Register in Chancery—Carrie E. Pelham, Chatom
Game and Fish Warden—W.N. Brown, St. Stephens
County Commissioners—H.H. Best, Deer Park, 4th district; E.J. Dickey, 2nd district; Geo. W. Sullivan, Wagar, 1st district; John A. Dearmond, Nutbry, 3rd district
Surveyors—Theo. Human, Mobile; J.N. Pharez, Fairford
Registrars—R.L. Gordy, St. Stephens; E.B. Davis, St. Stephens; T.L. Knight, Loper; Frank B. Gordy, clerk, St. Stephens
Health Officer—Dr. J. Chason, Chatom
Jury Commissioners—R.W. Lynch, Deer Park; J. Christie Koen, Koenton; Albert D. Pruett, St. Stephens.
Pension Examiners—Joe M. Pelham, Sr., St. Stephens; Dr. J. Chason, Chatom

1917:
County Seat—Chatom
Judge of Probate—Frank C. Turner
Sheriff—W.H. Long
Clerk Circuit Court—W.H. Harris
Tax Collector—M.L. Smith
Tax Assessor—J.H. Blount
Treasurer—Mrs. Willie Long Mills
Superintendent of Education—Charles C. Smith
Coroner—
Game and Fish Warden—W.N. Brown, Chatom
County Demonstration Agent—H.H. Best, Deer Park
Engineer—
Health Officer—
Chairman Board of Equalization—J.M. Pelham
Commissioners—J.W. Henson, Hawthorne, 1st district; J.D. Boswell, Leroy, 2nd district; J.C. Koen, Millry, 3rd district; J.W. Platt, Escatawpa, 4th district
Registrars—E.M. Slaughter, St. Stephens
Jury Commissioners—A.D. Pruitt, St. Stephens; C.W. Whitsett, Chatom; L.L. Prince, Deer Park
Judge First Judicial Circuit—D. Ben Turner

1923:
County Seat—Chatom
Judge of Probate—Frank C. Turner
Sheriff—B.L. Onderdonk
Clerk Circuit Court—W.H. Harris
Register in Chancery—W.H. Harris
Tax Assessor—M.L. Smith
Tax Collector—L.H. Blount
Treasurer—Mrs. Willie Long Mills
Superintendent of Education—Charles C. Smith
County Demonstration Agent—H.H. Best
Health Officer—none
Engineer—none
Surveyor—none
Commissioners—J.W. Henson 1st; J.H. Reynolds 2nd; J.C. Koen 3rd; H.W. Wadsworth 4th
Registrar—E.M. Slaughter
Jury Commissioners—A.D. Pruitt, C.W. Whitsett, L.L. Prince
Solicitor—Frank E. Pool
Game and Fish Warden—T.B. Williamson

1927:
County Seat—Chatom
Judge of Probate—Frank C. Turner
Sheriff—J.W. Henson, Chatom
Clerk Circuit Court—R.L. Gordy, Chatom
Register in Chancery—R.L. Gordy, Chatom
Tax Assessor—M.L. Smith, Chatom
Tax Collector—J.H. Blount, Chatom
Treasurer—Mrs. Willie Long Mills, Chatom
Superintendent of Education—Charles C. Smith, Chatom
Surveyor—G.T. Loper, Millry
County Demonstration Agent—H.H. Best, Deer Park
Commissioners—A.C. Richardson, Chatom; J.H. Reynolds, Bigbee; W.I. Brown, Millry; H.W. Wadsworth, Tibbie
Registrars—R.L. Bowling, Chairman, St. Stephens; Tollie Warrick, Millry
Jury Commissioners—C.W. Whitsett, Chatom; S.F. Smith, St. Stephens; C.V. Williams, Fruitdale

Game and Fish Warden—Dick Lynes, Hawthorne

1931:
County Seat—Chatom
Judge of Probate—Frank C. Turner, Chatom
Sheriff—L.L. Armstrong
Clerk Circuit Court—R.L. Gordy
Tax Assessor—M.L. Smith
Tax Collector—J.H. Blount
Treasurer—Mrs. Willie Long Mills
Superintendent of Education—C.C. Smith
Commissioners—John Johnston, Topton; Perry McKee, Leroy; J.C. Koen, Millry; H.W. Wadesworth, Tibbie
Jury Board—James B. Slade, McIntosh; W.E. Purvis, Chatom; J.G. Kimbrough, Millry
County Demonstration Agent—H.H. Best
Home Demonstration Agent—None
County Health Officer—Dr. I.C. Sumner
Game and Fish Warden—William Glover
County School Board—D.D. Powell; Ray Coaker; H.S. Lowder; Clark M. Carpenter
County Child Welfare Worker—Mrs. Lee Anderson
Registrars—Chester Frost; L.H. Williams, Jr.; A.T. Richardson
Coroner—None

