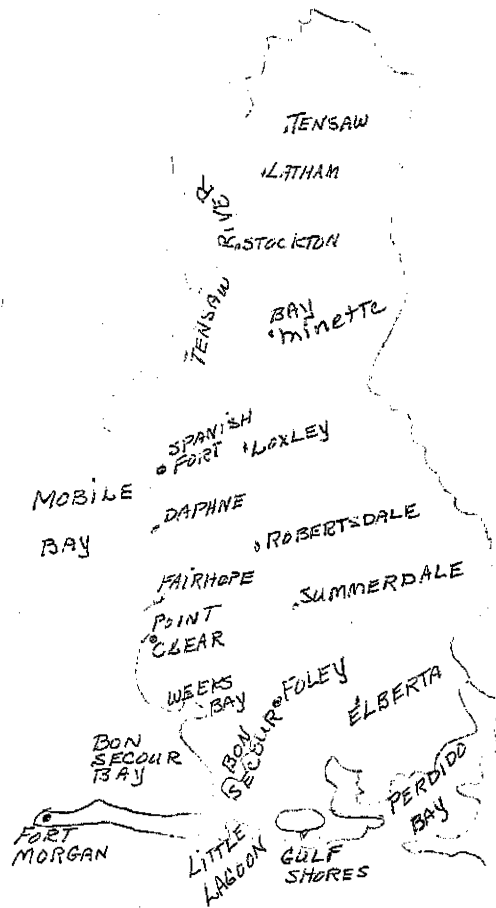


THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY



PUBLISHED BY:

Gertrude J. Stephens

for

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
c/o Mr. John M. SNOOK, President
Foley, Alabama

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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

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

All meetings will be on 3rd Sunday at 2:30 p.m. at respective places noted in yearbook, unless otherwise notified - October through May.

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

-Author unknown.

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

c/o Mr. John M. Snook
Foley, Alabama 36535
1975-1976

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THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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UNITED STATES

*Sovereign State
of
Alabama*

*Mississippi
Territory*

FISH RIVER ENCAMPMENT

(Major-General C. C. Andrews, A History of The Campaign of Mobile (New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1867))

Submitted by: W. Frank Laraway

Introduction

Because of relative importance, the account of The Fish River Encampment of General Canby's army is out of sequence with other accounts of the Civil War battle for Mobile as previously reproduced in the Quarterly. It is of course, of minor importance compared to other events of this era and locale such as the battles that took place at Fort Morgan, Spanish Fort and Blakeley. However, for those who have lived, hiked and camped in this area, it sometimes comes as a surprise that a continuous fortified line miles long guarding some 32,000 Union troops and supplies ever even existed. Some old timers remember the earthworks well but the sandy soil conditions and the plows of farmers have all but destroyed the last reminders of them. The raised works extended from South River Park up to what is now close to the Clay City Road and closed again on the high ground just north of Clay City. Portions of these works survive in the Clay City area as well as on the road that runs up from the present day marina, and on the Marlow Road.

The exact location of where the pontoon bridge was placed is not known but may have been the same site where the old ferry used to run. One of Danley's mills was located at the south end of the present marina basin; and was known as Farragut's Pond (a boat turn-around) although no written verification has been found by this writer that Farragut ever even visited the site. The late "Captain Pierce" of Marlow relates how the Federals "stole the laying hens right off the nests" of his grandmother's chicken house as they crossed Barner Branch south of Marlow (Marlow did not yet exist).

Whatever significance the site has probably lies in the size of the army which was amassed there and the great amount of material that was concentrated to equip the men. At that time in history, there were more men on the island of Baldwin County than have occurred until very recent times.

MOVEMENT TO DANLEY'S ON FISH RIVER

(Baldwin C., Ala.)-March 1865

(History of the Campaign of Mobile, Brevet Major-General C. C. ANDREWS; D. Van Nostrand, 1867)

Contributed by: W. Frank LARAWAY

CHAPTER V

Thirteenth and Sixteenth Corps Move to Danley's on Fish River, (Baldwin County, Alabama)--The movement was commenced by the Thirteenth corps, March 17th. BENTON's division, numbering six thousand, preceded by BERTRAM's brigade of the Second division--which during the campaign continued detached from its division--marched at half-past five from Fort Morgan, along the peninsula nine miles, and went into camp in an open pine forest. On the 18th, they marched thirteen miles on a good road over a natural shell bank, and camped at three p.m. on Bayou portage. On the 19th, the unreliable and swampy character of the ground disclosed itself, the firm appearing surface proving, when wet, to be mere crust, under which was a bottomless quicksand. Through this crust the wagons sank to the hubs. The head of the column passing round Bon Secour's bay, moved only a few miles, and the rear-guard got only a mile and a half. Large details were set at work corduroying the worst places. On the 20th, starting at nine a.m., they moved slowly, the rain falling in torrents, and the corduroy afloat, and made four miles by night. VEATCH's division, having crossed from Fort Gaines to Navy Cove, the 17th, had now closed up on the Third division, and halted two days to let the latter division get in advance, but was obliged, meantime, to keep heavy details at work on the roads.

At six, the morning of the 21st, the rain still pouring, BENTON's division moved on; but the train could not even get out of park. Every team seeking an untried path soon got mired, and wagons were seen in all directions sunk down to the hubs. The poor animals, in their struggles to haul the teams, half buried themselves. In this dilemma, long ropes were made fast to the teams, and the soldiers, with cheerfulness and alacrity, hauled both animals and wagons out of the mire with a rush; and it was only their speed that saved each team from again sinking at every rod. The same laborious efforts were applied to the field artillery. The corps and division commanders were present, wading about in the mud to their knees, and the latter himself lending a hand at the ropes. In hauling the Twenty-sixth New York battery through a bad place, where the newly-made corduroy had been washed away, the men moved some distance in mud and water waist deep. These labors were being watched by Confederate scouts. Only about two miles were made that day. The division went into camp at three p.m. and made some fortifications on their right. The bay was only three miles distant on the left. Yet only two miles off in that direction two hundred and fifty Confederate cavalry camped the same night; and before dark, hoping to capture a few foragers or stragglers, had driven up some cattle in sight of the camp of the Thirteenth corps; yet without avail, as the orders about foraging were well enforced.

BERTRAM's brigade having pushed on with great energy, and done its share of bridge-building and corduroying, yet enjoying the privilege of the advance all the way, reached Fish River the same afternoon (21st) with FOUST's battery and the wagons. The scouts attached to the brigade--thirty men of the Fourth Wisconsin cavalry, under Lieut. KNOWLES, had a small skirmish during the day. The same afternoon, Capt. J. J. SMITH's company of pontoniers had, in three hours, taken the boats from raft and laid a bridge, three hundred and twenty feet in length, over Fish River. BERTRAM's brigade crossed over on this the next morning, and went into camp near the Sixteenth corps, and intrenched and felled

trees in their front.

The 22d opened fair. Late in the day this part of the column marched on through a pine forest, and in the evening, having gone five miles, went into camp on high ground; the rear of the division came up by the light of the burning pitch trees.

The 23d, BENTON moved on over a fair road, though hilly, six miles, to the north fork of Fish River, crossed it on a pontoon, and went into camp on the right of the Sixteenth corps, the bands playing, "Oh, ain't you glad you're out of the wilderness." So wretched had been the road the train was not all up for three or four days; but Col. MACKAY, of the Thirty-third Iowa, succeeded in getting a section of twenty wagons in that night. VEATCH's division, having resumed the march on the 22d, encountered similar difficulties and performed similar toils to those that retarded the advance.

The afternoon of the 24th, when within a few miles of DANLEY's, the column, not being well closed up, was boldly attacked by a small party of Confederate scouts, and some men and animals captured, in the following manner:

Attack on the Train.--On the morning of the 24th, Lieut. SIBLEY, of the Fifteenth Confederate cavalry, acting as scout for Gen. LIDELL, left Greenwood with eight men, and passing round Polecat Creek, came in sight of the First division, two miles above Magnolia, by the middle of the afternoon. The small party halted and watched for stragglers. Soon they saw five men by themselves, who appeared to be resting; and cautiously moving toward them till within a few yards, then spurring their horses into a keen gallop, and raising a yell, they charged and captured them. The men were surprised and made no resistance. They belonged to the First brigade, the commander of which was sitting not far off. Two of the men were from the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, one being a drummer. Disarming the prisoners, and leaving three men only to guard them, Lieut. SIBLEY, with the balance of his men, in half an hour charged on the train, a few hundred yards below, and captured a few wagoners and ten mules, and was prevented from further mischief by the Ninety-ninth Illinois coming up. He then returned with all his prisoners to Greenwood, and from there despatched to Gen. LIDELL, at Blakely, that he learned from the prisoners that Gen. A. J. SMITH had a command on the Western shore to operate against Mobile--an error which, whether fabricated or not by the prisoners, helped to compensate for their capture.

This gallant feat of Lieut. SIBLEY created some excitement in the column. Men were hurried up from the rear and some came back from the front to the scene of the affair. The division crossed Fish River the same evening, and went into camp with the rest of the corps.

Demonstration on the Western Shore.--While the main army was moving up the east shore, a demonstration was also made on the west shore, to create the impression that the principal movement was there to be made. At noon, on the 18th, Col. J. B. MOORE with his brigade--First of Third division, Sixteenth corps--consisting of the Thirty-third Wisconsin, Ninety-fifth and Seventy-second Illinois, and Forty-fourth Missouri--seventeen hundred effective--and two Rodman guns of the First Indiana light battery, embarked for Cedar Point. Arriving there, the pier was found nearly destroyed, and the men landed by passing in single file over a slight trestle-work. The Confederates occupied the point in small force, which was driven back two miles without any trouble by the Seventy-second Illinois, Lieut. Col. STOCKTON commanding. The artillery was landed by means of a temporary raft made with boats; and commencing repairs on the pier at daylight the next morning, the horses were got on shore by ten, and at two p.m. MOORE moved

forward, and at Alabama Point, two miles up the bay, met the Confederate outposts, consisting of two mounted companies, which fell back with slight resistance, the Ninety-fifth Illinois, Col. BLANDING, being in the advance and pursuing them. At five p.m. MOORE went into camp, and that night and the next morning had the calls repeated three or four times to impress the enemy with the magnitude of his forces. At eight o'clock the next morning (20th), he advanced to Fowle River, where he met some resistance, the Confederates having set the bridge on fire and taken position on the opposite side; but he brought up his two guns and threw over some skirmishers without difficulty. Here he halted, not having orders to go further, and was gratified to learn that his force had been reported in Mobile, at from four thousand to six thousand. In this vicinity, and at different points on the road, some torpedoes were found, which were narrowly escaped; and what was more singular, respectable American inhabitants were found who had never seen the United States flag, and desired Col. MOORE to show it to them, which he did. On the 22d, he received orders to embark for Fish River and on the 23d rejoined his division.

Movement of the Sixteenth Corps.--The Sixteenth corps moved on transports from Fort Gaines to DANLEY's ferry landing, on north bank of Fish River; and the boats having to make two trips, the movement occupied the 20th, 21st and 22d. CARR was ordered, with the boats carrying his division, to stand boldly up the bay, as if intending to land on the main shore, and then fall back and enter Fish River, which was done.

Fish River is a dark, narrow and crooked stream, and such boats as the Tarrascon and Starlight seemed to fill it to its banks. The latter, some distance from its mouth, swell into moderate bluffs, which were covered with a generous growth of cypress, magnolia, and pine and fringed with a variety of flowers and shrubs. Occasionally a house was passed, the poor inmates of which, having but a feeble conception of the troops, habitually hung out a white flag. A bald eagle, from the crest of a lofty pine, screamed out a welcome to the youthful veterans who thickly covered the decks; and they, remembering from their school books how the ancient heroes received such an omen, accepted this as a favorable augury, and shouted out their usual cheers.

CHAPTER VI THREE DAYS AT FISH RIVER

The Sixteenth corps remained in camp at Fish River for the Thirteenth corps to come up by land, and for supplies, transportation, and some of the heavy guns, to come up by water.

Fish River at Danley's ferry is eighty yards wide and the current sluggish. The north bank is moderately high, the soil sandy and covered with an open pine forest. Nearby were the ruins of a mill and four or five humble dwellings.

Gen. CARR continued the brigade drills in his division which he had commenced at Fort Gaines, soon after assuming its command, and constantly improved its discipline and efficiency. And, in subsequent marches, no division of the corps was so poorly supplied as that with Chickens and pigs; nor did any division have higher reputation for gallantry.

All this while the Confederate Gen. LIDELL, commanding the eastern division district of the gulf, had his scouts actively employed, endeavoring to learn CANBY's strength and movements. The 23d the Confederate cavalry came up at daylight and felt the pickets on McARTHUR's front. Two hours afterward they advanced a line of skirmishers afoot, in which skirmish a man of the Eighth Wisconsin was seriously wounded and two others slightly wounded. The Confederates lost one

killed and two wounded. But the firing was more general and protracted along the line than the event justified.

The navy having kept pace with the army, on the 24th, some of its guns shelled the woods from the bay.

At this time some disappointment was being felt in the camp for the lack of mails. Such of the soldiers as were disposed assembled in religious meetings when circumstances permitted. One pleasant evening in GILBERT's brigade (GARRARD's division, Sixteenth corps), a thousand men were assembled, and the woods being lit up by fires of pine knots, the soldiers poured forth their fervent prayers and joined their voices in sacred hymns. Nor will those who remember such heroes as HAVELOCK deny that piety is a help to valor.

On the 25th, CANBY moved forward with both corps and some of the heavy artillery; the men carrying four days' rations in haversacks. The Thirtieth Missouri was left to guard the pontoon bridge. The Sixteenth corps marched at eight a.m. HUBBARD's brigade of McARTHUR's division being in the advance. The Thirteenth corps was under way by one p.m.

McARTHUR's division had got but a short distance when a small force of the Confederates was met, which was steadily pressed back by four companies of the Ninth Minnesota deployed as skirmishers. There was more or less skirmishing during the day, but the column was not retarded. Col. MARSHALL, commanding Third brigade, First division, Sixteenth corps, was wounded in the back of his neck by the ball of a sharpshooter, but stopped only long enough to have the wound dressed. The Sixteenth corps camped at Deer Park, having marched twelve miles. The Thirteenth corps encamped in the same neighborhood. And the troops intrenched in compliance with the general order.

BERTRAM's brigade of Second division, Thirteenth corps, had moved on the left road to Montrose. At this place, which is a pleasant summer resort, the inhabitants were all Confederates, and some of their cavalry had been there during the day. One of the ladies in a defiant manner told a regimental commander he would find his match on the morrow--that SHERMAN had lately been defeated with great loss, and that victory had now turned in their favor; a fair specimen of stories which were ever being reported and did much to keep up the spirits of the Confederates.

The next day, 26th, BERTRAM's brigade moved to D'Olieve's Creek over a hilly road, the Confederate cavalry hanging along their front all the way. The bridge over the creek had been destroyed, and both banks at the ford were thickly planted with torpedoes, and in attempting to cross, the explosions fatally wounded three men and killed four horses; fifty torpedoes were there taken up the next day. Being now in the vicinity of Spanish Fort, the brigade camped on the creek; BENTON's division of the Thirteenth corps being in sight on the right. There were indications of the presence of Confederate infantry, a few of whom were captured by BERTRAM's brigade. During the day its scouts had captured a Confederate telegraph station with the latest despatches.

GRANGER with VEATCH's and BENTON's divisions--the former in the advance--after getting two miles from Deer Park, turned to the left on a road running north-westerly, and struck D'Olieve's Creek about noon a mile to the right of BERTRAM. The banks were high and somewhat steep but the stream was not wide, and a bridge was soon made over which the column passed. Ascending the hill on the north bank, the column soon moved down its opposite side, where was another stream, which was bridged and crossed; and after rising the high ground beyond, both

divisions went into camp, VEATCH's in front and in line of battle. The train and rear-guard were not all in till nine in the evening.

The Twenty-first Iowa, Lieut. Col. VAN ANDA commanding, had been in the advance all day; and the skirmishers from that regiment, under Maj. BOARDMAN, with those from the Ninety-ninth Illinois, Col. A. C. MATTHEWS, had been warmly engaged at different times. GRANGER rode along the line at dusk, and thinking the pickets were not far enough out, ordered an advance. The skirmishers with their reserves then moved forward half a mile up a gradual rise in the pine timber; and the leaves and underbrush having been fired by the Confederates, the light gave the latter a full view of what was coming; whereupon they rose up, gave a heavy volley of musketry, but soon fell back. The fire was promptly returned, and GRANGER, being in the advance, narrowly escaped; for it was dark, and he was a few moments between the fire of his own reserves and that of the Confederates. In the Twenty-first Iowa, Private ALLEN was killed and three men wounded. In the Ninety-ninth Illinois, Private ROBINSON was killed. At midnight both regiments were relieved by the Forty-seventh Indiana, and One Hundred and Sixty-first New York.

Leaving Spanish Fort three miles on its left, the Sixteenth corps marched on a direct route to C. SIBLEY's mill. GARRARD's division had the advance, and at the head of the column, the Tenth Kansas, Lieut. Col. HILLS and four companies of the Sixth Minnesota, under Major H. S. BAILEY, were deployed as skirmishers. Sharp firing commenced as soon as the head of the column had moved a mile, and continued all the way, there being a detention of two hours. But no serious resistance was met till the bridge at SIBLEY's mill was reached, which was finally crossed, and the corps went into camp on high ground, a mile north of Bayou Minette, on which SIBLEY's mill is situated, the distance marched being ten miles. Of the Confederates who were killed, three were buried near the bridge, and there were some wounded. The Sixth Minnesota lost two men captured, and the Tenth Kansas two wounded. The Second Tennessee (Federal) cavalry had two men wounded.

Plans and Position of the Confederates.--At this time the Confederate department commander was Lieut. Gen. Richard TAYLOR, headquarters at Meridian, Mississippi; Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY was in command of the district of the gulf with headquarters at Mobile.

The garrison of Mobile, including troops on eastern shore, numbered about nine thousand. There were, on the 27th of March, also upward of a thousand blacks subject to the orders of the engineer. Lieut. Gen. TAYLOR telegraphed LEE that he was ready to receive any attack that might be made there. MAURY's command also embraced the garrisons on the eastern shore, where the senior officer was Brig. Gen. LIDELL. The latter's headquarters had been at a cottage on the Blakely road, about a mile outside of the fortifications at Blakely, his troops being camped on the high ground in an open pine forest a little further to the front. These forces comprised French's division, then commanded by Brig. Gen. COCKRELL, including the brigades of Col. GATES and Col. BARRY; the brigades of Brig. Gens. J. T. HOLTZCLAW and R. L. GIBSON; ECTOR's Texas brigade, then commanded by Col. ANDREWS, and Gen. THOMAS' Alabama reserves--the whole effective infantry numbering about six thousand. There were also three hundred cavalry, and inside the works several batteries. All of these troops, except the reserves, and perhaps the cavalry, were veterans from HOOD's army. HOLTZCLAW's brigade was still farther to the front, an outpost duty at O. SIBLEY's mill (four miles north of C. SIBLEY's), where were some breastworks and a few light guns. In the road were a number of torpedoes.

On the 23d, while Col. SPENCE with cavalry was scouting toward Fish River, an infantry support under Col. Bush JONES of Alabama, was at Hollywood. On the 24th, Gen. GIBSON with a column of infantry and artillery had moved down to the "village" eight miles below Spanish Fort, and there halted. The same evening, BERTRAM's brigade having pushed forward resolutely to Montrose, three miles from the village, and CANBY's other columns being on the move, GIBSON faced about and took position on the hill north of D'Olieve's creek, and there remained on the 25th. Gen. COCKRELL with his division was now (the 25th) posted four miles northeast of GIBSON at Alexis Spring, being three miles south of C. SIBLEY's mill. Capt. TUTT was ordered to withdraw from Greenwood to SIBLEY's mill and scout on the road to DURANT's. Col. SPENCE was skirmishing in front of BERTRAM's brigade which he took for a division, and was instructed by LIDELL, if pressed across D'Olieve's creek, to return by Alexis Spring and the Sibley road. That forenoon LIDELL was at Spanish Fort; and thinking that GRANGER's corps only was approaching, and judging from the bad roads that the divisions would be separated, had concluded to offer battle the next morning on the north bank of D'Olieve's Creek, where the ground is high and hilly; and this was approved by the generals under him. GIBSON with two brigades was to form on the right, COCKRELL with three brigades on the left, and HOLTZCLAW being held in the rear would, as soon as the engagement commenced, move round and strike the Federals on their right flank. And they estimated that their effective force of infantry would be about six thousand.

GIBSON already occupied the proposed line having, the afternoon of the 25th, three thousand in line of battle. That evening, LIDELL learned that the Sixteenth corps was also advancing with the Thirteenth, and so fast that he feared he would not be able to get the rest of his forces concentrated in season. He appeared to have been active day and night eliciting information and making the best possible use of his troops. The next morning, finding his position was being flanked by the Sixteenth corps, the proposed offer of battle outside the works was abandoned. The troops that belonged at Blakely was ordered to retire in that direction. COCKRELL withdrew over the Bay Minette bridge, burned it, and passing round near Blakely, moved out on the SIBLEY road to watch the Sixteenth corps. GIBSON was ordered to fall back into Spanish Fort; but to develop the attacking army before doing so; which we shall see was in a gallant manner done.

CHAPTER XXV. REDUCTION OF FORTS HUGER AND TRACY

Forts Huger and Tracy held out three days after the fall of Spanish Fort. They were not days of quiet. Guns were now turned on them from McDermott and Old Spanish Fort. The Octorara approached nearer and delivered a more unerring and effective fire. The old and a new battery on Bay Minette shore also hurled against them a copious shower of heavy projectiles. Both those forts replied with spirit. Their garrisons expected soon to evacuate and were lavish of ammunition.

April 9.--Capt. FOUST's battery (First Missouri) moved into Old Spanish Fort, unspiked two one-hundred-pounder Brooks' rifles, and opened them on Huger. In the evening one of them was bursted. Another one-hundred-pounder Parrott, under Lieut. PARKER (First Indiana) was put in the Bay Minette shore battery, making two there of that calibre, which were also engaged. On the north shore of that bayou, batteries were begun for two more one-hundred-pounder rifles and four thirty-pounder rifles.

The Navy.--At twenty minutes past one a.m. the squadron observed lights in Old Spanish Fort, and twenty minutes afterward they received a message through the

army signal officer, that the works were evacuated. Torpedoes still held the navy in check; but energetic efforts were being made to remove them. About one hundred and fifty had already been removed. A second net having been stretched across the channel, about a mile and a half above the first one, the intervening part of the channel was swept with chains, by tugs. At forty minutes past three p.m., the Octorara and ironclads weighed and stood over the first net, steamed up to the second, and came to anchor a thousand yards below Old Spanish Fort. The tall reeds on the marsh so obstructed the view of Huger, that range-stakes were necessary for pointing the guns; and as the reeds would not burn, men were sent on shore with poles, and a lane was beaten through which the fort could be seen.

The Octorara now opened fire on Huger with her hundred-pounder Parrott, at a distance of five thousand four hundred yards--a little upward of three miles! Her first shots fell short. Some of the Spanish Fort garrison had not yet got away from Huger; the noise of the Octorara's shells were familiar to them, and they joyfully congratulated themselves when they saw them fall short. Soon, however, a shell came and plunged into the river three hundred yards above the fort. The next one struck the very centre of the works, making their boggy foundations rock and tremble like a ship in a gale of wind. The subsequent shots told with good effect on their bombproofs. One man was killed.

The Confederates thought the Octorara's gun was served with remarkable skill. It was a saying among them that it must be served by "one-eyed Brannegan," a famous gunner and deserter from their service. They considered indeed that it was handled with skill surpassing that of Sergeant BONNER, of the Twenty-second Louisiana regiment, who was celebrated in the Confederate service for his efficiency in that respect.

The captain of this hundred-pounder gun on the Octorara, and who fired every round, was James WELSCH, chief boatswain's mate, an old man-of-war's man. He was subsequently discharged at the end of his three-years term of service. His skill was remarkable, and there should be inducements for such men to remain in the navy. The gun itself was a navy-Parrott rifle, manufactured at the West Point foundry, under the supervision of its designer. Eighty-pound Parrott shells were fired from it, with the reduced charge of eight pounds of powder.

April 10.--The morning of the 10th was thick, and a shell fired at daylight, showed that it was best to suspend the fire. At half past nine it was resumed in reply to guns which had opened on the Mustang, in which Gen. BAILEY had gone up to Spanish Fort and continued slowly for two hours. At forty minutes past one p.m. the guns of Huger were firing on the squadron's boats, which were sweeping for torpedoes; and the Octorara again opened fire in reply. But during the day she fired only seventy-three rounds. In course of the day the tug Glasgow came up with Commodore James S. PALMER on board, and being beyond signal distance from the Admiral's ship, his pendant as divisional commander, was hoisted.

Lieut. BEARDSLEY, with Company K, Sixth Michigan, moved into Old Spanish Fort in the forenoon, and relieved Capt. FOUST. Besides serving the one hundred-pounder, BEARDSLEY got a new thirty-pounder Parrott (made at Selma only a few months before) in position and at work. At four p.m. Capt. FOUST commenced with two of his light pieces, and at five p.m. BEARDSLEY got a twenty-pounder Parrott unspiked and at work. All the while the fire from Huger and Tracy was tremendous, for they were using more than a dozen heavy guns without mercy, and made it deathly hot around Old Spanish Fort. A detachment of the Ninety-fourth Illinois opened fire with a thirty-pounder on McDermott.

April 11.--FOUST's battery had been firing all night. At eleven o'clock of the same night, Lieut. BEARDSLEY, with ten men of his company, got a hundred-pounder Brooks rifle mounted on McDermott on a new carriage the garrison had just procured, but not used. Much to his surprise, BEARDSLEY found that the gun was spiked and shotted. They then worked till it was just daylight, when they succeeded in blowing out the spike by firing the gun from the muzzle. They had scarcely lain down to get a little sleep when the guns from Huger opened on them. They then jumped up and returned the fire with the one-hundred-pounder. The firing continued heavy and grand through the day. It was the last day for great guns in Mobile bay--the last for the war. The smoke rolled up in cloudy columns. The bellowing peals reverberated far inland and far out upon the sea. Four thirty-pounders, from the north shore of Bay Minette, fired on Tracy. On the south shore the two one-hundred-pounders, with the eight thirty-pounders of the First Indiana, were still engaged. Likewise the guns at Old Spanish Fort, manned by FOUST's company. During the day a salute of one hundred shotted rounds was fired in honor of the national victories. Some twenty guns, in all, of the land batteries were delivering a destructive fire on those forts. A battery was also in progress on the north shore of Bay Minette for two one-hundred-pounders and four thirty-pounders. From Huger, shot after shot came in quick succession, ploughing up the ground about McDermott. One shot destroyed a wheel of a thirty-pounder and six shots were buried in the magazine.

The Octorara was also engaged at intervals during the day with her one-hundred-pounder. In the evening the guns of Huger and Tracy ceased their mighty roar, but not till the garrisons were ready to leave.

In the evening Gen. A. J. SMITH, with a detachment of his corps, went down to the shore of Bay Minette, intending to move out in the night in boats and flats and carry Huger and Tracy by assault. About ten p.m. a signal officer, with orders from him, went to ARMSTRONG's battery to have the firing cease. This being complied with, the officers soon after turned their attention intently on those forts. As they sat peering through the darkness, with their glasses in the direction of Huger, they saw the glimmer of lanterns passing to and fro, and at about half past ten, signal lights were seen. The indications were that the forts were being evacuated.

At about nine in the evening, the first cutter of the Octorara, on picket just below Huger, fell in with a skiff that was pulling down the river. In the skiff were eight men who represented themselves to be refugees and deserters from that fort. They said, in answer to questions, that Huger and Tracy had been hastily evacuated immediately after dark, and that the armament and ordnance stores had not been destroyed. This information was communicated to the officer in charge of the boats sweeping for torpedoes. A landing was made at the forts, and they were taken possession of by the officers and men of the boats. It seemed a happy and fitting circumstance that these forts should first come into the possession of the navy, not because the navy had done the most toward compelling their evacuation, but because it had done all it was possible to do in a good spirit.

This night the pontoniers happened to be on duty in those waters. They had come to take away the canvas bridge--the lower one on the bayou--and in some way, it seems, got knowledge of the evacuation and entered the forts themselves. The next day the guns in those forts had inscriptions on them to this effect: "Eleven o'clock p.m. April 11. Captured by the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois" (pontoniers). Also the names of the individual soldiers. This was an excellent joke, and a fine sarcasm on those thoughtless men who would parcel out the honors of conquest. For pontoniers, though not expected to be the first inside a captured fort, have a share in the glory of the victory.

Wednesday, April 12.--The channel was swept with chains, by tugs, and the Octorara and ironclads, preceded by the Glasgow, steamed up to the obstructions at Huger. The Glasgow passed through the gap. During the night, a boat from the Octorara went up the Blakely river to the Tensas, and ascertained there were no other obstructions. At daylight on the 13th, the Octorara attempted to follow the Glasgow through the obstructions of the gap but did not succeed. The channel was then blown out, and the wreck of a sunken scow removed. At about noon, the Octorara and the ironclads steamed through the gap and through Tensas and Spanish rivers, anchoring off Mobile at about eight o'clock p.m.

Admiral THATCHER was already off Mobile, having the day previous, with a portion of the squadron, accompanied GRANGER's forces across the bay from STARK's landing. A few days afterward the Sixteenth corps marched rapidly to Montgomery. STEELE, with his command, proceeded to the same place on transports, leaving one division at Selma.

The campaign may be said to have occupied twenty-two days. The number of prisoners accounted for by CANBY's provost-marshal general was four thousand nine hundred and twenty-four. His own loss in killed and wounded was fifteen hundred.

CHAPTER XXVII FURTHER OPERATIONS OF LUCAS' CAVALRY--COMBAT OF MOUNT PLEASANT

On the morning of April 5, Gen. LUCAS moved out from near Blakely with all of his command, except the Thirty-first Massachusetts mounted infantry, taking ten days' half rations, and all the forage the men could carry, to occupy Claiborne, on the Alabama river. The same night he camped at Stockton, and the next morning continued his march. On the forenoon of the 7th, while halting to feed, a freedman came to him, on his way from Gen. WILSON, bearing despatches from that officer to Gen. CANBY. He had come down the river, having passed through more than one Confederate camp, but had eluded detection. The papers were carefully sewed up in the collar of his vest. Gen. LUCAS furnished the faithful man a mule to ride, and sent him on to Gen. CANBY with a guard, under a sergeant.

Combat of Mount Pleasant (Baldwin Co., Ala.)--From the same bearer of despatches, LUCAS learned that a force had recently come up from Mobile and occupied Claiborne; and he resolved to capture it. With that view he marched till a late hour in the night. Starting at daylight the next morning, April 8th, some delay was soon after experienced in repairing a bridge so as to cross his artillery. At Mount Pleasant, Maj. IVES, with a battalion of the First Louisiana cavalry, had dispersed a detachment of militia. The column halted an hour at that place to feed, and on resuming the march, Maj. IVES kept a quarter of a mile in advance. In course of an hour, while marching along in the wood, where the ground was swampy, his battalion was met unexpectedly by a sharp volley of musketry, proceeding from a force drawn up in line of battle, but nearly concealed, on the farther side of a piece of low ground. The suddenness of the attack checked the advance, and for a moment threw it into confusion; but order was soon restored, and Maj. IVES deployed his small force, answered the fire, yet had to fall back. LUCAS, being near at hand, ordered the remainder of the First Louisiana, under Lieut. Col. BADGER, forward at a gallop and the rest of the column to follow at a trot. The First Louisiana, having deployed, made a gallant charge on the attacking force. The latter consisted of the Fifteenth Confederate cavalry. It was well posted; but the charge was so spirited and well supported that they made but brief resistance, and then gave way. LUCAS pursued with vigor for two miles, capturing two battle flags, three commissioned officers, and sixty men with many horses and arms. The victory

would have been more complete but for the miry nature of the ground. The loss in LUCAS' command was confined to the First Louisiana, and consisted of two men killed, and one commissioned officer (Lieut. BOYLE) and four men wounded. The casualties of the Fifteenth Confederate were reported to be greater. That regiment retired north, moving rapidly through Claiborne. LUCAS reached that place at eleven p.m. and went into camp. While there, his scouts captured several more prisoners, some of whom were officers or agents of importance, and by the 18th, the whole number in his possession was one hundred and fifty. On that day, pursuant to orders from Gen. CANBY, he marched for Blakely.

EARLY OPERATIONS Fort Morgan

Harbor Fortifications.--On the eastern shore of the bay vessels could pass up the Appalachee river and come round through the Tensas, arriving in front of Mobile, clear of obstructions. But to close this route Batteries Huger and Tracy had been built on low ground close to the river, and piles had also been driven across the channel; and in different parts of the bay many torpedoes had been planted.

But the principal barrier against attack by water, up to the summer of 1864, had been Forts Morgan and Gaines. These imposing walled forts stood at the entrance of the bay, four miles apart, and afforded protection to blockade runners. They had been built by the United States, but were seized and taken possession of by the Confederates as early as January 1861.

Fort Gaines was built in star fashion, mounting thirty guns, and garrisoned by nine hundred men. Fort Morgan was built on a grander scale, armed with sixty powerful guns, and had a water battery in its front. Besides these was Fort Powell, near Cedar Point, built to command Grant's pass, mounting only eight guns. In the channel in front of Fort Morgan, and not more than a mile distant from it, four hundred torpedoes had been planted. But the current there is strong, and only one of them was ever known to cause any damage.

Besides these fortifications, there was no inconsiderable Confederate navy lurking in the harbor. The ram Tennessee, that afterward made a frightful dash at the Hartford, and the gunboats Gaines, Morgan, Selma and other vessels. The Federal government ordered FARRAGUT to resume command of the western gulf squadron and he arrived off Mobile January 18, 1864.

FARRAGUT's naval engagement with Forts Morgan and Gaines and the Confederate monitors on the 5th of August 1864 is a familiar and memorable event. On that day, Fort Powell was blown up and evacuated; on the 8th Fort Gaines surrendered with its garrison, and on the 23d, the Federal ensign was once more hoisted over Fort Morgan.

Bombardment and Siege of Forts Morgan and Gaines.--At eleven o'clock of the night of August 2, Gen. Gordon GRANGER arrived off Santa Rosa Island, with fifteen hundred effective men, consisting of the Seventy-seventh Illinois, Thirty-fourth Iowa, Ninety-sixth Ohio, Third Maryland dismounted cavalry, and COBB's colored regiment of engineers, the whole under immediate command of Brig. Gen. MCGINNIS. After GRANGER had consulted with Admiral FARRAGUT, the troops on the 3d, moved up to Dauphine Island, and effected a landing before dark. They immediately moved forward toward a clearing in the woods ten miles distant. By dark a heavy rain set in. The gunboats shelled the woods and amidst the thick darkness and thunderstorm, the march was slow. Three times the skirmish line got in rear of the main column. Finally, at midnight, weary and drenched to the

skin, the column halted and sank down on the sand to await morning. Then myriads of mosquitoes commenced their attack; but the men, exhausted by such a march, fell asleep. In the morning the march was resumed; the Confederate skirmishers were soon met, but made little resistance, and at ten a.m. the column came in sight, and within two miles of Fort Gaines. At the edge of the woods a line was formed, and reserve breastworks constructed of fallen trees. On the 4th the skirmishers were within half a mile of the fort and intrenchments were commenced. The guns from Fort Gaines did some shelling and the skirmish fire on both sides was lively, but the casualties were light.

The morning of the 5th was clear and cloudless. The Confederate guns opened briskly at sunrise. It was the morning FARRAGUT had promised his seamen and marines, "they should breakfast in Mobile bay."

At six o'clock, the fleet of some fourteen vessels, with slow and stately pace, steamed toward Fort Morgan. FARRAGUT had taken post in the main rigging of the flagship, Hartford. The Tecumseh, being in the lead, fired the first shot. Ten minutes afterward, both forts opened on the fleet. About the same time the Tecumseh struck a torpedo, and the gallant Craven and his devoted crew--about one hundred and twenty souls--found a watery grave. Ten were rescued by the bravery of Acting Ensign H. C. NIELDS and boat's crew from the Metacomet, within six hundred yards of the fort, under a galling fire. Every gun that could be brought to bear from the ships was constantly served. In the beginning, Fort Morgan itself seemed a wall of fire, but in a few moments was obscured by smoke. As the Tecumseh sank, the flagship rushed forward and took the lead. The shock, the dread clamor, of that cannonading--its sharp concussion and loudly reverberating roar, defy description. Amid the tempest of battle, FARRAGUT surveyed the whole scene. One hour of intense excitement--and straining toil at the guns--and the fleet passed the fort and entered the bay. Then the Confederate navy--the ram Tennessee, the Morgan, Gaines, and Selma--opened fire. The Metacomet gave chase to the Selma, and in an hour captured her and her crew of ninety officers and men. The Morgan escaped up the bay; the Gaines, disabled, sought shelter under the guns of Fort Morgan. The iron ram Tennessee, like a monstrous thing of life, stood up with threatening aspect for the Hartford. Seeing this, FARRAGUT signalled the monitors and wooden vessels best adapted, to attack her, not only with their guns but bows on at full speed. For two hours the struggle was desperate and fearful. The ironclads grappled fiercely with their huge antagonist, and the wooden vessels, bore down on her invulnerable sides. Finally, the Manhattan, with a XV-inch shot, penetrated her armor, and a shot from the monitor in her steering apparatus rendered her helpless. The white flag appeared, and twenty officers and one hundred and seventy men were surrendered. Her loss was eight or ten killed and wounded, her admiral, BUCHANAN, being seriously wounded. The loss in the Federal navy that morning was fifty-two killed and one hundred and seventy wounded.

Meantime the siege of Fort Gaines continued. On the 6th, the land forces mounted two thirty-pounder Parrotts and four twelve-pounder rifles and prepared the works for more guns. About five p.m. one of the monitors steamed up and dropped several shells into the fort. Apprehending what might follow, the commander of the garrison, Col. ANDERSON, inquired of Admiral FARRAGUT on what terms he would receive the surrender of the fort. The 7th was occupied in arranging terms and making out rolls of men to be surrendered. At nine a.m. of the 8th, Fort Gaines was unconditionally surrendered, and large quantities of ammunition and supplies were turned over in good condition.

Siege of Fort Morgan.--On the 9th at daylight, GRANGER's command, now reinforced by the Twentieth Wisconsin, Thirty-eighth Iowa, and Ninety-fourth Illinois,

embarked for Navy Cove, four miles down the peninsula from Fort Morgan, on the bay side, with a view to besiege that fort. The commander of Fort Morgan then caused the gunboat Gaines to be burned, and also the hospital and other buildings outside the fort. After landing, the troops moved forward, and that night lay on their arms two miles from the fort.

On the 10th, they advanced and the Thirty-fourth Iowa, being on the skirmish line, got within six hundred yards of the fort without drawing fire, the garrison keeping quiet and expecting an assault. Slight advances were made each night, and intrenchments dug in the sand, till the skirmishers were within two hundred yards of the fort. Occasionally a monitor would steam up, and throw one-hundred and two-hundred-pound shells into the fort, but the replies from the latter seemed ineffective against their iron sides; though in the armament of the fort, were several Armstrong and Whitney guns, and one Whitworth.