1935:
County Seat—Chatom
Judge of Probate—Frank C. Turner
Sheriff—G.E. Alday
Clerk, Circuit Court—J. Emmett Carpenter
Register in Chancery—J. Emmett Carpenter
Tax Assessor—M.L. Smith
Tax Collector—J.H. Blount
Treasurer—Mrs. Willie Long Mills
Attorney—W.G. Lindsey
Superintendent of Education—T.B. Pearson
Commissioners—John Johnston, 1st district; J.P. McKee, 2nd district; C.M. Carpenter, 3rd district; W.W. Kirkland, 4th district
County Demonstration Agent—H.H. Best
County Health Officer—I.C. Summer
Game and Fish Warden—H.D. Lynes
County School Board—W.E. Kimbrough, J.G. Mills, S.R. Coaker, E.C. McClure, J.W. Blount
County Child Welfare Worker—Virginia Bayless, Chatom
Registrars—Fritz Schell, Chairman, Chatom; Mrs. Eugene Granade, Leroy; A.D. Matthews, Carson
Surveyor—G.T. Loper

1939:
Judge of Probate—Mrs. Frank C. Turner
Sheriff—L.L. Armstrong
Clerk, Circuit Court—E.T. Carpenter
Register in Chancery—E.T. Carpenter
Tax Assessor—M.L. Smith
Tax Collector—J.H. Blount
Treasurer or Depository—Mrs. Willie L. Mills
Attorney—W.G. Lindsey
Superintendent of Education—T.B. Pearson
Commissioners—John Johnston, 1st district; J.P. McKee, 2nd district; C.M. Carpenter, 3rd district; W.W. Kirkland; 4th district
Jury Board—C.M. Frost, V.G. Johnston, W.N. Mills
County Demonstration Agent—Ralph R. Jones
Home Demonstration Agent—Annie Laurie Crawley
County Health Officer—T.T. Box
County School Board—Dr. J.W. Blount, C.M. Frost, Mike Hoffman, E.O. McClure, Ray Coaker
County Welfare Worker—Mrs. Marie B. Anderson
Registrars—Jesse L. Jordan, F.E. Schell, Bob Alman
Game and Fish Warden—Davis Henson
Board of Equalization—M.C. Stallworth, Lee Coaker, J.C. Schell

1943:
Judge of Probate—Mrs. F.C. Turner
Sheriff—L.L. Armstrong
Circuit Judge—Joe M. Pelham
Circuit Clerk—E.T. Carpenter
Circuit Solicitor—A.S. Johnson, Thomasville, Alabama
County Solicitor—W.G. Lindsey
Register in Chancery—E.T. Carpenter
Register in Equity—E.T. Carpenter
Judge of Inferior Court—none
Judge of County Court—Mrs. F.C. Turner
Tax Assessor—Mrs. Lena S. Dumas
Tax Collector—J.H. Blount
Treasurer or Depository—Mrs. Willie Long Mills
Superintendent of Education—T.B. Pearson
County Board of Education—C.M. Frost, Millry; D.D. Powell, Carson; J.W. Blount, Millry; Zack Dees, Chatom; Garry Williams, Vinegar Bend
County Farm Agent—R.R. Jones
Home Demonstration Agent—Virginia Lowery
County Health Officer—Caroline Callison
County Welfare Director—Marie B. Anderson
Commissioners or Board of Revenue—John Johnston, Sims Chapel; O.D. Beech, Hobson; C.M. Carpenter, Millry; Ray Coaker, Fruitdale
Jury Board or Commission—J.C. Kimbrough, Millry; W.N. Mills, Fruitdale; R.N. Mills, Chatom
Registrars—J.L. Jordan, F.E. Schell, Bob Alman
Coroner—none
Game and Fish Warden—Davis Henson, Wagar
Board of Equalization—M.C. Stallworth, Jr., Vinegar Bend; R.M. Boykin, McIntosh