A siege-train having previously arrived, under Gen. Richard ARNOLD, by the 21st, the land forces had twenty-five cannon and sixteen mortars in position. The mortars were behind a heavy parapet four hundred yards from the fort, and manned by men of the Thirty-eighth Iowa. The guns were in redoubts, and manned by companies of the First Indiana heavy artillery and a detachment of sailors from the fleet, the naval battery being commanded by Lieut. TYSON, of the Hartford. The troops were subjected to severe toil in construction of works in the sand; and were day and night exposed to a searching fire from the fort.

The Bombardment.--At daylight on the 22d, a gun from a monitor gave the signal for a general bombardment. At nine a.m. the whole fleet was in line of battle and the firing continued with unabated fury. From seven to nine p.m. it was slow and irregular; but at half past nine p.m. a fire was discovered breaking out in the fort, and the firing was then intensely renewed to prevent extinguishment. Six or eight mortar shells could be counted in the air at once; and every shot appeared to take effect. Nor in the midst of this destructive shower was the garrison moved by any weak fears. When the fire broke out they exposed themselves to extinguish it, and threw ninety thousand pounds of powder into the cisterns. Between forty and fifty had been killed or wounded. One man had been blown eighty feet into the air by the explosion of a shell. The interior of the fort had become a mass of smouldering ruins; there was not a space of five feet square which had not been defaced by shell. Many of the guns had been shattered into pieces by solid shot and shells.

The garrison did not reply to the fleet during the bombardment. They attempted, however, to use some of their guns on the land batteries but were prevented by sharpshooters. Their own sharpshooters were somewhat troublesome to the besiegers; but the latter during the operations had only five men wounded.

The firing continued at intervals all night and at six a.m. on the 23d, a white flag appeared on the parapet of the fort, and the garrison was formally surrendered at half past two p.m.

The Twentieth Wisconsin and Thirty-fourth Iowa were designated on the part of the land forces to receive the surrender. When the prisoners had been marched out and the Confederate flag was taken down, the Confederate general, PAGE, was affected to tears. The besiegers had used mules in hauling up their guns. The Confederate pickets, seeing this and giving the animals credit for longer ears than they really had, had been free in expressions of derision at such a battery.

The Federal fleet now having control of Mobile Bay put a stop to blockade running. It was given out and generally believed that Mobile could be taken at pleasure. But it was hardly so, nor was any further movement made. The Confederates hastened to strengthen their defences nearer the city, and built the works known as Spanish Fort on the eastern shore.

The bay having been strewn with torpedoes FARRAGUT commenced the process of removing them, and on the 13th of September reported that twenty-one had been taken up.

A demonstration was made against Mobile the following December by a small column of infantry under Gen. GRANGER moving from Pascagoula. It reached Grand Bay twenty-two miles from the city, and then returned. At the same time a column of cavalry under Gen. DAVIDSON, from Baton Rouge, struck, but did not cross, the Pascagoula River; and another column of cavalry under Gen. GRIERSON was moving southeasterly from Memphis.

If the condition of affairs in Mobile had been known to the Federal commander at the time Fort Powell was evacuated, August 5th, he could then have cheaply captured the place. There were then no troops in nor immediately about the city--the artillery even having been called away to oppose Gen. A. J. SMITH's column then advancing from Memphis. And after the fight with him at Harrisburgh the same troops were ordered to West Point, Georgia, to support Gen. HOOD, so that the Federal forces, if moved through GRANT's pass in light-draught steamers, thence up Dog River to Dog River factory, and there disembarked, could have marched into the city with scarcely any resistance--demonstrations being made at the same time by the fleet upon the batteries in front of the city. But it would have been necessary to reinforce Gen. GRANGER's small command to at least eight thousand men to enable him to hold the city successfully for any great length of time. In twenty days Gen. MAURY had collected a garrison of Confederate troops as would have required the Federals to resort to the slow process of a siege.

LAND GRANT

Contributed by: Mrs. Davida HASTIE, through courtesy of Mrs. Mattie CUMBIE.
UNITED STATES TO BARON DE FERIET

(Baldwin County, Alabama). Consideration; Claim No. 91.
Tract Book, 1, Page 199.

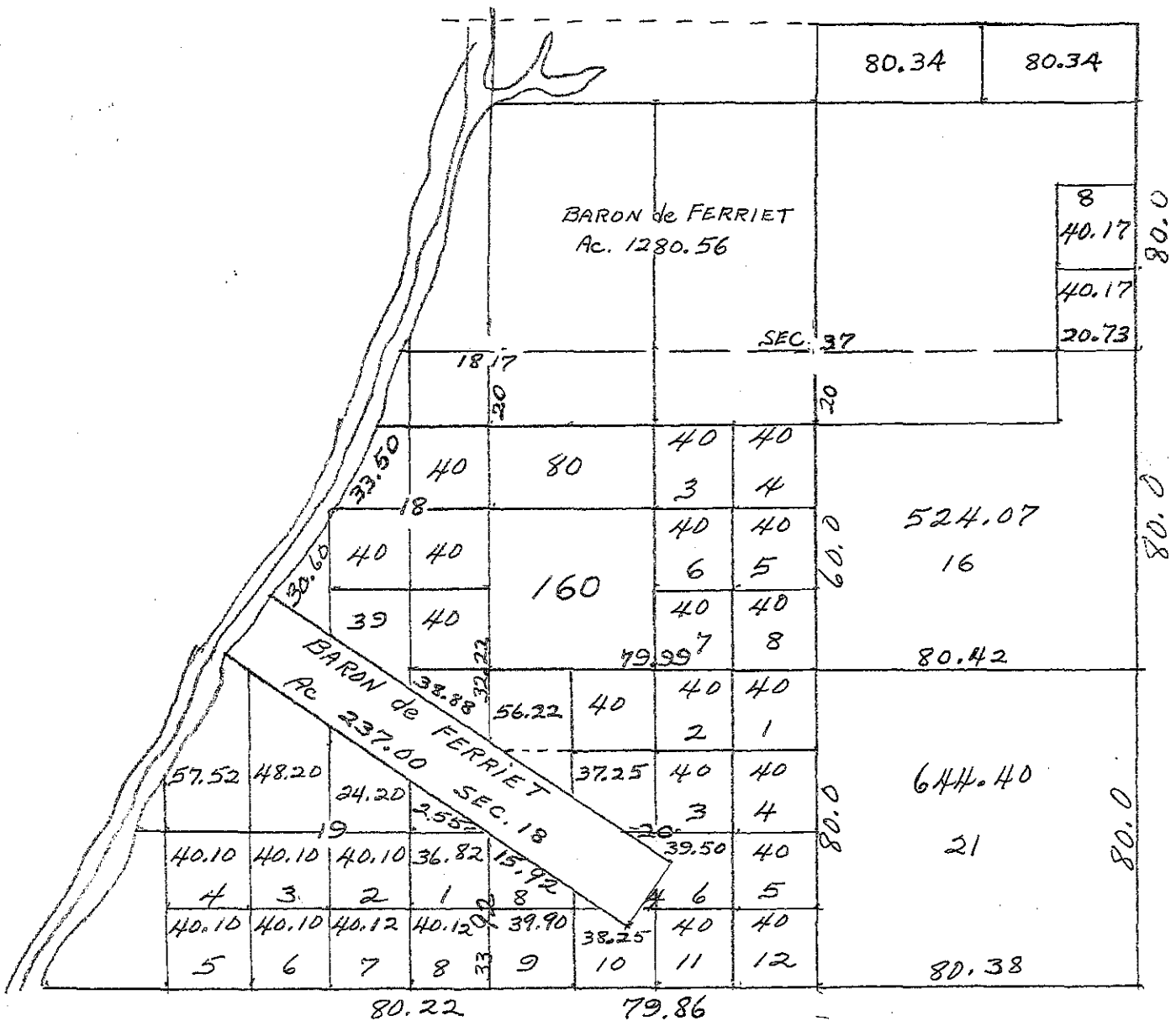
Property conveyed,

Private Claim, Section 18, Township 6 South, Range 2 East,
St. Stephens Meridian, State of Alabama, containing 237.00 acres.

Plat Book #1. Baldwin County, Ala.

The DeFeriet Grants 37 and 18 Fl. Tp. 6 S. R. 2 E., Land district Southern Part of Alabama, as shown in the U. S. Plats and Surveys and Book of Private Claims, pp. 105, 106 & 107, Baldwin Co. Ala.

Copy of lithographic map of part of Fl. T. 6 S. R. 2 East, Land District Southern part of Alabama as approved May 19, 1945 (sic, 1845). Original on file in U. S. Land Office.



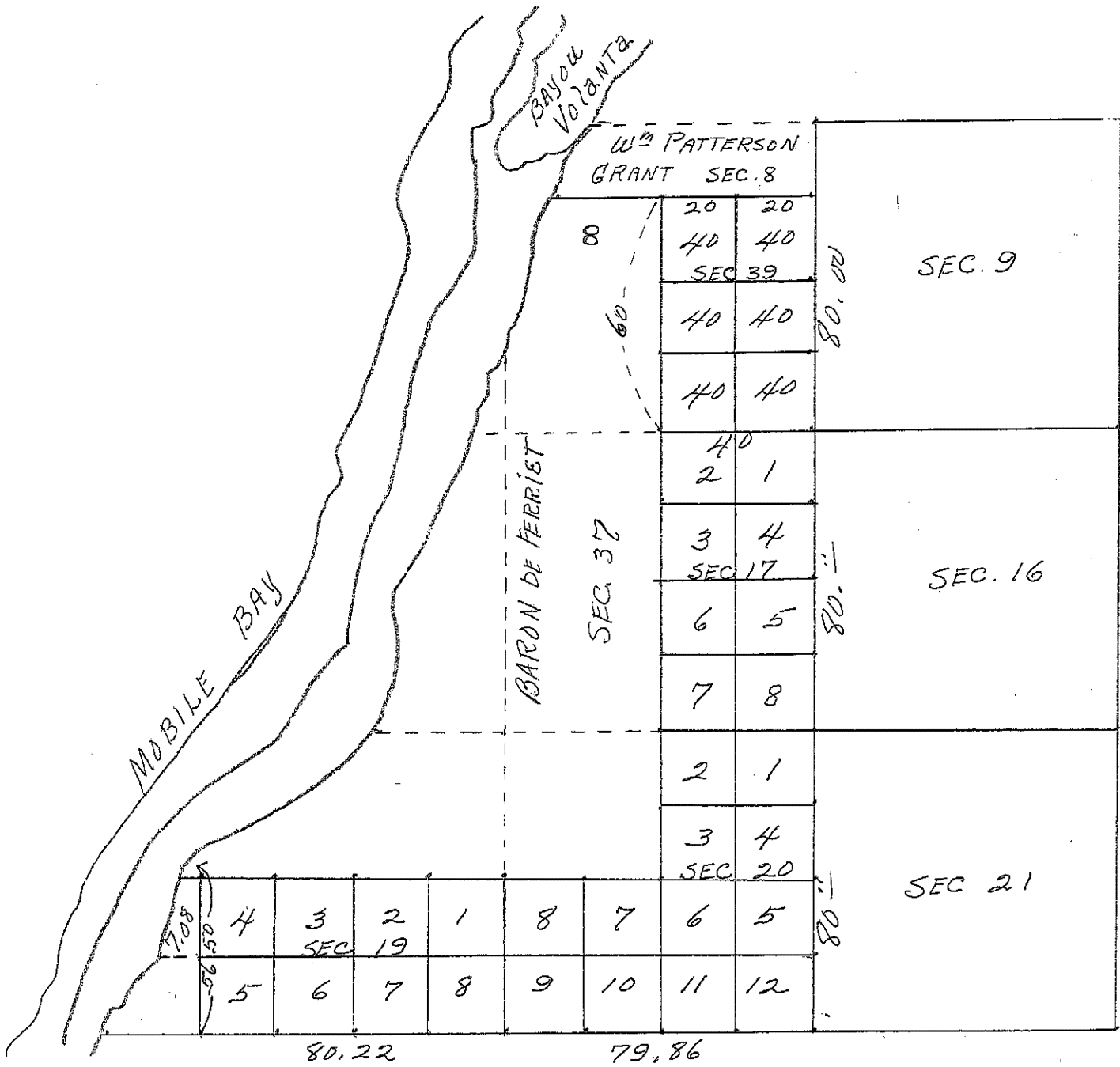
The above Map of Township No. 6 South Range No. 2 East is a true Copy of the original on file in the office which has been examined and approved, representing the private Claims and their connexion (sic) with the public Surveys as finally Settled by the Register & Receiver of the Land Office at St. Stephens Alabama acting as Commissioners for the Settlement of Private Land Claims, Under authority of the Act of Congress approved 8th May 1822

Surveyors Office, Florence A.
19 May 1845 Examined and approved

Jas. H. WEAKLEY, Surveyor Genl, of the public lands in Alabama. *-cont'd next page-*

FAMOUS MOTHERS: There may have been a real Mother Goose, an Elizabeth Foster of Boston who was married to Isaac Goose. She sang fables in rhyme to her grandchildren around 1750. *** Though Mother Goose lived to be 92, the oldest age at which a woman has become a mother is 58. That record was set by Mrs. Ruth Kistler of California in 1965.

That is the best blood that hath in it the most iron to edge resolve with --
James Russell Lowell, 1865.



General Land Office, Sept. 23, 1858:- In pursuance of the Act of Congress approved 22nd of January, 1853, entitled "An Act to Amend an Act Entitled 'An Act for the Discontinuance of the office of Surveyor General in the several districts as soon as surveys therein can be completed for abolishing land offices under certain circumstances and for other purposes'" and of the special Act approved June 1st, 1858 for the relief of Laurent MILLAUDON. It is hereby certified that the above plat correctly exhibits the survey referred to in and confirmed by said Act of June 1st, 1858 and also exhibits the William PATTERSON and the contiguous sub-divisions and surveys in fractional sections 1, Sec 39 and other sub-divisions already existing in the official surveys of this office.

John S. WILSON, Acting Commissioner

The Act of June 1st, 1858 locates Sec 37 as shown above

(11 U.S. Stat. Lg., pp 637)

Note:- The above survey is not shown in the Book of Surveys of Private Land Grants but is shown in the Book of U.S. Photolithographic Maps of the Original Surveys.

American State Papers.
60
Baron De Feriet

Public Lands.
Volume 3, page 8

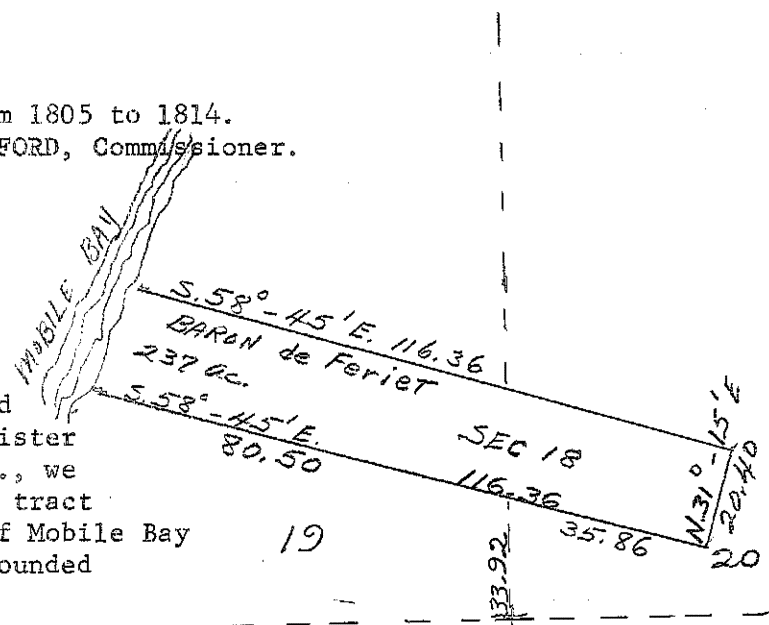
Register of claims to land in the district east of Pearl River, in Louisiana, founded on orders of survey, (requettes,) permission to settle, or other written evidence of claim, derived from either the French, British, or Spanish authorities, which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, ought to be confirmed.

Page 11. Public Lands.

Claim No. 91
By whom claimed. Baron de Feriet.
Original claimant. J. B. LORENDINY.
Nature of claim, and from what authority. Spanish permit.
Date of Claim. Sept. 19, 1800.
Quantity claimed, Front, 6 or 7; Deep. 40; Area in arpents - - -
Where situated. Bayou Bolan
By whom issued. LANZOS
When surveyed. No survey
By whom surveyed. - - -
Cultivation and inhabitation. From 1805 to 1814.
William CRAWFORD, Commissioner.

Com'r's R't No. 3 Cl No 91
Section 18, Township 6 South
Range 2 East St. Stephens
Land District.

Pursuant to an order of survey dated October 19, 1844, issued by the Register of Land Office at St. Stephens, Ala., we have surveyed for Baron de FERIET a tract of land situated on the East side of Mobile Bay in Township 6 South, Range 2 East bounded and described as follows:



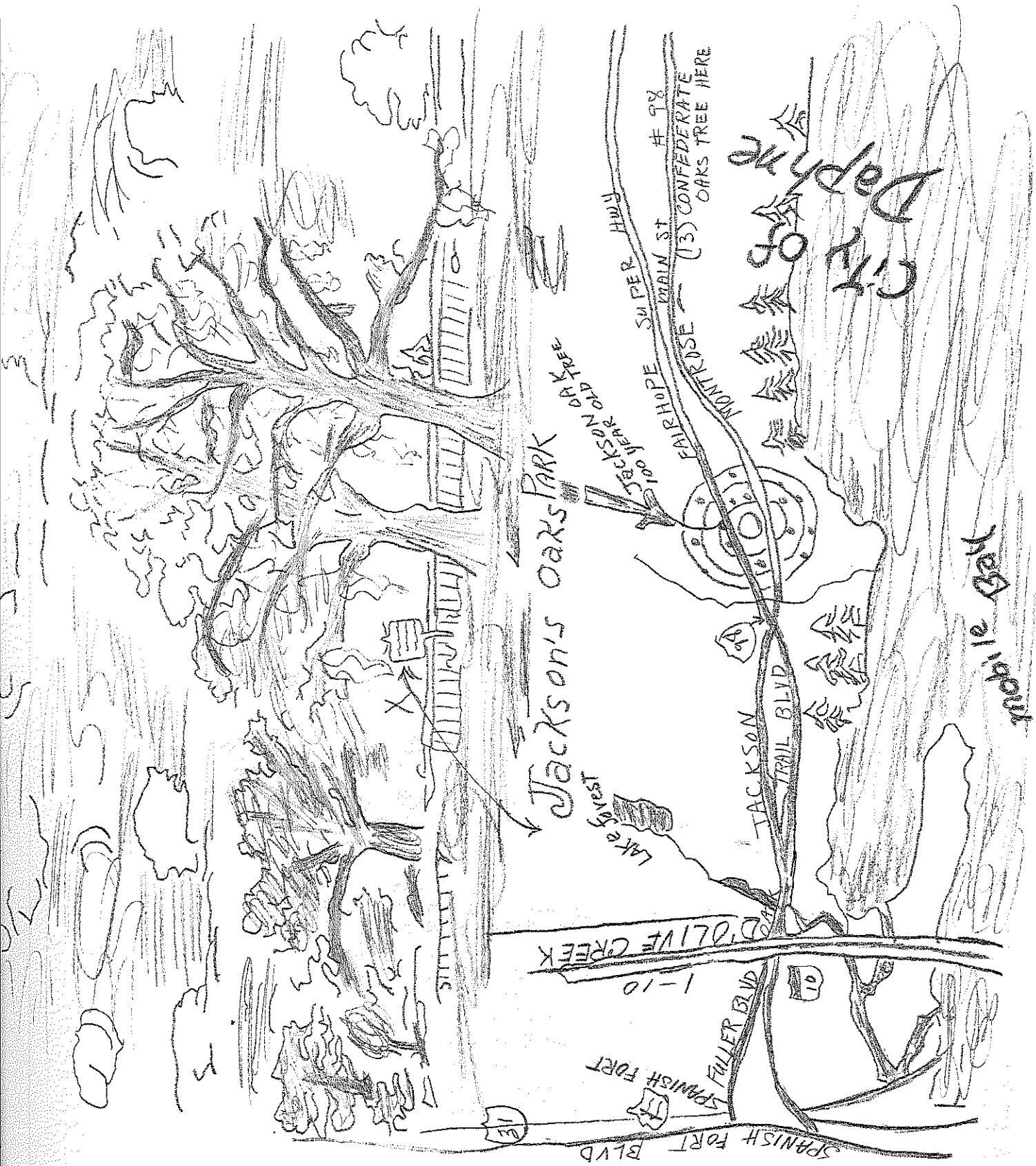
Beginning on the East margin of Mobile Bay at a post set at the distance of 10.20 ch, southwardly of the site of the dwelling house of John Baptiste LAURENDINE, from which N 7 & E 37 1 a pine X111; S 52 E 38 L a pine X111; S 40 W S L pine X111; and running thence S 58.45 E at 80.50 croped the East Boundary of Section 19, at the distance of 33.92 North of the S E corner of said section; 116.33 to a post from which N 83 E 67 L a pine X111; S 38 E 23 L a pine X111, S 77 W 75 L a pine X111; N 12 W 42 L a pine X111; thence N 13.15 E 20.40 Ch to a post from which N 45 E 62 L a pine X111; N 33 W 32 L a pine X111; S 6 E 1.14 L a pine X111; S 51 W 24 L a pine X111; thence N 58.45 W at 91.66 croped North line of Section 19; 116.36 to a post on the margin of Mobile Bay from which, S 40 E 60 L a live oak X111; N 72 E 35 L a magno magnolia X111; thence down the margin of the Bay with its meanders S 28 W 10.20 ch, S 34 W 10.00 ch, S 31½ W 20 L to place of beginning, containing 237.00 acres and having such shape, form and marks, natural and artificial as are contained in the above plat and description.

January 10, 1845

Jonathan CUNNINGHAM
John JAMES

Surveyors office. Flornece (sic) Ala
May 19, 1845. Examined and approved.
James H. WEAKLEY, Surveyor Genl. of Public Lands in Alabama.

Deputy Surveyors



JACKSON OAKS

JACKSON OAKS

In November 1812 General Andrew JACKSON and 3000 troops camped here in North Daphne, under the spreading oaks. Daphne was then known as "The Village".

Now, one rarely hears the name "Village" used in connection with the location of "Jackson Oaks". There is now a subdivision with modern homes and more than one oak pointed out as "Jackson's Oak".

Following the Civil War (1875), Gavin B. YUILLE made plans for planting thirteen (13) live oak trees, representing the thirteen states of the Confederacy, to be called "The Confederate Oaks." It was proposed to plant all the trees fifty feet apart so that in time the heads would all be united in one mass, the limbs would all join hands about the mother tree in the center. The central tree, Virginia, was to be a double tree from one spot or one root, so as to represent two states - Virginia and West Virginia - coming from one stock. The trees were planted at Magnolia Hill, Baldwin County, Alabama, in the Spring of 1876 to commemorate the late confederation of the Southern States in their rights and struggle for self government.

JURY OAK

The County Seat was established at Daphne in 1868, some forty years after Blakely ceased to exist as a town.

Court sessions were often held out doors under the slitting limbs of a large oak, which long afterwards was called the "Jury Oak" in Daphne. It stood on the grounds of the old Howard Hotel in Daphne, on County Road and Second Street.

The above sketch of Jackson Oaks and brief stories of Jackson Oaks and Jury Oak was furnished by Mrs. Dixie Culver.

FAIRHOPE REVISITED
By: Converse HARWELL

Contributed by: Mrs. Davida HASTIE

If you are familiar with country newspapers, you know they occasionally reprint interesting old news for their readers, items drawn from columns in issues of twenty-five years ago, like Kay NUZUM's "Remember When?" which appears weekly in the Courier. These reminiscent news items can be amusing to the younger generation ... but for we older citizens, they are a source of memories and recollection of those lives contemporary with ours at the time the news items originated.

It isn't always easy to transport oneself back in memory ... even for a short twenty-five years, without some mental effort. Perhaps the simplest method is to assume a personal position ... what was I doing at that period of time? Where was I? What was going on in the world as it related to me? Approached in this mental attitude, even though we may not have been "among those present", we do get a clearer picture in our minds of those far-off days.

The Fairhope Courier:- When I dig up copies of The Fairhope Courier for 1899, the earliest issues in the Fairhope Library, I find them interesting, not because I was here, but because familiar names dot the pages and bits of news help me to reconstruct that period in time so long ago. Looking back to those early recorded days with the aid of these old copies of the Courier, perfect images of hindsight are formed.

The physical format of The Fairhope Courier in the pioneer days was a sheet doubled to form pages nine by twelve inches in size and the number of pages varied according to the amount of news and advertising available. It was published every two weeks and the subscription price was twenty-five cents a year! It was set by hand and each tiny piece of type was picked out and placed in a form by human hands. After the paper was printed, the type had to be returned piece-by-piece to the cases especially built for storing the type.

Before leaving Des Moines, Iowa, in 1899, (The Courier for 1899, Vol. 5), Mr. Ernest B. GASTON had begun to "tell the world" about the "Single Tax" and the town of Fairhope to be! Mr. GASTON was editor of The Courier in 1899.

Paper shipments for The Fairhope Courier came down from Chicago and often were delayed in arriving. The first column in the Courier nearly always contained a bit of poetry as was usual in a country newspaper. The Courier poetry was original and from the pens of strong men and women deeply concerned with human social progress and happiness. Some of the poems were clipped from other papers, but most came directly from the authors: Edward MARKHAM, Ella Wheeler WILCOX, Charlotte Perkins GILMAN, Joseph Dana MILLER among others. Ernest GASTON's editorials were ordinarily brief, but his position and views were clear and unmistakable. The purposes of the young Fairhope colony were widely known ... this being the first actual testing of the Henry GEORGE theories ... and their carrying out was watched with sympathy and understanding by such men as Bolton HALL, Joseph FELS and Ernest CROSBY.

The Single Tax Colony:- The original group formed at Des Moines, Iowa to demonstrate the "Single Tax" theory of Henry GEORGE, was called The Fairhope Industrial Association. After a statement of its principles in the mast-head of the Fairhope Courier, a few facts were given showing its status and growth after four and one half years upon the lands at Fairhope, Alabama.

The Single Tax lands in Fairhope extended three quarters of a mile along the bay and reached back in broken tracts, some three miles east into the country, 1100 acres of land in all. The original tract on the bay front bluff was 150 acres. The Colony had built an 1800 foot long wharf into the bay to accommodate small steamships. Fairhope had become a U. S. Post Office with the power to issue postal money orders. Mr. GASTON, the editor of the Courier, was also the postmaster in those days.

Fairhope, Alabama, in 1899 consisted of twenty-seven houses, a hotel, a saw mill, a cigar factory, a blacksmith shop and a public hall used for church services and a school for the children.

Even so, as early as 1899, Mrs. Marie HOWLAND complained that many residents were ruthlessly cutting pine trees from their grounds, and we have her to thank that there are stately pines in the space around our Fairhope Library.

Fairhope Business in 1899:- The Fairhope House, the first hotel which later was entirely destroyed by fire, stood about where Mr. RUSSELL's cottage stands facing the park. Mr. BANCROFT was the proprietor of a very clean, comfortable house where one could be lodged for \$1.00 per day. Here in the year 1899 was celebrated one of the most elaborate weddings thus far seen in Fairhope, when Mr. BANCROFT was married to Miss Delia KNOWLES - though the William STIMPSON wedding had been the very first to be performed in Fairhope.

The MERSHONS opened the first general merchandise store where Bedsole & Gwin are now located. The Fairhope Post Office was located in a small building adjacent and west of Mershon's Store. At this site was also the first business office of The Fairhope Courier.

William CALL conducted a livery stable business, offering good rigs at reasonable prices. And his wife, Mrs. Anna CALL opened a ladies millinery and furnishings establishment, the first specialty shop of its kind on the eastern shore and possibly in Baldwin County.

A saw mill owned and operated by William STIMPSON, indirectly from England by way of New Orleans, was kept busy and it was said that there was no vacant house anywhere in Fairhope, and no man willing to work was unemployed. There was much experimenting with fruit and vegetable growing to determine what the new soil would produce. Mrs. HOWLAND's wide experience in horticulture and gardening in widely separated parts of the United States and England was a valuable asset to the new colonists.

Mr. Clement L. COLEMAN, a gentleman farmer, was planting an orchard of more than 500 fruit trees on his farm east of Fairhope, with 450 Japanese persimmons newly imported from the Orient. Clement L. COLEMAN and his father-in-law, George W. WOOD, were very active in agriculture pursuits in the developing Fairhope area.

The Public Library:- Mrs. Marie HOWLAND had come to Fairhope in March of 1899 and almost immediately became a regular contributor to The Fairhope Courier. Her writing took the form of letters in which she gave descriptions of her garden, trees, and flowers, of various town social activities, explanation of Single Tax Colony policies, reviews of books and harmless, newsy gossip about friends and neighbors. Her letters gave a picture of Fairhope that no doubt contributed to bringing visitors and settlers. When Mrs. HOWLAND, arrived, she settled quickly among the Fairhope pines and before a year was over, her preconceived plan for a public library began to materialize. Joseph FELS of Philadelphia became so interested in her library project, he furnished \$1000.00 toward a library building, though its use for that purpose was delayed in favor of a school building, which at the time was a more urgent need for the village. The Fels Library Fund was eventually returned to the library association and it was utilized to build the nucleus of our present library building.

The "Personal Notes" in the Fairhope Courier issues of 1899 make interesting reading. "The new Schooner Empress is a daisy. She made the run to Mobile in an hour and a quarter recently. There is only one thing wrong about her and that is her name. We are not imperialists here and don't fancy Emperors or Empresses." The boat was owned by Captain Joe LAWRENCE. The "Carney" and the "Heroine" were the regular mail and passenger boats.

It was during this year of 1899 they were struggling to sink a public well in the square where Fairhope Avenue and Section Streets intersect, and met with

many obstacles, among others a bed of dense clay, a poor conductor of water but lending itself admirably to Winnie PATTERSON's artistic fingers for sculptures. "Our six months school closed on the 7th of April but Mrs. Mabel GREY's offer to teach a half-day school two months longer was accepted."

To Mobile for Twenty-Five Cents:- The painting of a house or the addition of a kitchen, the building of library shelves in Mrs. HOWLAND's home devoted to the lending library, the reduction of steamboat fares to Mobile to twenty-five cents, all these were news items of interest in 1899 to the folk of that day; and they are of interest to us now as they enable us to visualize more clearly the life of those times. "Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Dr. Clarence L. MERSHON and Miss Bertha BOWERS on June 26th at Brooklyn, Iowa. The doctor and his bride are expected home about the tenth."

Mr. Prescott A. PARKER and Mr. William DEALY seem to have come during this year, though Mr. DEALY was not living in town. The ETTELS were spending the summer on this side of the bay, having fitted out their beach house for living. The SLOSSONS now and then braved the rough roads and came over from Silverhill.

"The editor is now securing valuable assistance in getting out The Fairhope Courier from his children, Frances and James, ten and eight respectively, who promise to become expert compositors." The Progressive League was already a Sunday afternoon institution, with home speakers as a rule. "Small Daphne BROWN had a seventh birthday party at which Frances, Cornie and Leah GASTON, Harry and Bertha PARKER and Annie Mae OSWALT were among the small guests."

And while we smile, I'm sure we think with deep sympathy on that early time of testing ... testing Henry GEORGE's principles, and testing the men and women who were trying to make these principles work, and we are glad that some of those pioneers triumphed and gave us the rich heritage we enjoy today.

I have no doubt many of us think of Fairhope's pioneer life with a touch of envy and regret that it is now gone with the wind ... that we are now a town with city ambitions and service costs, too busy perhaps to stop and leisurely pass the time of the day with our neighbors? -- CH.

LIBERTY CEMETERY

(NE of Stapleton, Alabama, in the woods, off Hwy. 31)

Copied (and contributed) by Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, June 28, 1969.

2 adults, unmarked

Infant son of Mr. & Mrs. G. H. WARD: Aug 1, 1925

BOAN

Father: Louis M. BOAN
b. May 19, 1869
d. Feb 14, 1914
Mother: Martha Ann Ward BOAN
b. Oct 29, 1876
d. Jan 28, 1934
(wife of L. M. BOAN)

Ira C. WILSON
b. April 23, 1904
d. Aug 7, 1968

TRAWICK

C. L. Cora E. MOYES
b. Nov 16, 1872 b. Sept 18, 1877
d. Nov 11, 1941 d. July 23, 1956

George H. WARD
b. Sept. 10, 1885
d. Jan. 3, 1965

Eula M. WARD
b. Feb. 5, 1893

WARD

Walter C. Ella H.
b. Sept 8, 1888 b. Nov. 5, 1895
d. June 6, 1965 -

3 adult graves, unmarked

William J. WARD, Ala. Pvt 1 Cl
71 Co. Trans. Corp. Dec. 16, 1938

Phidelpia TRAWICK
b. July 20, 1844
d. April 26, 1922

Vina WARD, wife of C.S. WARD
b. Sept. 9, 1851
d. June 27, 1937

Caleb S. WARD
b. July 2, 1851
d. Oct 28, 1903

Lula E. WILSON
b. Dec 15, 1878
d. Nov 12, 1909

Robert Elmore WILSON
b. Oct. 14, 1869
d. Oct. 19, 1935

Lizzie (Mary Elizabeth SIMS)
wife of J. J. JOHNSON
b. July 19, 1888
d. Jan 30, 1919

Jessie J. (John) JOHNSON
(b. March 15, 1915
d. 1934 - son of Monroe
JOHNSON who is bu at Mt.
Zion Primitive Baptist
Church, Stapleton--GJS)

Infant's grave, unmarked.

Donia Viola JERKINS
b. May 27, 1883
d. Oct 19, 1943

2 unmarked graves

Inez TRAWICK
b. June 25, 1916
d. Feb 22, 1919

Ira Irwin WARD
b. Aug 17, 1857
d. May 7, 1910

Belle WARD
b. May 20, 1859
d. Feb 2, 1937

Luther, Inf. son of G.A. & J.T. WARD
b. May 25, 1916
d. May 16, 1918

Mary Henry WILSON
b. April 24, 1918
d. Jan 24, 1933

Infant son of W.H. WILSON, Aug. 6, 1927

Father- Stephen Alex DEAN
b. Aug. 22, 1872
d. April 24, 1945

Infant: Lamar H. POWELL
b. July 23, 1930
d. July 24, 1930

Father- Robert G. DEAN
b. Jan. 6, 1896
d. March 20, 1954

Sudie Mae Dean McINNIS
b. Oct 14, 1908
d. Nov 2, 1948

Grover BANKESTER
b. April 23, 1935
d. May 23, 1935

Ralph Vadin DEAN
b. Aug. 23, 1922
d. Aug. 2, 1942

Hattie C. SIMERLY
b. July 8, 1891, Hampton, Tenn.
d. Aug 23, 1940, Mobile, Ala.

Nora Clark DEAN
b. March 14, 1898
d. July 10, 1938

Father at Rest- John Taylor CLARK
b. Aug. 19, 1867
d. April 15, 1942

Sallie Ray CLARK
b. Jan. 24, 1869
d. March 25, 1949

John S. Dean, Sr.
b. Oct 19, 1846
d. Nov 12, 1926

Melissa DEAN
b. Feb. 19, 1866
d. Oct. 10, 1914

John Amos DEAN
Ala.Mech.306 Ammo TN
81 Div, World War I
b. Nov 2, 1894
d. April 1, 1961

Ethel Ernestine DEAN
b. May 23, 1924
d. Oct 5, 1924

Name not legible:
b. Jan 2, 1904
d. June 3, 1954

6 unmarked graves

Ruby Lee, inf. daughter of
Mr. & Mrs. E. D. MOSELY
b. Dec 25, 1900
d. March 3, 1901

John S. DEAN
b. April 2, 1875
d. Jan 29, 1919

George L. son of
Mr. & Mrs. E.D.MOSELY
b Oct 14, 1902
d Dec 19, 1902

STOCKTON, ALABAMA
Contributed by: Davida HASTIE

AN ACT- To incorporate the town of Stockton in Baldwin County (1839).

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly (sic) convened, that all that tract of land situated on the east side of the Tensaw River in the county of Baldwin which has been laid off in town lots by William KITCHEN and his associates, shall be known and styled by the name of the town of Stockton with such powers and privileges of incorporation as shall be hereinafter set forth.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That on the first Monday in March eighteen hundred and thirty-nine or as soon thereafter as the persons hereinafter mentioned shall designate, notice being given of the same ten days previous, an election by ballot shall be held for the councilors at some convenient place in said town, and that free white persons of the age of twenty-one years and upwards who have resided therein three months next preceding such election, shall be entitled to vote, and the councilors so elected shall choose from their own body an intendant whose duty it shall be to preside preserve order and decorum at all meetings of the council and the persons so elected shall remain in office for one year and until their successors are certified and said election shall be annual.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the first election shall be held and conducted by William KITCHEN, Ward TAILOR, John GALLIGHER, W. P. WATSON and William P. HUBBARD, or a majority of them, who shall give ten days notice of the time and place of holding said election and all future elections shall be by such persons as the council may appoint who shall give the like notice required by this act, and the intendant and council before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take the following oath to be administered by some officer authorised (sic) to administer oaths. I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will impartially perform all the duties required of me by the act incorporating the town of Stockton, so help me God.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That the council are hereby declared to be a body corporate by the name and style of the town council of Stockton and by that name shall be capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded in all manner of suits whether in law or equity, and if any vacancy shall occur of any of the council such vacancy shall be filled by the re-

maining part of the council and a majority shall constitute a quorum to do business.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That the council shall have power to pass such by-laws as shall be necessary for the security and welfare of the inhabitants of said town, and for preserving health, peace, order and good government within the same; they shall have power to prevent and remove nuisances, to appoint patrols and define their duties and limits to affix fines for offences, against their own laws and ordinances not to exceed thirty dollars for each and every offence to be recovered before the intendant or any member of the council for the use and benefit of the said corporation they shall have power to confine any person guilty of a misdemeanor, or who shall refuse to pay any fine that may be assessed against him by the council aforesaid not exceeding twenty-four hours.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That annually and at the same time of holding the election for the council there shall be elected a constable and clerk who shall each hold his office for one year and until their successors are qualified who before entering upon the duties of the office take the oath prescribed in the foregoing section 3 of this act, the fees of which officers shall be fixed and their duties defined by the council. The officers before entering upon these duties, shall enter into bond with security to be approved by the council and payable to said council and their successors in office in such sum as they may think proper and if any vacancy shall occur, the council shall have power to appoint a constable or clerk protem who may serve until the next annual election; the council aforesaid shall have no power to make any by-laws or ordinances repugnant to the laws and constitution of this State and all their by-laws shall be subject to repeal or revision by the General Assembly. Approved Feb. 2, 1839.