1947:
County Seat—Chatom
Judge of Probate—J.G. Kimbrough
Sheriff—L.L. Armstrong
Circuit Judge—Joe M. Pelham
Circuit Clerk—E.T. Carpenter
Circuit Solicitor—Joe W. Thompson
County Solicitor—William G. Lindsey
Register in Chancery—E.T. Carpenter
Judge of Inferior Court—J.G. Kimbrough
Tax Assessor—Mrs. Lena Dumas
Tax Collector—J.H. Blount
Treasurer—Mrs. Willie Long Mills
Superintendent of Education—T.B. Pearson
County Board of Education—W.E. Hill, W.E. Powell, Zack T. Dees, Chester M. Frost
County Farm Agent—Ralph R. Jones
Home Demonstration Agent—Miss Mildred Gilbert
County Health Officer—Dr. T.N. Littlepage
County Welfare Director—Mrs. Marie B. Anderson
Commissioners or Board of Revenue—John Johnston, C.R. Loper, O.D. Beech, Ray Coaker
Jury Board of Commission—John W. Wood, C.C. Odom, J.S. Powell
Registrars—Glendine B. Gordy, Jesse L. Jordan, Robert Alman
Game and Fish Warden—D.M. Henson
Board of Equalization—M.C. Stallworth, R.M. Boykin, James C. Martin, Jr.

1951:
County Seat—Chatom
Judge of Probate—J.G. Kimbrough
Sheriff—Lee L. Armstrong
Circuit Judge—Joe M. Pelham, Jr.
Circuit Clerk—Emmett T. Carpenter
Circuit Solicitor—Edward P. Turner
County Solicitor—W.G. Lindsey
Register in Equity—Emmett T. Carpenter
Tax Assessor—Fritz Eugene Schell
Tax Collector—Mrs. Georgine O. Wood
Treasurer or Depository—Mrs. Willie L. Mills
Board of Education—C.M. Frost, C.J. Davidson, Zack T. Dees, J.P. Daugherty, W.E. Powell
Superintendent of Education—T.B. Pearson
County Farm Agent—H.W. Moss
Home Demonstration Agent—Sarah Frances Adams
Health Officer—Dr. T.M. Littlepage
Commissioners—J.G. Kimbrough, Chairman; John Johnston; Dan Beech; C.R. Loper; Ray Coaker; R.M. McIlwain, clerk
Jury Board or Commission—J.S. Powell, Calhoun Grenade, Roy Daugherty
Registrars—C.K. Howard, Chairman; Mrs. Glendine Gordon; T.C. Brittan
Game and Fish Wardens—Frank Dickey, D.M. Henson, J.G. Givens
Board of Equilization—R. Lee Coaker, Thomas W. Thompson, James C. Martin, Jr.

1955:
County Seat—Chatom
Judge of Probate—J.G. Kimbrough
Sheriff—Lee L. Armstrong
Circuit Judge—Joe M. Pelham, Jr.
Circuit Clerk—Emmett T. Carpenter
Circuit Solicitor—Wymon Gilmore, Butler
County Solicitor—W.G. Lindsey
Register in Equity—Emmett T. Carpenter
Tax Assessor—Fritz Eugene Schell
Tax Collector—John C. Furr
Treasurer of Depository—Mrs. Willie L. Mills
Superintendent of Education—T.B. Pearson
County Board of Education—C.M. Frost, C.J. Davidson, Zack T. Dees, J.P. Daugherty, W.E. Powell
County Farm Agent—H.W. Moss
Home Demonstration Agent—Myrtice Williams
Health Officer—Dr. T.M. Littlepage
Commissioners—J.G. Kimbrough, chairman; Jake Bailey; Dan Beech; C.R. Loper; Ray Coaker; R.M. McIlwain, clerk; Paul Jenne, Engineer
Jury Board or Commission—J.S. Powell, Calhoun Grenade, Roy Daugherty
Registrars—C.K. Howard, chairman; Mrs. Glendine Gordon, T.C. Britton
Board of Equalization—Oscar Braun, John W. Odom, Jame C. Martin, Jr.

1959:
County Seat—Chatom
Judge of Probate—J.G. Kimbrough
Sheriff—Henry Clay Locke
Circuit Judge—William G. Lindsey
Circuit Clerk—Emmett T. Carpenter
Circuit Solicitor—Wymon Gilmore, Butler
County Solicitor—Edward P. Turner, Jr.
Register in Equity—Emmett T. Carpenter
Tax Assessor—Fritz Eugene Schell
Tax Collector—John C. Furr
Treasurer or Depository—Mrs. Willie L. Mills
Superintendent of Education—T.B. Pearson
County Board of Education—C.M. Frost, C.J. Davidson, Zack T. Dees, J.P. Daugherty, W.E. Powell
County Farm Agent—H.W. Moss
Home Demonstration Agent—Catherine Etheredge
Health Officer—Dr. J.S. Davidson
Commissioners—J.G. Kimbrough, chairman; Jake Bailey; Dan Beech; C.R. Loper; Ray Coaker; R.M. McIlwain, clerk; Davis Henson, Jr., engineer; Grady W. Hurst, Jr., attorney
Jury Board or Commission—J.S. Powell, Calhoun Grenade, Roy Daugherty