DATES

Old - New

Anyone researching records older than 1752 probably has become very confused and decided that something was wrong with the dates on the records. Especially is this true if you have researched Quaker records. (Your editor has researched a goodly number of Quaker records as they are very prevalent in my ancestry; and I've given up in trying to figure out the correct "present day" date and simply record as they did.)

In recording your genealogy (or other history and papers for that matter), use the day - month - year system with the month spelled out and the year in full. This leaves no doubt in future generations. When researching in several centuries, a great deal of quandary, and future error, will be eliminated by this method.

Did you know that there is an "Old Style" and a "New Style" in dates? Confusion is rampant if one does not understand the double-dating for the period between the First of January and the Twenty-fifth of March for the years prior to 1752.

Prior to 1752, the Civil, Ecclesiastical and Legal Year began on March 25. From 1066 the Historical Year began on January 1. There was an overlap of two different years and one finds records sometimes shown as January 29, 1724-25. One may also find records which show only the older numbered year, and entries for the following day are in the next subsequent year - on March 24. This would show perhaps as March 25, 1730 and the following day as March 24, 1729.

The Society of Friends (Quakers) used the number of the month instead of the name. In Old Style, February was the Twelfth month. The 12th day of the twelfth month was the 12th of February for that year - prior to March 25, 1752. Thus, a will dated in August and probated in January of the same year is not in error, but was made in the 6th month and probated in the 11th month.

A helpful table follows which might prove very helpful for anyone researching records prior to 1752. Unless such a table is used, you might have an error in your records as much as ten months. Keep in mind that prior to 1752, the year began on the 25th of March, and this is the Old Style. The New Style Year began January 1, 1752 and is in use today. At the time of this change eleven days were dropped, 3rd through 13th, in September 1752 by the British Parliament, when the New Style or Gregorian Calendar was adopted. Thus, in September 1752, you will find September 14th immediately following Sept. 2.

Old Style		New Style
March (25th, 1752 & prior)	1st month	January (1st 1752 & subsequent)
April	2nd month	February
May	3rd month	March
June	4th month	April
July	5th month	May
August	6th month	June
September	7th month	July
October	8th month	August
November	9th month	September
December	10th month	October
January	11th month	November
February	12th month	December

Christmas is still celebrated on January 6 in some areas of the world. For some, January 6 is the Feast of Epiphany or Twelfth Night. The Epiphany marked the end of the twelve-day Christmas season and in England is called Twelfth Night. Before eleven days were subtracted from the calendar in 1752 by the British Parliament, January 6 was Christmas. At that time, England and her colonies put the Gregorian calendar into effect. For many people, January 6 became Old Christmas and December 25 - New Christmas. Confusion reigned - and still does for researchers.

Webster gives an interesting history of calendar changes. If one goes back to 1582, it might be well to make a study of the changes by Julius Caesar (Julian Calendar) in 46 BC and slightly modified by Augustus, as well as the changes of Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 and adopted by Great Britain and her colonies in 1752.

For example, the Julian Calendar is about eleven minutes longer than the astronomical year, causing the date of the vernal equinox since 325 A.D. to become misplaced by ten days. To restore this, Gregory suppressed ten days by ordaining that October 5, 1582 be October 15, 1582. (Oops! remember? Record dates thusly: 5 October 1582 and 15 October 1582.) To prevent future displacement, he provided that of the centesimal years (1600, 1700, etc.) only those exactly divisible by 400 should be leap years.

The difference in the two calendars is thus ten days from 1582 to 1700; eleven days from 1700 to 1800, twelve days from 1800 to 1900, and 13 days since 1900.

The two modes of reckoning are called Old Style (O.S.) and New Style (N.S.).
March 5 Old Style is the same as March 18 New Style - since 1900.

The calendar is a system of fixing the beginning, length and divisions of civil year -- an orderly arrangement of divisions of time as years, months, weeks, days, adapted to purposes of civil life.

DO YOU NEED?

A Brief History of Baldwin County, (Ala.) by L. J. Newcomb COMINGS and Martha M. ALBERS. (President and Secretary of Baldwin Co. (Ala.) Historical Society), c1928. Third Printing, January 1969, for sale by the Baldwin County Historical Society, Foley, Alabama 36535 - \$3.00.

IN APPRECIATION

A vote of sincere thanks and appreciation to our President, Mr. John M. Snook, for his gift to the Society of \$300.00 toward the repair of the offset printer, so that we can continue publication, and with better copy than has recently been the case.

QUERIES

BRAGG-HAWKINS: Am tracing the bushwacking of my great, great grandfather, Silas (Daniel) BRAGG and his wife, a Miss HAWKINS. The bushwacking occurred in Mobile about 1877 when my great grandfather, Johnnie Allen BRAGG, was 13. Would like to learn the given name of Miss HAWKINS and any information about this bushwacking. Mrs. Winona HANDY, 108 Hasting Court, Cedar Hill, Texas 75104.

CUMMINS-CRESWELL: Eleazer CUMMINS b 1757 m 1778 Rowan Co. N.C. to Isabella CRESWELL. Isabella was probably a dau of William CRESWELL 1741/1803 and Margaret (CRESWELL) CRESWELL d 1805. Eleazer and Isabella were probably the parents of Mary (Polly CUMMINS) SALTER. Need data on ancestry of CUMMINS and CRESWELLS. Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527.

BENTHAL-HARTJE-STEPHENS-ADAMS: Francis Brady Clarkston BENTHAL m ca 1880 in Ky to Miss Mary Elizabeth JOHNSON; their dau Betty BENTHAL b 1882 Ky m Augustus Wesley ADAMS b 1866, son of Eletha HARTJE of Ark who m Mr. ADAMS, and their dau, Eletha ADAMS b Ark m Marion STEPHENS b ca 1900 Ark. Very little data developed to date on these families. Can you help?
Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527.

Driving a car in the U.S. today is four times safer than in Japan or France, three times safer than in West Germany. Copied.

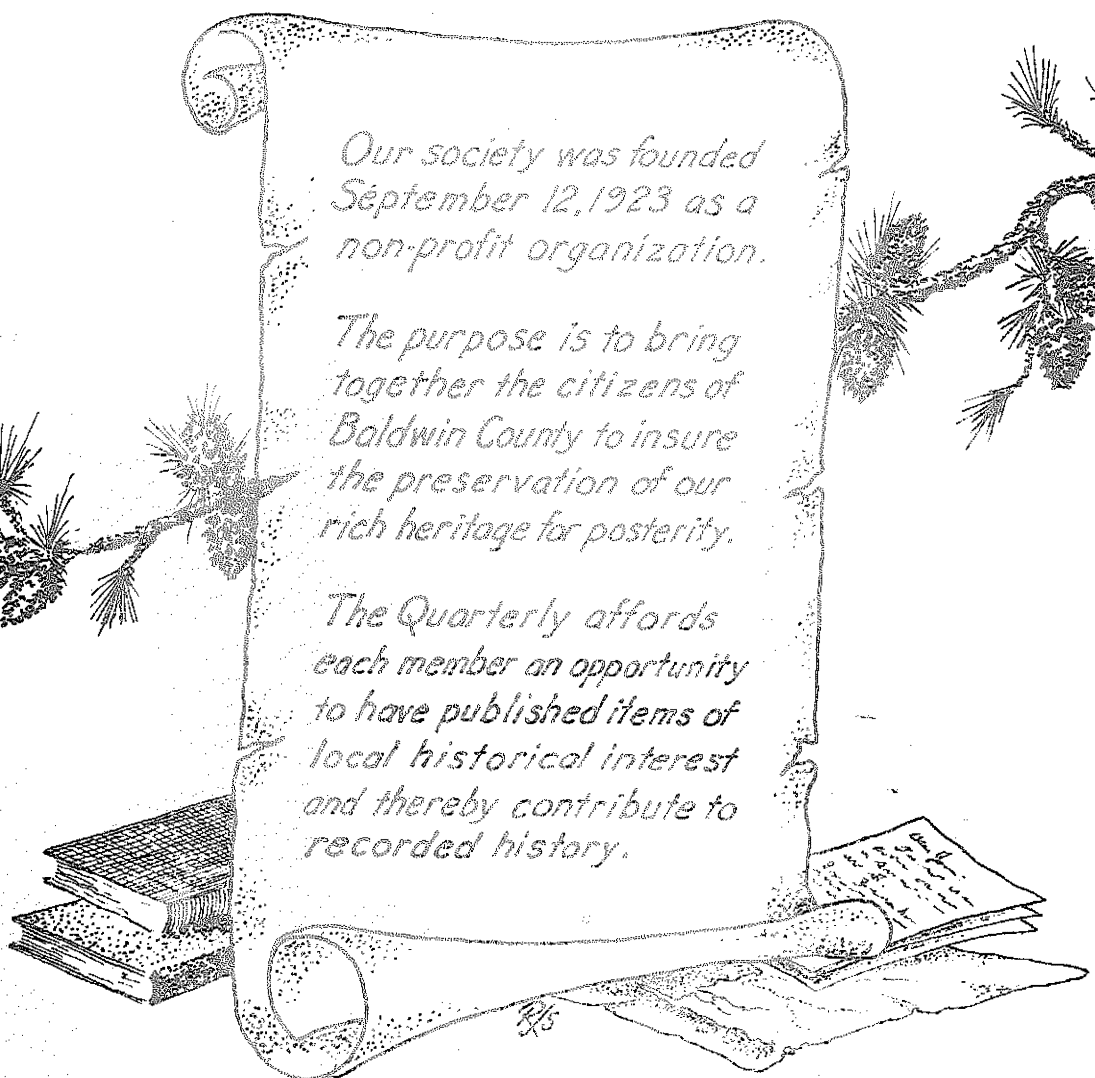
The development of a new product is a three step process: first, an American firm announces an invention; second, the Russians claim they made the discovery twenty years ago; third, the Japanese start exporting it. -- Bits & Pieces.

The Quarterly

No. 3
VOLUME III

No. 3

APRIL 1976



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

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

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

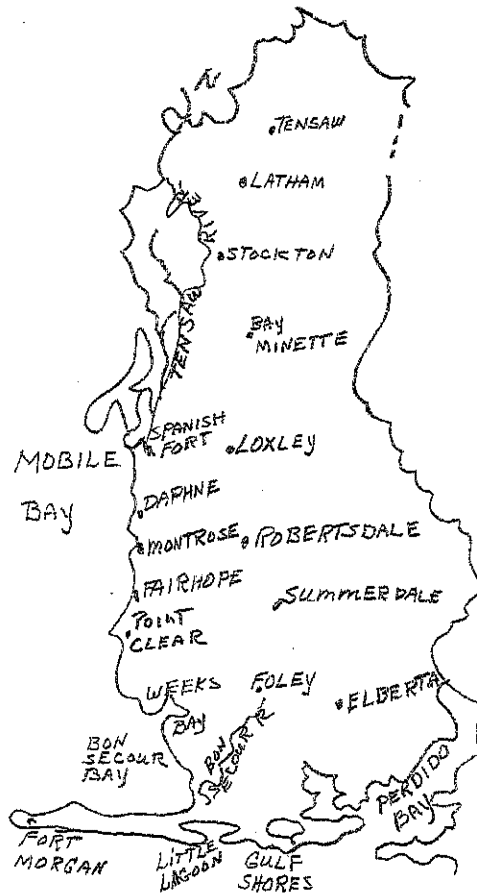
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

THE BALDWIN COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INCORPORATED

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY



PUBLISHED BY:

Gertrude J. Stephens

for

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
c/o Mr. John M. Snook, President
Foley, Alabama

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

VOLUME III

NUMBER 3

APRIL 1976

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

Membership in the Society is \$5.00 per year single and \$7.00 per year, family. Single copies of the Quarterly can be purchased for \$1.25 each - special rate of 50¢ each to members. Remit payments to Membership Chairman, Mrs. Lynn H. Jones, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579.

Articles and queries to be considered for publication in the Quarterly should be addressed to the Editor, Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527. Correspondence relating to information, projects, and other matters of the Society should be addressed to the President, Mr. John M. Snook, Foley, Alabama 36535, or to such project chairman.

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

All meetings will be on 3rd Sunday at 2:30 p.m. at respective places noted in yearbook, unless otherwise notified - October through May.

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

-Author unknown

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

c/o Mr. John M. Snook
Foley, Alabama 36535
1975-1976

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THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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 EDITOR'S NOTE

Your quarterly has been published now for almost three years. As your editor during this time, I want to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to those of you who have given your support and help by words of encouragement and most of all in submitting historical and genealogical material for publication. Your willingness to share all the vast history of this area means the success of such a publication as this; the quarterly is as interesting as the material you submit.

I apologize for some bad copy due to a defective machine, coupled with the fact that I am not and do not claim to be a professional in any manner. I am interested in history and genealogy - especially the latter, and in its preservation. You really cannot have one without the other - genealogy/history.

Please keep in mind that neither the editor nor the Baldwin County Historical Society assumes responsibility for errors of fact or opinion expressed by contributors.

Editor.

With this issue are some pages of Vol. III, No. 1 of October 1975 to replace those smudged and blotched pages originally recieved.

LAND GRANT

Contributed by: Mrs. Davida HASTIE, through courtesy of Mrs. Mattie CUMBIA.

Cont'd from Vol. III, No. 2, p. 51 -- UNITED STATES TO BARON DE FERIET:

Transfer of Title

Affidavit dated August 3, 1910 (1810?), acknowledged same date, before Notary Public, Washington, D. C. Filed for Record August 12, 1910. Recorded in Deed Book 16NS, page 289, with all signors names in body of conveyance.

Description of Property: District of Columbia: SS. I, Charles R. PIERCE of Washington, D. C. of the firm of Copp, Luckett & Pierce, of the same city, and attorney duly qualified to practice before the department of the Interior, do hereby certify that by act of June 1st, 1858, 11 Statutes at large 537, provides:

"That Laurent MILLAUDON be and he is hereby confirmed in his title to two certain tracts of land lying on the east side of Mobile Bay in the State of Alabama, being the two tracts of land known as the deFERIET claims, as surveyed in the year 1830, and approved by the Surveyor General in the year of 1835, with the exception of so much of the North end thereof as has been heretofore surveyed and confirmed to William PATTERSON and included in what is known as the William PATTERSON claim as now located; provided that this Act shall only be construed as a relinquishment of any title that the United States may have to said lands; and provided further that this confirmation shall insure to the benefit of any other person, if such thereby, as may be entitled to any part of said deFERIET claims, under conveyances from him."

I do hereby certify that said relinquishment of said lands, known as the De FERIET Claims is on the records of the General Land Office known as Section 37, Township 6 South, Range 1 & 2 East; I further certify that there is on file in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office a plat of fractional township 6 South, Range 1 & 2 East; showing said Section 37, which plat bears a certificate dated Sept. 23d, 1858, and signed by the acting commissioner of the General Land Office as an ex officio Surveyor General for Alabama, wherein it is stated that said plat correctly exhibits the surveys referred to and confirmed by the said act of June 1st, 1858, 11 Statutes at large 537.

I further certify that by decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the Secretary of the Interior, there is no necessity of a patent where a grant is made by Congress and the identity of such grant is clear. 1 L. D. 492; 2 Wheat. 195, 97 US 491.

I further certify that from a consideration of the grant of relinquishment and from the clear designation of the land affected that the title to the land can no longer be considered to be in the United States, but to have passed from the United States absolutely and that the officials of the General Land Office so considered it to have passed from the United States as absolutely as if patent has been issued.

-- Charles R. PIERCE.

Translated Record #1, Pages 261-262, Mobile Co., Ala.: To his honor the Commandant: John B. LORANDIN an old inhabitant of this District, with one respect represents to your honor, that the present Critical Circumstances respecting the Indian Revolution at Apalache, places him under the Risk of Loosing the greater part of his Cattle the more distant they should be from the nearness of this Force.

Your petitioner further represents, that there is a tract of land belonging to the Royal Domain, situated on the other side of the Bay which in former times, and principally under the Dominion of Great Britian was occupied by a certain man named HUCAS; and your petitioner desiring to obtain in the mean while and without injury to a third person, about six or seven Arpens of the said tract of land for the purpose of placing his Cattle, and built a small Cabin thereon for the Cow-herd who has to tend on them, so that if afterwards he should think proper to establish himself on the land aforesaid, to solicit through the Intendancy General of this Province for the title of property in due form. Wherefore, your petitioner humbly prays that your honor will be pleased to grant him the corresponding permission in the mean while as prayed for, in order to gather and secure his Cattle, a favour he hopes to receive, from the well known justice and equity of your honor, Mobile twenty seventh of August, one thousand and eight hundred,- (27 August 1800). Signed: Jean Batiste LORANDINY.

Mobile, Nineteenth September, one thousand and eight hundred:

Taking into consideration the representation made by the petitioner respecting the tract of land which he solicits in his preceding Memorial, for the purpose of securing his Cattle in the present Circumstances; consequently, I do by these presents grant in, favor of the petitioner, permission and authority to take and to use, from six to seven Arpens of land as prayed for at the place, pointed out, by him; provided the same is Vacant, and without causing injury to a third person; the petitioner remaining responsible for any injury which might thereafter result in the establishing of the same, and likewise to obtain the right of the property if he should come to that conclusion, by application to the Intendancy General, according to the requisites formalities prescribed in such cases made and provided.- Signed: Manuel de LANZOS. (SEAL)

TRANSFER OF TITLE, The Federal Land Bank of New Orleans. John Baptiste LORANDINY to Lewis FERRIET. Warranty Deed, October 21, 1805, consideration of \$120.00. Witness: Francisco CANEDO and Agustin BLANCO.

Description of property conveyed: Translated Records 1, pages 334-335, Dated 1715 to 1812. Mobile Co., Ala. Records.

Know all men by these presents, that I, John Baptiste LORANDINY an inhabitant of this District, do hereby grant, bargain and sell really and truly, unto Lewis FERRIET Lieutenant of the Regiment of Louisiana Infantry; a certain tract of land containing about Six or Seven Arpens, with a small house and kitchen erected thereon, situated on the other side of this River; and at the spot commonly known by the name of Red Bluff; for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars cash to me in hand paid, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge and myself therewith fully satisfied and contented; by virtue whereof, I relinquish and divest myself of the right of property, possession, useful Dominion and ownership which over the buildings and tract of land above described I had and held, ceding, renouncing and transferring the same unto the purchaser or to his lawful representatives, in order that as lawful owner thereof, he may enjoy possess, sell, alienate or dispose of the above premises at his will, in virgue of this deed of conveyance which I make in his favour in token of real delivery, whereby it is shewn that he has acquired possession of the premises afore recited without the necessity of any further proof with which I relieve being; and I bind myself to the evicion,^(s/c) security and warranty of this sale in due form of law, with my person and property. And I the above named Lewis FERRIET, being here present at the execution of this deed of conveyance, do accept in my favor as purchased the tract of land and improvements thereon, for the sum and agreeably as sold to me, acknowledging the same to be placed at my disposal, and grant a formal receipt and discharge. In testimony whereof the present is done in the Town of Mobile on the twenty first day of October in

the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five.

I, Francis Maximilian de SAINT MAXENT, Colonel of the Royal Armies Commanding the third Battallion of the Regiment of Louisiana Infantry, Civil and Military Commandant of the Town of Mobile and its jurisdiction and Sub delegate of Royal Finance; do hereby certify that I know the parties who have thus acknowledged the foregoing, Signed by the purchaser, and a Cross by the Seller having expressed that he could not write nor sign his name, in presence of the witnesses Francis FONTANILLA and Diego ALVAREZ, who hereunto sign their names with the said parties and me the Commandant.- Signed: Luis Bn. de FERIET (SEAL). Mark (f_ of John Baptiste LORANDINY.- Signed Before me, Francis Maximiliano de SAINT MACENT (sic) (SEAL) Signed: Francisco CANEDO. Signed: Augustin BLANCO.

Louis DeFERIET to Domonique SALLES. Record Book "B", p. 26, Mobile County. Power of Attorney dated July 28, 1817. Filed for record (Mobile), Jany 22, 1818. Copy of translation from the French, of instrument recorded in Book "B", page 26, Probate Court, Mobile, Alabama, by Jules ESLAVA, Abstractor, Mobile, Alabama.

"Before Narcisse BRONTIN, Notary, commissioned and authorized for the City of New Orleans, Second Senatorial District of the State of Louisiana, and in the presence of the hereinafter named subscribing witnesses, appears Monsiuer Louis DeFERIET, proprietor, in this city, who by these presents appointed and constituted Monsiuer Domonique SALLES, residing in the territory of Mobile, his attorney, general and Special, unto whom he gives power and in his name to claim from the Land Bureau of lands in Mobile, aforesaid, the deeds and papers sent by him and which he had furnished said bureau in order to establish his rights in several pieces of property in Mobile Territory (Territory de la Mobile) and which belonged to him.

After the restitution of said papers, etc., to said attorney, the latter shall make the best possible disposition of said lands mentioned, - to exchange them for any such lands as he may choose; to enter into possession of and to make such terms as he may elect; to receive the payments and give quit claims therefor. In default of which payments, he may use all means diligently by prosecution or otherwise before all judges and tribunals, etc. of and generally to take all necessary means to effect the recovery, etc., of lands x x x; engaging and binding myself to confirm his acts.

Made and delivered in New Orleans, in office, July 28, 1817, the 42nd year of the independance of the United States, in presence of Messrs. Jules DAVIZAN and L. BEAULIEU, both domiciled in this city, who together with the grantor, signed with us, after having been informed of the contents. Signed thus: Louis De FERIET, Jules DAVIZAN, Lepattier BEAULIEU; Narcisse BRONTIN, Notary Public.

I certify that this present copy is a true copy of the original remaining in office to be referred to in case of need.

In witness whereof, I have set my signature and affixed my official seal, at New Orleans, July 28, 1817, and the 42nd year of the Independence of the United States. Narcisse BRONTIN, N.P."

TRANSFER OF TITLE. Louis DEFERIET by Dominique SALLES Jr., atty-in-fact, to Arthur L. SIMS.

Warranty Deed dated Jan. 20, 1818; acknowledged Jan 22nd, 1818, before Judge of Quorum, Mobile, Ala. Filed for record Jan. 22, 1818 and recorded in Old Deed Book "A", page 83-4. Consideration of \$300. paid.

Description of property: All that piece or parcel of land situated on the east side of Mobile Bay and lying in County of Mobile, commencing north of the Bayou Volante and running thence southerly along the shore of the aforesaid bay 87 arpens in front with the usual depth of 40 arpens, to the southwestern corner of the old English Plantation commonly called WIGGS Plantation.

Record Book "D", Pages 24-25.

Georgia)

Clark County) Know all men by these presents that I Arthur L SIMMS of the County and State aforesaid for divers good causes and considerations me hereunto moving have made ordained and appointed and by these presents do make ordain and appoint Genl. William BAYARD of the State and City of New York my true and lawful attorney for me and in my name and for my own proper use and benefit to sell dispose of Convey and Confirm such portion of the Town lots to be laid off at the Town of Clifton on Mobile Bay, or in his Judgment he may think proper to sell and such conveyances Deeds to bind me no further than a quit claim title warranting and defending the title to such lots as my said attorney may sell against the claims of myself my heirs or any person or persons holding title under me but not against the claim of any other person and to do all other lawful acts and things whatsoever concerning the aforesaid promises, as fully and in every aspect as I myself might or could do were I personally present at the doing thereof, hereby ratifying and Confirming, and by these presents allowing whatsoever my said attorney shall in my name lawfully do or cause to be done in and about the premises by virtue of these presents - In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 23 Nov. 1835. Signed: Arthur Lee SIMMS. Witness: Jonas SANSOM, Richard DICKEN P. Probated by Richard DICKEN, subscribing witness, November 23, 1835, before Robert LIGON, Clerk of Court of Clark Co. Georgia.
It is properly indexed. Filed for record June 10, 1836.

Augusta, December 18th, 1835.

Gen'l William BAYARD, Present: "I now state to you in writing, that if you will have the new Town of Clifton surveyed and laid off according the plan of Savannah; at your expense, this together with your best exertions to establish Clifton as the sea port of Alabama, shall entitle you to an equal interest in the whole survey, and all improvements made from the proceeds of lots shall be for our Joint account, Expecting that Honor and good faith will be mutually and Reciprocally observed towards each other, I tender you my best wishes for your safe arrival at Clifton, and ultimate success in our grand project,- I have the honor to be,

Yours very Respectfully, Arthur L. SIMMS."

Acknowledged May 8, 1837, before F. M. ALEXANDER, NP

Mobile Co. Ala. Filed for record June 18, 1837.

Recorded in Record Book "D", page 197. It is properly indexed.

Arthur L. SIMMS, by William BAYARD, his attorney in fact to S. F. DIXON. Quit Claim Deed, dated April 28, 1836. Acknowledged April 28, 1836, before John W. TOWNSEND, NP Mobile Co. Ala. Filed for record June 10, 1836. Recorded Book "D", pages 21-22 and properly indexed. Consideration of \$1.00. Paid. Witness: Edward R. OLCOTT and John L. COLBORN.

Conveys:- "a certain piece of land lying on the East side of Mobile Bay, in Baldwin County in said state, Extending from the Rio Volante, about Eighty seven arpents to the southwest corner of an old English plantation Commonly called the WIGGS plantation, and including that plantation Extending in the rear about forty arpens, being the same Tract which was granted by the

Spanish Government to Louis Baron De FERRIET in the year 1800 including also the Tract which before 1805, was in the occupation of John Baptist LORANDINE and in 1805 was granted to P DeFERRIET by the Spanish Government and which was conveyed to Arthur L. SIMMS by P. DeFERRIET.

Signed:- Arthur L SIMMS by William BAYARD, his atty.

Record Book "D", page 26.

I, S. F. DIXON in consideration of one Dollar hereby authorize William BAYARD now of Alabama for me and in my name to sell and Convey all the land entered in my name on the Bay of Mobile or otherwise to dispose of the same - and to receive the considerations of said sales - and to employ the same in new investments in land or otherwise - and I hereby ratify all his acts in the premises - and fully confirm by Deeds irrevocable - all conveyances which he may execute. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 7th day of May 1836 at Mobile. S. F. DIXON.

in presence of John L. COLBORN.

Filed for record June 10, 1836.

S. F. DIXON, Grantor, to Laurent MILLAUDON, Grantee.

Quit-claim Trust Deed, dated April 28th, 1836, acknowledged before John W. TOWNSEND, N. P., Mobile Co., Ala. Filed for record, June 11th 1836, and recorded in Book "D" pages 22-23. Consideration of \$1.00. Paid.

Witnesses: Edward R. OLCOTT and John L. COLBORN.

Conveys: Ten Thousand Lots of land on the map of the projected City of Alabama, to be taken conformably to the terms of the agreement entered into by the subscribers to the proposals for building said City, i.e. alternately, beginning with the first lot on each Street; and for the benefit of the subscribers to that agreement, authorize said MILLAUDON to convey the said lots to purchasers, and if it shall be more convenient - for the purposes of said City to sell a number of Lots or squares in a body. I authorize him to sell the same at his discretion, provided the same is done with the acquiescence of William BAYARD, the remaining Trustee;- and I hereby constitute said Laurent MILLAUDON my attorney to sell and dispose of the same,- provided that in the whole not more than Ten Thousand Lots shall be sold,- the said lots of land are on the Tract of Land Conveyed to me by Arthur L. SIMMS being a part of that Tract of Land, purchased by him of Louis Baron De FERRIET, to whose Deed of Conveyance reference may be had for a Description of the boundaries.

NOTE: There is no plat of record showing the lost of Alabama City. Co.

MAP OF THE CITY OF ALABAMA. Filed March 20, 1837, Record Book "D", page 104. State of Louisiana) City of New Orleans)-

I, I. B. MARKS a Notary public in and for this City and parish of New Orleans duly Commissioned and qualified do hereby Certify, that the Section No Thirty as Laid down this sketch, and the Nos One Hundred & One, Seventy six, Seventy seven, Seventy eight & Seventy nine, therein mentioned, are in conformity with the Section Thirty on the plan drawn by W. L. AKINSON Surveyor dated in February last (1837) & deposited as plan No Twelve, in the Book of plans in my office. In faith whereof I grant these presents under my Signature & Seal of Office this Fifteenth day of March 1837. one word erased void.

I B MARKS, Not Publ.

Not Pub certified by governor of State of Louisiana 18 day of March 1837.

A man's library is a sort of harem, and I observe that tender readers have a great pudency in showing their books to a stranger.---Copied.

Arthur Lee SIMMS to William BAYARD and Laurent MILLAUDON, trustees of the Company. Quit Claim Deed dtd April 8, 1837 and acknowledged April 8, 1837, before Jules MASSY, NP New Orleans, La.

Recorded in Book "D", pp 211-212, properly indexed. Consideration: services.

Witness: Albin MICHELYN, David L. McCAY, Jules MASSEY.

Recites:

"whereas the said Arthur Lee SIMMS being the owner and proprietor of a certain tract of land, situate and being on the East side of the Bay of Mobile and being the same tract of land which was conveyed to the said Arthur Lee SIMMS by Louis De FERRIET, through his attorney in fact Dominique SALES, by Deed bearing date the twentieth day of January Eighteen hundred and Eighteen and the said Arthur Lee SIMMS being desirous of laying out and establishing a Town under the name of Clifton on said land and promoting the growth and prosperity thereof, did on the twenty third day of November Eighteen hundred and thirty five make and execute his certain letter or power of attorney whereby he constituted William BAYARD, late of New York, and now of the City of Mobile, his attorney in fact for the purpose of selling a part of the lots in the said proposed Town and doing all other matters and things necessary and needful for the accomplishment of said object;

Now for the better securing the said object, the said Arthur Lee SIMMS, did, through his attorney; William BAYARD on the fifteenth day of March Eighteen hundred and thirty six, issue a prospectus or proposals for a subscription to a joint stock company for the purpose of laying out said Town of Clifton, making improvements thereon, and erecting wharves, stores and other buildings as is therein particularly set forth, which said prospectus or proposals are hereunto annexed for reference and made part hereof; whereas the said Laurent MILLAUDON and William BAYARD have been appointed trustees, as herein before said, to manage the business and affairs of the above mentioned company (City Company of Alabama) as appears by said annexed prospectus or proposals; Now, therefore, the said Arthur Lee SIMMS for an in consideration of the advantages likely to accrue to him (A. L. SIMMS) by the establishment of said town, and with a view to continue the improvements and works now going on, and to accomplish the same, doth by the presents grant, bargain, sell, convey, and confirm to release and quit-claim unto the above named trustees Laurent MILLAUDON and William BAYARD for their Constituents; ten thousand Lots of ground to be taken alternately as stated on the annexed prospectus or proposals, of such dimensions as shall be established and designated by the place of the said proposed Town,---

Record Book "D", pages 213-214-215 dated March 15th 1836, filed for record September 13, 1837 and properly indexed.

PROPOSALS for erecting a New City on the Bay of Mobile according to the report of Mr. LIMPLE, hereto annexed - Whereas it is proposed to erect a new City on the Bay of Mobile, and for that purpose to form a joint stock Company; We the subscribers do therefore in consideration of the engagements mutually opened by the parties to the said undertaking hereby declare the intent and object of our association. 1st. There shall be formed a joint Stock Company, and there shall be Ten Thousand shares of stock, to which the subscribers shall be notably entitled according to their subscriptions and script shall be issued therefor and in the conduct of all affairs relating to said Company and shall be entitled to a vote for each share. 2nd. The subscribers agree to pay for each of said shares subscribed one hundred dollars, fifteen Dollars of which shall be paid in four months by endorsed notes with interest, the remainder by endorsed notes on interest, payable by installments in twelve and Eighteen months. 3rd. There shall be appointed two trustees to manage the affairs of the Company and the said trustees shall be Wm BAYARD and Laurent MILLAUDON.

4th. William BAYARD hereby agrees to convey to the trustees the land which shall be necessary to effectuate the objects of the association, 5th. There shall be sold under the direction of the trustees and as soon as practicable Ten Thousand lots of the lot of ground annexed, which lots shall be taken alternately from the lots designated in the map of said City, and the avails of the sale and the amounts of the sums subscribed shall be appropriated by the trustees to the formation of new lots by filling in lands on the Bay of Mobile, and for the Construction of permanent improvements thereon, such as Stores Cotton presses and so forth within the following limits.

Commencing twelve hundred feet from the south side of the Rio Volante and extending thence to the South west Corner of the old English plantation commonly called WIGGS plantation about Eighty Arpens more or less with the depth of sixteen hundred feet, and the stockholders shall be entitled to one half of the lots thus formed - - -

ENCUMBRANCES: William BAYARD to Thaddeus SANFORD. Mortgage dated September 1838, acknowledged Sept. 22, 1838, before NP Mobile Co Ala. Filed for Record September 23, 1838, in Record Book No. "D", page 302-303.

Property Encumbered: "all interest which the said William BAYARD may have or own in any stock in the City Company of Alabama or in any dividins or profits (sic) which said Company may declare, divide or have, and also all the right, title and interest of the said William BAYARD in and to any real or personal estate, which said Company may have or own -

RECITES:- Provided always and these presents are upon this express Condition that if the said William BAYARD shall pay to said Thaddeus SANFORD the just and full sum of Three thousand Six hundred dollars with lawful interest until paid according to a certain writing obligatory bearing date the 21st day of August One Thousand Eight hundred and thirty eight, Executed by the said William BAYARD to the said Thaddeus SANFORD, then these presents and said obligatory shall cease, determine and be null and void otherwise this instrument to be and remain in full force and effect - - - - (S) Wm BAYARD.

No date of maturity is shown and no release indicated.

"Land Grant" to be continued. . . .

GERALD BYRNE - GENTLEMAN AND PATRIOT

By

Mrs. Regina Moreno K. MANDRELL, Fairhope, Ala. 36532 (His great, great granddaughter.

The dark walls of Dublin Castle Prison were thick and cold and dank. Mist drifted in through the barred overhead windows like heavy chunks of smoke. But young Gerald BYRNE was oblivious to all of this. Had he been aware of the scanty, rough prison clothing which he himself wore, or the stealthy inroads of the late Irish evening, he would have been chilled to the bone. At the moment, however, his entire being was alerted for a footstep he would hear - the soft crunching outside the nearly impenetrable fortress which, if all went according to plan, would bring him to freedom - to escape the bloody execution which had been the fate of too many brave Irish scions imprisoned because of membership and participation in their patriotic societies devoted to obtaining Ireland's freedom.

A strange bird trilled uneasily in the nearby thicket as if it, too, were nearly lost - perhaps from its home on the lonely distant bogs.

Gerald's thoughts raced alternately between those happy days of his student life at Dublin's famed Trinity College and later to the intricacies of the insurrection and his involvement. Ever lurking in the background, as if refusing banishment, flashed the memories of family and friends - all the warm associations in their beloved home. He recalled the familiar details in the fashioning of the massive granite structure. It faced a lovely green valley flanked by oaks. A tree-covered hill crowned by high mountains framed the background. About bounded a variety of birds and deer could be seen grazing within a few hundred yards of the front entrance. A large lake with mallard ducks was nearby. Horses and cattle fed in the distance. An old Irish Round Tower could be seen across the meadow - symbol of ever-watchfulness.

Gerald had been steeped in his Irish background. O'BYRNE (the original name) is in Irish, O'BROIN, i.e. descendant of BRAN (earlier from BROEN), King of Leinster, who died in 1052. With the O'TOOLES, the O'BYRNES had been driven from their original territory in the modern County Kildare at the time of the Anglo-Norman Invasion and had settled in the wilder country of south Wicklow about the year 1200. They occupied the country between Rathdrum and Shillelagh, became a sept of great importance, and, like their neighbors, the O'TOOLES (with whom they intermarried) who were in north Wicklow, they were particularly noteworthy for their persistent and largely successful resistance to English aggression. The Wicklow Mountains were for centuries the inaccessible strongholds of the O'TOOLES and O'BYRNES. The great road which runs from Rathfarnham to Aughavannagh, opening the beauties of the Featherbed Mountains, Olendalock and Glenmalure, would never have been constructed were it not for these warring patriots.

Aughrim was a choice center from which to view the beauties of the Garden County, and Glenmalure, one of the loveliest of Wicklow's Valleys, lay close at hand. To distinguish it from the well-known place of the same name in County Galway, County Wicklow's Aughrim was better known as Aughrim of the O'BYRNES. This was a traditional name in County Wicklow.

The O'BYRNES of Wicklow were long famous as the most powerful and distinguished in the Province of Beinster. The harassing wars in which they engaged against the English settlers are narrated under nearly every reign in the history of Ireland previous to the end of the 16th century, and they continued regularly to inaugurate chiefs of the sept up to the end of that time. They were the very last of the Irish clans to yield to the Saxon. The seat of their chiefs was at Ballinacor and their territory was called Crioch Branach, the sept itself being known as Ul Broin or Braneigh. Many of these were renowned in the military history of Ireland. One of the most formidable of their chieftains, Fiach Mac Hugh O'BYRNE, is celebrated in song and story for his heroic and persistent combat against oppression. Gerald recalled the inscription on the granite boulder nearby, known as Cullen's Rock, which read: "This is the Glen in which Fiach O'BYRNE defeated the English 1580." What a heritage to maintain!

Gerald was familiar, too, with the celebrated "Leabhar Branach" or "Book of the O'BYRNES" - a collection of Gaelic poetry by some thirty-five different authors, dealing for the most part with the exploits and personalities of the O'BYRNES in the 16th century and compiled about 1662. Now, again, from the same clan had descended the leaders of the late 1700 insurrections. (Incidentally and much later, one of the best known and most popular figures in

the life of the Irish capital was Alderman Alfred BYRNE (1882-1956, who was ten times Lord Mayor of Dublin.)

The motto of the O'BYRNES (on the Family Coat of Arms), "Certavi et Vici" - "To fight, struggle, and conquer" - was truly appropriate, for it can scarcely be an exaggeration to say that they contended for four hundred years unconquered.

Gerald scarcely heard the approaching footsteps of his brother who had, through secret rendezvous, arranged with guards for entrance. He had thought of each procedure, and was bringing disguise wherein Gerald was to be whisked away to a waiting ship for transit to America. Of all the pulsing thoughts that beset his beleaguered brain - one thing was certain, and that was that he was leaving his beloved homeland and loved ones forever. However, he was taking with him the one keepsake he treasured most - his father's watch-charm, a traditional family heirloom. He looked at the delicate tracery of its jewels and the heavy, handwrought gold chain, as his brother pressed it into his hand with their father's blessing. A bit of old Ireland in the New World!

The ocean journey was long and choppy, the ship small, its crew not so experienced. There were others, like himself, political exiles to a new and unknown land. But he was the fortunate one, for in Savannah, Georgia, to which the ship was bound, there was a family connection who would sponsor him and he would be placed in their business.

Days slipped into weeks and months and then a year went by. A lazy Indian summer came and went. Gerald had established himself well with his employer, but through contacts in the lower country, he had developed a keen inquisitiveness, and the fervor of the young Irish patriot became a restlessness to seek his fortunes on his own elsewhere. He turned his interest now to the heartland of the rich, undeveloped country which lay farther South, a country lush in vegetation, abounding in timbers and grasslands ever reminiscent of his homeland, but with a strange, intriguing beauty so different. And so it was there that he now sought his fortune.