Registrars—Lee Coaker, chairman; Mrs. Glendine Gordon; Clint Howard
Board of Equalization—T.C. Britton, John W. Odom, R.N. Mills

1963:
County Seat—Chatom
Judge of Probate—J.G. Kimbrough
Sheriff—Clarence Judson Sullivan
Circuit Judge—William G. Lindsey
Circuit Clerk—Emmett T. Carpenter
Circuit Solicitor—Wymon Gilmore
County Solicitor—Edward Turner, Jr.
Register in Equity—Emmett T. Carpenter
Tax Assessor—Fritz Eugene Schell
Tax Collector—John C. Furr
Treasurer or Depository—Mrs. Willie L. Mills
Superintendent of Education—T.B. Pearson
County Farm Agent—D.O. Estes
Home Demonstration Agent—Roma Jean H. Weeks
Health Officer—Dr. J.S. Davidson
Commissioners—J.G. Kimbrough, chairman; Jake Bailey; Dan Beech; Nathan A. Jordan; Ray Coaker; R.M. McIlwain, clerk; Davis Henson, Jr., engineer; Grady W. Hurst, Jr., attorney

1967:
Judge of Probate—Tom W. Turner
Sheriff—Clarence Judson Sullivan
Circuit Judge—Wm. G. Lindsey
Circuit Clerk—William Earl Miller
District Attorney—J. Massey Edgar
County Solicitor—Edward Turner, Jr.
Register in Equity—William Earl Miller
Tax Assessor—Fritz Eugene Schell
Tax Collector—John C. Furr
Treasurer or Depository—Robert M. McIlwain
Superintendent of Education—John S. Wood
County Farm Agent—D.O. Estes
Home Demonstration Agent—Mrs. Sarah H. Hazen
Health Officer—
Commissioners—Tom Turner, chairman; Jake Bailey; O.D. Beech; Nathan A. Jordan; Ray Coaker; Robert M. McIlwain, clerk; Davis Henson, Jr., engineer; Grady W. Hurst, Jr., attorney.

1971:
Judge of Probate—Tom W. Turner
Sheriff—Judson Sullivan
Circuit Judge—William G. Lindsey
Circuit Clerk—William Earl Miller
District Attorney—Hardie B. Kimbrough
County Solicitor—Edward P. Turner, Jr.
Register in Equity—William Earl Miller
Tax Assessor—Mrs. Bernice Schell
Tax Collector—John C. Furr
Superintendent of Education—John S. Wood
County Extension Chairman—D.O. Estes
County Health Officer—J.F. Calhoun, health administrative assistant
County Commissioners—Tom W. Turner, chairman; N. Ebb Turner; J.E. Johnston; Sam Sullivan; Ray Coaker; Annie L. Scarbrough, clerk; Davis M. Henson, engineer

1975:
County Seat—Chatom
Judge of Probate—Tom W. Turner
Sheriff—William J. Wheat
Circuit Judge—William G. Lindsey
Circuit Clerk—William Earl Miller
District Attorney—Hardie B. Kimbrough
County Solicitor—Dennis Porter
Register in Equity—William Earl Miller
Tax Assessor—James Willard Moss
Tax Collector—John C. Furr
Superintendent of Education—John S. Wood
County Extension Agent—D.O. Estes
County Health Officer—J.F. Calhoun
Commissioners—Tom W. Turner, chairman; N. Ebb Turner; J.E. Johnston; Sam Sullivan; Amos Baxter; Mrs. Jane Tucker, clerk; Davis W. Hennis, Jr., engineer

Present County Officers, 1981
County Seat—Chatom
Judge of Probate—John H. Armstrong
Sheriff—William J. Wheat
1st Judicial Circuit Judges—J. Richard Pearson, Hardis B. Kimbrough
Circuit Clerk and Register in Equity—Leo Howard
District Judge—Harold Odom
District Attorney—James D. Evans
Tax Assessor—Willard Moss
Tax Collector—Aubrey Baxter
Superintendent of Education—Dr. Maurice Scruggins
Extension Agent-Coordinator—Thomas E. Fuller
Health Services Administrator—Tom Phillips
Commissioners—John H. Armstrong, chairman; N. Ebb Turner; Leonard B. Sullivan; Bodie Carpenter; Sherwood Dees; Mary K. Carpenter, clerk-treasurer; Davis Henson, Jr., engineer; Michael Onderdonk, attorney

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OF

THE HISTORY OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

THE FIRST COUNTY IN ALABAMA

By

Jacqueline Anderson Matte

Note: Index to Part II gives first and last names.
Index to Part III is by surnames only.

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PART II

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