Opportunity was ever present and he set about acquiring acreage and cattle to establish himself. It was somewhat later that he was called back to Savannah by Ann Palmer ALLMAN, the young widow of his former employer. Mr. ALLMAN had passed away and Ann was seeking Gerald's help in settling her affairs. On August 16, 1781, Gerald married Ann and took her to Baldwin County, Alabama.

On large tracts of land, they raised horses and cattle and cultivated the rich fields with slave labor and other. The range was fine, and cattle increased rapidly. In the spring of 1810, 600 calves were branded. About this time Charles HALL, who married Gerald's daughter Mary, and after her death, another BYRNE daughter, Ann Byrne MERWIN, also received a large grant of land nearby. Three new families moved in and settled in the community: Cornelius DUNN (whose daughter, Hannah, married Gerald's son, Thomas), Reuben DURBIN, and Charles CONWAY.

From appendix to HAMILTON's Colonial Mobile, page 513, we find: "Gerald BYRNE's tract was about three and a half leagues from the city (Stockton), on the opposite side of the river, bounded north by the Apalachee and south by the widow BOSARGE, and having as natural boundaries the Bayous Willoy (now

BYRNE's Creek) and Salome. Cornelius DUNN seems to have in 1793 or 1794 acquired at least part of Madame De LUSSEY's Tensas tract, and used it as a cow range on Potato Creek."

Much of this was then Spanish country. Baldwin County Historical Society Quarterly, April 1974, page 80, lists one grant by Spanish Permit, dated July 10, 1805, area in arpents, 1,885,094, Bayou Wilts, to Gerald BYRNE.

South Alabama Review, by Buddy SMITH, State News Editor, Mobile Register, September 26, 1972, states: "A lot of the frontiersmen liked the benevolent rule of the Spaniards so much that they moved into Spanish territory after West Florida north of the 31st parallel was ceded to the United States by the Treaty of San Lorenzo. Gerald BYRNE who had lived on the Tensaw River at Tensaw since shortly after the American Revolution, was one of them. In 1798 he asked permission to move west to Spanish Territory. The Pascagoula River was in Spanish Territory at that time. At one time Gerald BYRNE had served as Alcalde of the Spanish Government in Pensacola. So BYRNE had received a land grant, November 19, 1798, for a tract near the old French sawmill at Ward's Bluff on the Pascagoula River."

From Claudia Smith SLAUGHTER's SHADOWS AND SUNSHINE, Tensaw, Alabama, February 1961, we quote: "Gerald BYRNE is listed in Mobile Translated Records as receiving several grants. On page 108 of these records, a deed is recorded from Peter DAVANT to Gerald BYRNE for a plantation situated on the River of Tensaw, bounded on the north by a bayou called "Auris" and on the south by lands of Mr. LaFORGE. HAMILTON says that in 1802, Governor FOLCH encouraged Gerald and Thomas BYRNE to build a sawmill near Byrne's Lake to furnish the Spanish Government with lumber. This may have been the first water-powered sawmill of any size in what is now Alabama, it having been constructed several years before Joshua KENNEDY built his mill on Raines Creek (in 1811-1812)."

The name of the Game appeared to be LAND!

Creole Mobile. A Compendium of the Colonial Families of the Central Gulf Coast (1702-1813), published by the Bienville Historical Society in 1974, lists Gerald BYRNE and wife, Ann PALMER, together with three of their children: Mary, Catherine, and Patrick.

Albert James PICKETT, in his History of Alabama, (1851) Volume II, page 124, states: "A party of migrants from Georgia continued to Tensaw . . . They found upon their arrival at Tensaw, the HALLS, BYRNES, MIMS, KILCREAS, STEADHAMS, LINDERS, and others."

Kay NUZUM in her A History of Baldwin County, (1970), page 41, says: "The first American settlements in Baldwin County were made on the banks of Lake Tensas and the Alabama River. These early settlers migrated from Georgia and South Carolina during the American Revolution. Many of the early family names have been preserved to this day in our county." Among them are the BYRNES and HALLS."

Again, on page 52-53, she states: "Alabama's education system began humbly and modestly, yet colorfully, in a crude log cabin on the banks of Boatyard Lake in north Baldwin County. Records tell us this earliest school was established by John PIERCE, a New England Yankee, in 1799, twenty years before Alabama became a state. John PIERCE's Boatyard School served the Tensaw-Tombigbee settlement. Here was laid the first foundation of American inheritance in Baldwin, Washington, and Clark Counties. Some of the State's first

large plantations originated in the Tansaw-Tombigbee area. Fine cotton flourished in the rich black soil. The pioneers built brickyards and sawmills. Lumber was floated down the river for transshipment to the West Indies. Students who came to the Pierce's School to learn to read, to write, and to do sums were the children of the wealthy planters and lumberman: the MIMS, HALLS, BYRNES, and others." Later, the granddaughters of Gerald BYRNE, among them Margaret and Susan BYRNE (children of Thomas BYRNE and his wife, Hannan DUNN) were sent to the Convent of Visitation in Mobile to learn the niceties of being a lady.

The interdependence of these tight little communities, brought about by blood ties and necessity, was formidable. Maintaining the essentials of a livelihood: food, clothing, and shelter, was demanding. And while there was much joy in the sharing of a variety of experiences: special occasion days, traditions, and socializing in general, there was the ever-present threat of Indian Raids - recently made so emphatic by the awesome Massacre at Fort Mims in August, 1813. It was in such a foray that Gerald BYRNE met his death.

According to material copied from PICKETT's unpublished papers by Mrs. James P. COLEMAN, of Magnolia Springs, Alabama, the account of his death is somewhat as follows:

"Gerald BYRNE was at home with his family four miles north of Blakeley when there came word of new sporadic Indian Raids. He drove a herd of 80 horses to Stockton to secrete them there. He then took his family to Mobile, remained there for a week. Then, leaving his family, he returned to his plantation, with some Negroes, to plant his crop, supposing things had quieted down.

"A few days after he had been at home, two gentlemen, TAYLOR and HATCHER, came over to pay him a visit. Colonel John HAYS stayed there also the night previous to the attack.

"About sunrise, on April 26, 1814, they were in the house. There were some cabins behind the main house, behind which they realized Indians were hiding. Mr. BYRNE and the company began to fire and to defend themselves, but TAYLOR and BYRNE were killed in the house. HATCHER got out of the house and ran some three hundred yards, and was killed and scalped. Colonel HARRISON, also a visitor, had just left and heard the firing after he was about two miles away.

"Aaron BARLOW and Mr. TRAST had been up the Tensaw River after cattle. They stopped by Mr. BYRNE's house and saw the bodies, about eleven o'clock the same day."

One account states that some Negroes who were at some distance on the farm, hearing the report of guns, carefully approached enough to see the end of the tragedy. One of them took a canoe and went to Mobile to inform the family and citizens of the massacre.

Twenty-five well-armed men came from Mobile and landed at a point where Blakeley was afterwards built, marched out to the scene of horror where they found the seven men stripped of their clothing and scalped. The Indians had capsized the bee gums, and emptied the feather beds to get the ticks. The seven men were buried in rude boxes on the plantation.

The BYRNE family returned to their home in the fall of 1814 and gathered up the remains of their estate.

In proceedings before the Orphan's Court in 1814 in regard to the Estate of Gerald BYRNE, Madame BYRNE, named as widow, and Patrick BYRNE, named as a son, applied for settlement of the estate, by Louis D'OLIVE. Gerald BYRNE, Jr. was listed as a minor son, and Louis JUDSON was appointed by the court.

According to Post Office Records, Gerald BYRNE, Jr., son of Gerald BYRNE, above named, was later postmaster of Stockton, in 1835.

Some believe that America has attained her greatness because those who came to her shores in distress turned their greatest effort, with renewed zeal and enthusiasm, toward making it a better place for people to live. I, too, share this belief.

Gerald BYRNE came to the Wilderness as one of its many pioneers, bringing with him his heritage of patriotism, faith, love of family, idealism, and skill and pride in workmanship. His home was a hearthstone of hospitality. Travelers and visitors were warmly welcomed and well cared for. He loved the land, and gave it his best, in turn for which he gained the admiration and respect of his family and community.

As a scholar and student at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, he bequeathed to his children, love of learning; as an individual of foresight and planning, he inspired in them industry and striving with purpose; as a Gentleman and Patriot, he left them the priceless heritage in example of love and dedication to God and man. His descendants would become contributing citizens: ministers, doctors, judges, teachers, public officials, and military.

Mary Murray DELANEY, in her book: Of Irish Ways, expressed it best when she said: "While the hearth is a symbol of Irish hospitality toward strangers, the turf fire itself still has another meaning, that of family continuity. When the fire went out, it was thought that the soul went out of the people in the house."

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BYRNE FAMILY TREE

Compiled by Mary G. BYRNE, Bay Minette, Alabama, and submitted with above manuscript by Mrs. MANDRELL (Additional Notes Added).

Gerald Byrne was a native of Ireland. He was a graduate of Dublin College (Trinity), a gentleman and a patriot. He was imprisoned during a rebellion, his freedom was secured by his brother. He escaped and came to America. He landed at Savannah, Ga. He went to Pensacola, Fla.; then back to Savannah and married Mrs. Ann Palmer ALLMAN, the young widow of a very close friend, August 16, 1761. They lived in Pensacola, and he was given a grant to a large tract of land in what is now Baldwin County, Alabama - at that time, Spanish Territory.

Gerald BYRNE, died 26 April 1814, married Ann Palmer ALLMAN, died 26 May 1819. Their children:

- William BYRNE, born 22 July 1782 - died young.
- Margaret BYRNE, born 3 Nov. 1783 - married William McVOY
- Mary BYRNE, born 2 Jan. 1786 - married Charles HALL
- Thomas BYRNE, born 25 Dec. 1787, died 28 June 1865 - married Hannan DUNN, born 21 Dec. 21, 1799; died 15 Jan. 15, 1861., daughter of Cornelius DUNN who died 17 August 1811 "Mobile Survey".
- Ann BYRNE, born 25 Sept. 1789 - married Mr. MERWIN and Charles HALL.
- Gerald BYRNE, born 27, Oct. 1791 - died young.
- Patrick BYRNE, born 18 July 1796, died 29 Sept. 1881 - married Catherine DAVIS. (She was a widow, Mrs. Catherine CAPERTON, born 1 Oct. 1794. Her mother was French, a ROBERT. Her father was John DAVIS who died 6 July 1822.
- Gerald BYRNE, born 12 April 1798 - married Mary MILLS and Caroline YOUNG. "Creole Mobile" lists Catherine R. BYRNE, born 1 Oct. 1794 as daughter-in-law of Gerald BYRNE?

Margaret BYRNE - William McVOY (Their Children - needs to be verified):
 LeBarron McVOY married Sue LONG
 Thomas McVOY married Miss HERNANDEZ
 Virginia McVOY married Henry ROACH
 Ann McVOY married Byrd COOPER

Mary BYRNE - Charles HALL (Their children):
 Joseph HALL married ?
 Aurelia HALL married a Mr. CARPENTER
 Charles HALL died young
 Gerald B. HALL married ?
 William
 John HALL married ?
 Mary Ann HALL married Cade M. GODBOLD.
 Young Charles HALL married Cornelia EARL.

Ann BYRNE MERWIN - Charles HALL (Their Children):
 Oscar J. HALL married ?
 Origen C. HALL married ?
 Ozman P. HALL married ?

Thomas BYRNE - Hannah DUNN (Their children):

Peter Cornelius BYRNE, died 25 Aug. 1878 - age 68 (on his tombstone)
married Clarissa HAYNES and Sarah THOMPSON
Thomas BYRNE married Mary WALLACE
Sarah BYRNE born 20 Aug. 1816, died 15 March 1860 - burned to death.
Robert BYRNE died young.
Margaret BYRNE born 17 Jan. 1822, died 7 March, 1904; married Zebulon
HUBBARD on 2 July 1850. He died 5 March 1872.
Cornelia BYRNE married Morgan B. HINKLE - lived in Texas.
Susan BYRNE born 28 July 1829, died 23 July 1889; married Charles
Albert MORENO on 30 Nov. 1857. He was from Pensacola, Fla.; was
born 21 Sept. 1834, died 4 Aug. 1861.
Their son: Cameron A. MORENO, Sr., born 29 Jan. 1861, died
20 Dec. 1945.
David C. BYRNE died young.

Note: Hannah DUNN's mother was Mrs. Sarah DUNN, born 10 Oct. 1757,
native of East Florida, died 24 Dec. 1841.
Mrs. Sarah DUNN, Hannah and Thomas BYRNE, and many others are
buried at Durant's Crossing Churchyard, 12 miles from Spanish
Fort, Ala. on Stockton Rd. - Hwy 225.

Also, a Byrne Burial Ground at the old Patrick BYRNE homesite
(Hoffman Place), 9 miles from Spanish Fort, Ala. - Hwy 225,
Stockton Rd.

Patrick BYRNE - Catherine DAVIS (Their Children):

Edwin BYRNE never married.
Mary Cecelia BYRNE married Brown M. HOLSTON
Virginia BYRNE married Brown M. HOLSTON
Ann Marie (Annette) BYRNE married William WILKINS
Julius BYRNE never married
Gerald BYRNE never married
Patrick BYRNE never married
Ellen Elizabeth BYRNE married J. D. PORTER

Gerald BYRNE - Mary MILLS (First Wife - Their Children):

William BYRNE married ?
Camilla BYRNE married William BOOTH
Mary BYRNE married Ben EARL
Alabama BYRNE never married.

Gerald BYRNE - Caroline YOUNG (Second Wife - Their Children):

Annie BYRNE never married
Caroline BYRNE married Edward KILLCREASE
Harriet BYRNE married V. E. CRANFORD
Mary Henry BYRNE married C. J. CAMPBELL
Secludia Hastie BYRNE married C. M. HARDY
Delphine BYRNE married Joe FEMINEAR
Thomas C. BYRNE married Anna D. BARLOW
Gerald BYRNE married Pat BONIFAY
Pat BYRNE married Peg HAWTHORNE

Peter Cornelius BYRNE - Clarissa HAYNES (First Wife - Their Children):

Thomas Haynes BYRNE married Laura McCONNELL

David Crawford BYRNE married Florence Van Dorn GODBOLD on 8 July 1875.

She was a daughter of Gade M. and Mary (HALL) GODBOLD. Mary HALL's mother and David Crawford's grandfather were sister and brother.

Hannah BYRNE married Wilton L. STAPLETON

Minnie BYRNE married James M. FOX

Sue BYRNE married Norton PERRY.

Peter Cornelius BYRNE - Mrs. Sarah Boyles THOMPSON (Second Wife - Their Children):

Peter C. BYRNE married Mrs. Meg Hawthorne BYRNE

John W. BYRNE married Lelia PACE

Henry B. BYRNE never married.

Thomas BYRNE - Mary WALLACE (Their Children):

Edward BYRNE never married

Walter BYRNE married Sarah McDAVID

Robert D. BYRNE married Elizabeth McCASKELL

William H. BYRNE married Sarah McCONNELL

Stonewall J. BYRNE married Sarah Clementine SMITH

Thomas BYRNE married Mae McCALL.

Margaret BYRNE - Zebulon HUBBARD (Their Children):

Thomas Z. HUBBARD died as a youth.

Lewis Barney HUBBARD died of Yellow Fever enroute from Havanah, Cuba.

Cornelia BYRNE - Morgan H. HINKLE (Their Children):

Ella HINKLE married Andrew McNEILL

James Varien HINKLE married Mattie BRYAN

Mamie HINKLE died young.

Tommie HINKLE died young.

Susan BYRNE, born 28 July 1829, died 23 July 1889 - Charles Albert MORENO born 21 Sept. 1834, died 4 Aug. 1861. (Their Children):

Charles Albert Lopez MORENO born 17 March 1859, died 18 Aug. 1860.

Cameron Anderson MORENO born 29 Jan. 1861, died 20 Dec. 1945; married on 27 Dec. 1883, Seana CRARY, born 18 Aug. 1869, died 22 Feb. 1939.

Mary Cecelia BYRNE - Brown M. HOLSTON (Their Children):

Hugh HOLSTON married Hannah RIPLEY.

Virginia BYRNE - Brown H. HOLSTON (Their Children):

Celia HOLSTON married Frank DeSHON

An Marie (Annette) BYRNE - William WILKINS (Their Children):

John W. WILKINS died young.

William WILKINS married Callie Gay HOLT.

U. S. to GERALD BYRNE

Submitted by: Mr. William ARMISTEAD

4-446. The United States of America. To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, there has been deposited in the General Land Office of the United States a patent certificate numbered fourteen, issued by the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at St. Stephens, Alabama, on the twenty-eighth

day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, whereby it appears that the claim of Gerald BYRNE to a tract of land, which was entered as claim number thirty-nine in abstract number three, of Commissioner CRAWFORD, was confirmed by the Act of Congress approved on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled: "An Act for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing land offices, in the districts east of the island of New Orleans."

And Whereas, it appears that the said claim has been regularly surveyed and designated as Section Forty-one in Township Three South of Range Two East of the St. Stephens Meridian in Alabama, containing twelve hundred and eighty acres, as shown by a plat and descriptive notes on file in the General Land Office, duly approved by Jas. H. WEAKLEY, Surveyor, U. S. Lands in Alabama, on the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, which said plat and descriptive notes are herein inserted and made a part of these presents and are in the words and figures following, to-wit:

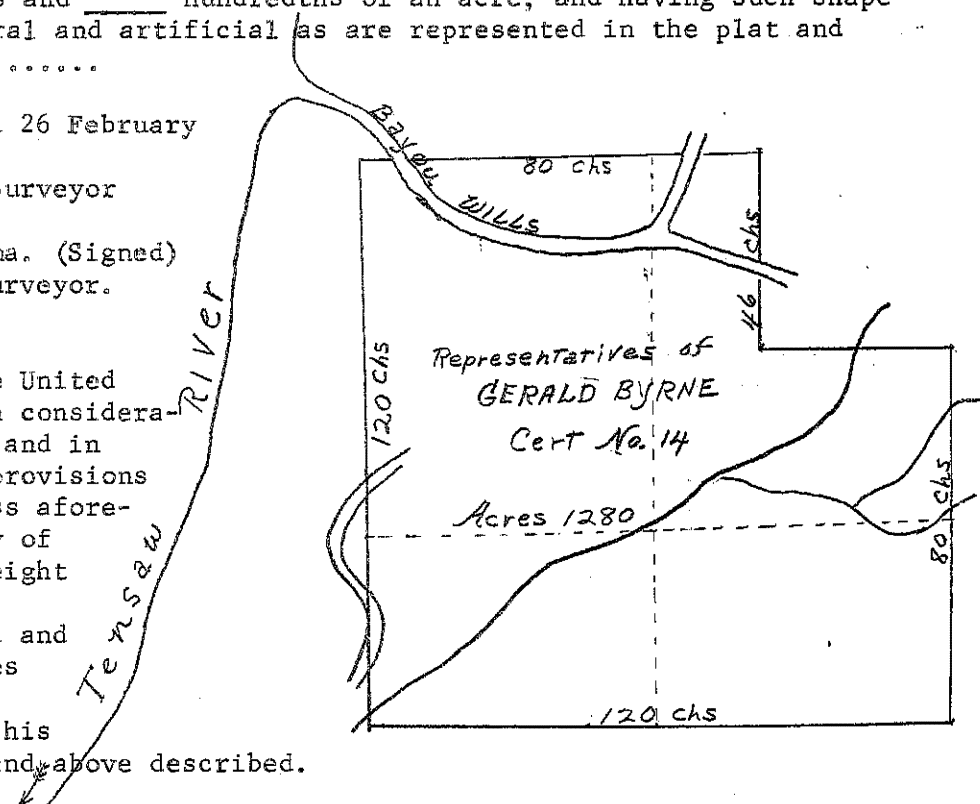
Pursuant to an order from the Surveyor of the United States lands in Alabama, and in conformity with a certificate No. 14 from the Commissioners appointed under authority of the Act of Congress of April 25th, 1812, and recognized by a subsequent Act approved March 3d. 1819. I have surveyed a tract of land claimed by Representatives of Gerald BYRNE on the East of Tensaw River in the State of Alabama, being Section No. 41, in Township No. 3 South of Range No. 2, East of the Basis Meridian and South of the 31st degree of latitude and bounded as follows: Beginning 40^c South of the N.W. corner of Section No 21, Thence W. 120^c to a Stake, Thence E 80^c to a Stake, Thence South 40^c to a Stake, Thence E. 40^c to a Stake, Thence South 80^c to the place of beginning, Containing 1280 acres and _____ hundredths of an acre, and having such shape form and marks, natural and artificial as are represented in the plat and description, the 13

Examined and Approved 26 February 1836.

Jas. H. WEAKLEY, Surveyor

U. S. Lands in Alabama. (Signed)
John JAMES, Deputy Surveyor.

Now Know Ye, That the United States of America, in consideration of the premises and in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress aforesaid of the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, Has Given and Granted and by these presents Does Give and Grant unto Gerald BYRNE, and to his heirs the tract of land above described.



To Have and to Hold the said tract of land with the appurtenances unto the said Gerald BYRNE, his heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony Whereof, I, William McKINLEY, President of the United States of America, have caused these Letters to be made Patent and the Seal of the

General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fourth.

By the President: William McKINLEY

By: T. M. McKEAN, Secretary

C. W. BUSH Recorder of the General Land Office

Recorded Vol. 24, p 493 to 495, inclusive.

MALBIS PLANTATION - Daphne, Alabama (1967)

Compiled by Gertrude J. Stephens from booklets and newspapers and approved for this publication by C. D. PAPADEAS, November 14, 1974.

Malbis Plantation Inc. is an anonymous corporation located in Baldwin County, Alabama, some 13 miles east of the City of Mobile. In accordance with the laws and regulations of the State of Alabama, the shares are divided among the members of the brotherhood on the basis of the efficiency and ability of each member. At the time of incorporation, the stockholders elected Jason MALBIS as their President and other members of the community were given other official positions.

In the organized corporation, all the land, together with various agricultural and business establishments such as the dairy, nursery, timber, ice plant, canning factory, resin distillery, electric power plant, bakery, livestock and various other small enterprises are included.

Malbis Plantation was founded by Jason MALBIS, from faith, enhanced by piety and expressed in worship.

Toward the end of the last century a young man of poor parentage was brought by his father from Doumena, a small town in Greece where he was born, to the monastery of the Great Cave (Mega Spilaion) to be consecrated there and hear the word of God. Antonios MARKOPOULOS remained in the monastery for several years. The teachings of the Gospel became his brilliant guide and the inseparable companion of his life.

Imbued with the teachings of the Gospel, Antonios set as his primary aim and purpose in life the assistance of his fellow man in all ways possible, especially along Christian, humanitarian and philanthropic lines. Thus, the narrow confines and environment of a monastery were not the proper place of such an active and ambitious young man.

At the beginning of this century, as did many young people from Greece--mostly unskilled, poor, unlettered and destitute--this young man from Mega Spilaion immigrated to the United States. He landed in Chicago, applied for and legally changed his name to Jason MALBIS. He set about teaching his fellow countrymen to apply the principles of the Gospel to their every day duties as workers, and after a time recommended to the two friends with whom he lived that it was time for them to prepare to search out a land where they could become Creators.

In 1906 he and one of his friends, William PAPAGEORGE, set out. They traveled through the States of Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Mississippi and

after a six-month journey arrived in Mobile, Alabama. Of all the farm sites they saw, none suited their purpose. Their meager finances had almost given out, and they decided to prolong their stay in Mobile in order to find work.

Late one afternoon following work, the two friends were sitting in Bienville Square in Mobile, planning what course should be taken to achieve their goals. Guided by the scripture "The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness therefore", they had decided not to leave the city. At this time, their eyes caught sight of a poster hanging from a window on the third floor of the opposite building, bearing the words: "Low Cost Farmlands for Sale." Their English was as poor as their finances and they consulted their English-Greek dictionary in order to read the inscription.

The following morning they called at the real estate office, where they met Mr. WEAFEL, the manager, who offered them a good parcel of land, at a low price on a long term payment. The next morning, they with Mr. WEAFEL, took the boat across Mobile Bay to the small town of Daphne. There, they hired a carriage to drive six miles to the north through narrow lanes and uninhabited areas searching and examining the surrounding farmland. About sunset, feeling completely exhausted, unimpressed and disappointed, they decided to return. Suddenly, MALBIS turned to his companion, William, and full of emotion shouted, "Stop, don't go any further, here is the place where we shall build!" In astonishment, William asked what he meant. Jason MALBIS replied that he had just seen a miracle, stating: "I have just seen a miracle. The Almighty has revealed to me that this is the land we are looking for and here is where we shall stay. I saw a brilliant sign on the horizon descending from Heaven and brightening the area around us with untold splendor. There isn't any doubt in my mind that this is the place where our plans and goals will come true."

Mr. WEAFEL offered this 120 acres to them for \$10.00 per acre, which was a fair price. Because of their indigence, however, they were forced to bargain and finally agreed on \$5.00 per acre -- a total sum of \$500 for 120 acres.

The two friends found shelter and lodging in the farm house of Mr. William GRABHAM until they were able to secure a permanent residence of their own. And so, in this isolated part of the country, the poor workers began a life of toil and seclusion, clearing and cultivating their land.

Six months after settlement in this strange and dry land, a third friend, John VOCOLIS, from Chicago joined them to pool his efforts and share his luck. John VOCOLIS filled many gaps in the needs of this group. In addition to his meager financial means, he had a broad knowledge and knew how to face many problems. Too, he knew the principles of good housekeeping and could minister to the needs of his fellow man.

John had an excellent and accurate knowledge of the Word of God and the teachings of the Gospel. Thus sorrows and disappointments were dispersed and heavy burdens and trials were made lighter through study of Scripture and the exchange of ideas. In this manner the three friends comprised an ideal, brotherly companionship and all worked together and cooperated for the success of their common cause. They endured the toil and excessive heat in summer and the cold in winter, trying to brighten their dull life and relax from their labors with songs, jokes and anecdotes of their homeland; and with words of wisdom and courage from MALBIS.

The results of their work, however, were none too satisfactory and for the first two years they were barely able to obtain the necessities for daily

living. As usual, when their monetary means became exhausted, they took recourse to friends and acquaintances in Chicago, New York, Miami, etc., from whom they obtained small loans and later repaid them with interest. After some time, two more friends arrived from Chicago, who contributed their savings and their labor to the common cause.

In the third year, before they were able to realize any surplus, Jason MALBIS suggested the purchase of 600 more acres of adjacent land. Through persuasion and self confidence, his secret power of success, MALBIS dispersed their astonished fears. They looked through eyes of human knowledge and ability; he was encouraged by the power of faith and the evident guidance of God. More letters were sent out to friends, who responded with the help they could.

With the acquisition of new land, came also more sacrifices, heavier burdens and duties and strenuous efforts. Constant work and a monotonous life was their lot.

Gradually, more friends arrived and united their efforts and finances. Although MALBIS had the responsibility of all the business and the welfare of the men, he participated in manual tasks, working to exhaustion and setting the example for the other workers on the one hand, and applying righteous law of the Gospel "of doing and teaching" on the other.

On the newly acquired 600 acres were planted potatoes. The hopes of this abundant harvest resulted in disappointment. The Chicago market was flooded and the two carloads of potatoes shipped there hardly earned enough to cover transportation charges. As usual, the faith and patience of MALBIS enabled them to weather this disappointment.

Days, months and years passed quickly. The colony's enterprises and functions were expanded and more newcomers were added daily to the community. They came in search of a Christian life of peaceful coexistence and love.

A cannery plant was built at the time of the First World War. They had realized the need and want created by the war and the need for processing and canning of agricultural products. So, they grew various products themselves and helped other nearby farmers to grow similar products.

John VOCOLIS, known also as "Uncle John", who besides being kind, had a great deal of knowledge and was respected by all, became manager of the plant. He obtained books published by the United States Government, studied and trained himself in the best methods and means for attaining the best results. The initial small production proved successful in both quality and price and repeat orders were made. Their products consisted of tomatoes, egg plants, squash, peppers, figs and okra, packed in No. 2 cans, lithographed and bearing the "Malbis" trade name, and shipped to principal markets of Chicago, New York and Boston.

Following this, they turned to the problem of the bread supply which heretofore had been at prohibitive costs. The construction of the bakery was quickly completed and soon producing bread and baked goods, for their own needs and enough to supply the demand for the area of nearby farmers and residents.

The ideals and unusual principles of the people who formed the group were soon realized by everybody, and the progress made through their honest efforts led to the cooperation of the local authorities of the area in projects such as the opening of new roads in that primitive and uncultivated country, so they could reach the markets of the large cities.

Soon after that time the family of Christos PAPAGEORGIOU came from Greece with his wife, Chrysanthe and their daughter, Photini, sister of William PAPAGEORGIOU, one of MALBIS' oldest friends, joined the group and assumed their duties in its communal activities.

Young Photini, then 26, rendered invaluable and tireless services with her zeal, spiritual and educational background. She managed the house and the care of all the members of the community. Her Christian education enabled her to guide, care and think of everyone and everything with fairness and understanding. It was through Jason MALBIS that she was initiated into the study of the Bible. Soon she became the right hand of Jason MALBIS, for she knew how to use her experience and ability to assist or represent him.

On a business trip with MALBIS to Chicago in 1918, she suddenly took ill with influenza and within twelve days surrendered her soul to the Lord. MALBIS traveled with her body back to Alabama and she was interred in the new cemetery of the community. Almost twelve years had gone by since they had first come to this place and their business as well as the number of residents had increased and multiplied their ranks.

Following the loss of Photini, John VOCOLIS became MALBIS' assistant, who was by this time 40 years old. He adapted well to this new assignment and held the trust and admiration of the people, always receiving advice and instruction from his superior, MALBIS, whom he called "Captain".

Their next enterprising exploit was the construction of an improvised plant for the processing and manufacture of resin and various resin by-products. Cavities were cut in the bark of the gigantic pine trees, which were abundant in the area. The scorching summer sun melted and dropped the resin into specially made buckets. The resin was carried to the distillery and processed into various by-products, such as turpentine, pitch, tar, naphtha, etc. This was a successful enterprise and expansion resulted in the use of additional skilled workers, mostly Negroes of the area.

Concern next was turned to the study and possibility of erecting an ice plant for the community's needs and possibly to supply nearby residents. A friend of MALBIS from Chicago was an expert on construction and manufacturing projects and he was called on to assist in construction of the ice plant. The erection of this plant exhausted their cash and they sought a loan from the banks, which were reluctant to consider favorably a loan to these adventurous men. Even though the ice brought refreshment on a hot summer's day, this adventure brought with it some discouragement in overcoming delivery problems, etc. Again, the faith of MALBIS overcame and he soothed and calmed his people.

This rural area was lacking an electric power plant and this group conceived the idea of establishing one which would produce enough power for them and the residents of the surrounding area. As usual, they did not have adequate funds nor the know-how. But as in the past, they laid the ground work and later dealt with other problems as they arose. They secured a franchise from the State, a small building was erected, second hand machinery installed, poles and wires set up and the project was turned into reality. By perseverance and common effort they had managed to make an important contribution to the progress and development of the country side. This act of progress made a favorable impression on the local authorities, who not only publicly expressed their appreciation, but also offered their cooperation and assistance to the Greek colony. It took several years to establish this new enterprise on a sound basis.

About this time, MALBIS was called on to assist in establishing a commercial bank in Chicago which was under Greek management. With divine guidance he was able to work out the problems of this bank, and the manager's office was delegated to his friend, Peter GREGOROPOULOS, who was both efficient and suitable.

More land was acquired and added to the original estate. In order for the brotherhood to have access to the main arteries of travel and communication, it was necessary for them to open a five mile long road. Therefore, they undertook the project of opening a sixteen foot wide road themselves with their own labor and equipment. Authorities realized the significance of the project and decided to include this in the network of the State's highways. The road which they built was incorporated into the national highway network and is now known as part of U. S. Highway 90, which crosses the nation from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

By 1920 there were 85 Greek people in the colony, who lived together, ate together, worked together and worshipped together. In addition to the cannery, bakery, ice plant and power plant, they had an ornamental nursery, garage and motel. In 1965, 39 of the original members were buried in the small cemetery.

In 1926, again through the persistent efforts and faith of Jason MALBIS, construction began on the Malbis Bakery in Mobile and in August of 1927 opening day ceremonies were held.

Among the visitors and guests, which have been countless, are: Archbishop ATHENAGORAS, then Patriarch of Constantinople, The Most Reverend Archbishops VASILIOS, MICHAEL, EZEKIEL and IAKOVOS; Metropolitan Germanos POLIZOIDES, Bishop SILAS and others.

Shortly before the Second World War, Jason MALBIS, returned to Greece to visit relatives and friends and to take care of some matters he had left pending since leaving his native land at the age of 37 bearing his paternal name Antonios MARKOPOULOS. Shortly after his arrival in the United States he had legally changed his name to Jason MALBIS. Because of the war he was unable to leave Greece and was forced to remain as a guest of his elderly sister and her children at Amarousion, a suburb of Athens. Greece was invaded by the Italians and Germans.

Early in the war period, on July 22, 1942, Jason MALBIS died in Greece and was buried there. When the war was over and peace restored, his remains were transferred to the Malbis Plantation and placed in a cenotaph (Shrine) in the Church of the Presentation of the Theotokos in accordance with his desire and instructions.

Thus is the story of Malbis Plantation and the members there continue their efforts with the faith and conviction that: "Whatever is now imperfect and unknown, God will ultimately complete and bring to light by Divine Providence."

Greek Orthodox Church
(From the New York Times, October 12, 1965)

A Byzantine church stands stark against the rural Alabama countryside here, a memorial to the perseverance of a simple immigrant.

The house of worship (Called the Presentation of Theotokos - Birth of God), nearly five years in construction at a cost of more than a million dollars, contains 150 paintings of religious heroes and Biblical scenes. It is a memorial to the late Jason MALBIS, who came from Greece to this country in

poverty, settled in southern Alabama and developed a large plantation.

The church is unique in the United States. It will serve as the monastery of this nation's first mission center for the Greek Orthodox faith.

A visitor's first reaction upon entering the building is one of awe. It is like being in a rainbow. Vivid colors stream through stained-glass windows of red, orange, blue, yellow, turquoise, purple and green. The walls and ceilings are covered with vivid murals and scenes from the life of Christ or from the Testaments. Twelve chandeliers hang alongside 10 pillars of redstreaked marble. The ceilings are covered with white and gold stars on a field of deep blue. The round dome rises 75 feet from the center of the transept. In its center is a painting representing the Almighty surrounded by stained-glass windows and portraits of the prophets, evangelists, apostles and martyrs.

Artists from Greece spent eight months painting the interior. Prior to this, architects had studied many of the most famous churches in Greece before drawing up plans for the building. The painting of the Almighty in the dome took an artist three months; the painting was done while the artist was lying on his back on a platform.

Many parts of the interior of the church were prepared in Greece and shipped to Malbis. These include much of the carved wood, the intricately carved solid marble throne of the bishop and the marble pulpit that rises above the worship area.

The attention of the visitor is immediately attracted to the iconostas. This is a white marble wall 30 feet separating the altar from the main body of the church. The carved feature stands as a gateway to the sanctuary and is covered with icons. -----

NOTE: Hopefully we will have the markers from the Malbis Cemetery in the near future to be published in the Quarterly. Editor.

POSTAL SERVICE IN ALABAMA

"Alabama--Establishment of Postal Service in Alabama Contributed Much to Settlement and Industrial Development" by Leon L. Stock; taken from The Postmasters Advocate, Washington, D. C., May 1959. Contributed by: Eloise WILSON.

Always listed first in any directory of post offices, those of Alabama can boast much interesting early history, as well as present-day efficiency. Its postmasters have been long affiliated with the National League, and are carrying on loyally.

Only seven present-day post offices are identifiable in the list of offices operating in Alabama in 1818. Alabama City was then merely Alabama; Burnt Cork was Burnt Cork Spring; Choctaw was either Choctaw Agency or Choctaw Trading House. Tenshow (?), now in Baldwin county, was then in Washington county. Others which have probably not changed include Huntsville, Mobile, and St. Stephens.

Other offices in 1818 were: Big Spring, Black Warrior Falls, Blakely, Booth's Store, Cotton Port, Coweta, Estopatchy River, Evansville, Falls Black Warrior, Fisher's Store, Fort Claiborne, Fort Dale, Fort Jackson, Fort Montgomery, Fort Stoddart, Franklin Court House, Holmesville, Howell's Store, Jacksontown,

Marathon, Milton's Bluff, Philadelphia, Pine Flat, Pleasant Level, Smith's Monroe, Tuggsville and Woodstown. The first postmaster at Mobile is listed as Addin LEWIS.

The earliest record of a post road in Alabama, was in 1810, when it was still a part of Georgia and of Mississippi Territory. The road was from M'Intoshville by St. Stephens to Fort Stoddart. A new group of post roads was established by Congress in 1813 from Fort Claiborne to Blakely; from Huntsville to St. Stephens, from Huntsville to Columbia, Tennessee, from Fort Mitchell to St. Stephens, from Fort Jackson to the Falls of Black Warrior; from St. Stephens to Ford's on Pearl River in Mississippi; and from Mobile to Blakely.

Additional routes were established by Congress in 1819, from Huntsville to Mooresville; from Cahawba to St. Stephens, from Burnt Cork Springs to Mobile; from Cahawba to Tuscaloosa; and from Huntsville to Murfreesboro, Tenn.

There was an experimental test of rural free delivery in the State of Alabama in December, 1896, from Opelika in Lee county, to the post office at Map. Map was ten miles away, and the route was through a comparatively thickly settled part of the county. It had the advantage of a road which could be traveled in the worst weather. Boxes placed at the intersection of two cross roads enabled service to be extended to some distance off the main route. In this way, about 115 families, or 750 persons, were served, and covered about ten square miles. One carrier performed the service, furnishing his own horse, riding horseback, and received \$300 a year, the maximum compensation allowed for rural delivery service.

DO YOU NEED?

A Brief History of Baldwin County, (Ala.) by L. J. Newcomb COMINGS and Martha M. ALBERS. (President and Secretary of Baldwin Co. (Ala.) Historical Society), c1928. Third Printing, January 1969, for sale by The Baldwin County Historical Society, Foley, Alabama 36535 - \$3.00.

QUERIES

PIERCE, WALLACE, SIZEMORE--Am trying to trace my family tree and would like to contact anyone who can assist me with these families. My mother is from Point Clear. Mrs. Angelina (James H.) THOMPSON, Route 1, Box 830, Irvington, Ala. 36544.

Jesus' "lack of moral principles." He sat at meat with publicans and sinners. He consorted with harlots. Did He do this to obtain their votes? Or did He think that, perhaps, he could convert them by such "appeasement"? Or was His humanity rich and deep enough to make contact, even in them with that in human nature which is common to all men, indestructible, and upon which the future has to be built? -Dag Hammarskjold.

Socrates taught that the unexamined life is not worth living. Paul called men to self-examination in the presence of that authentic Man-Jesus of Nazareth. Ian McLaren preached that the Kingdom of God is not for the well-meaning but for the desperate. -copied.

SALUTING OUR BICENTENNIAL

1776

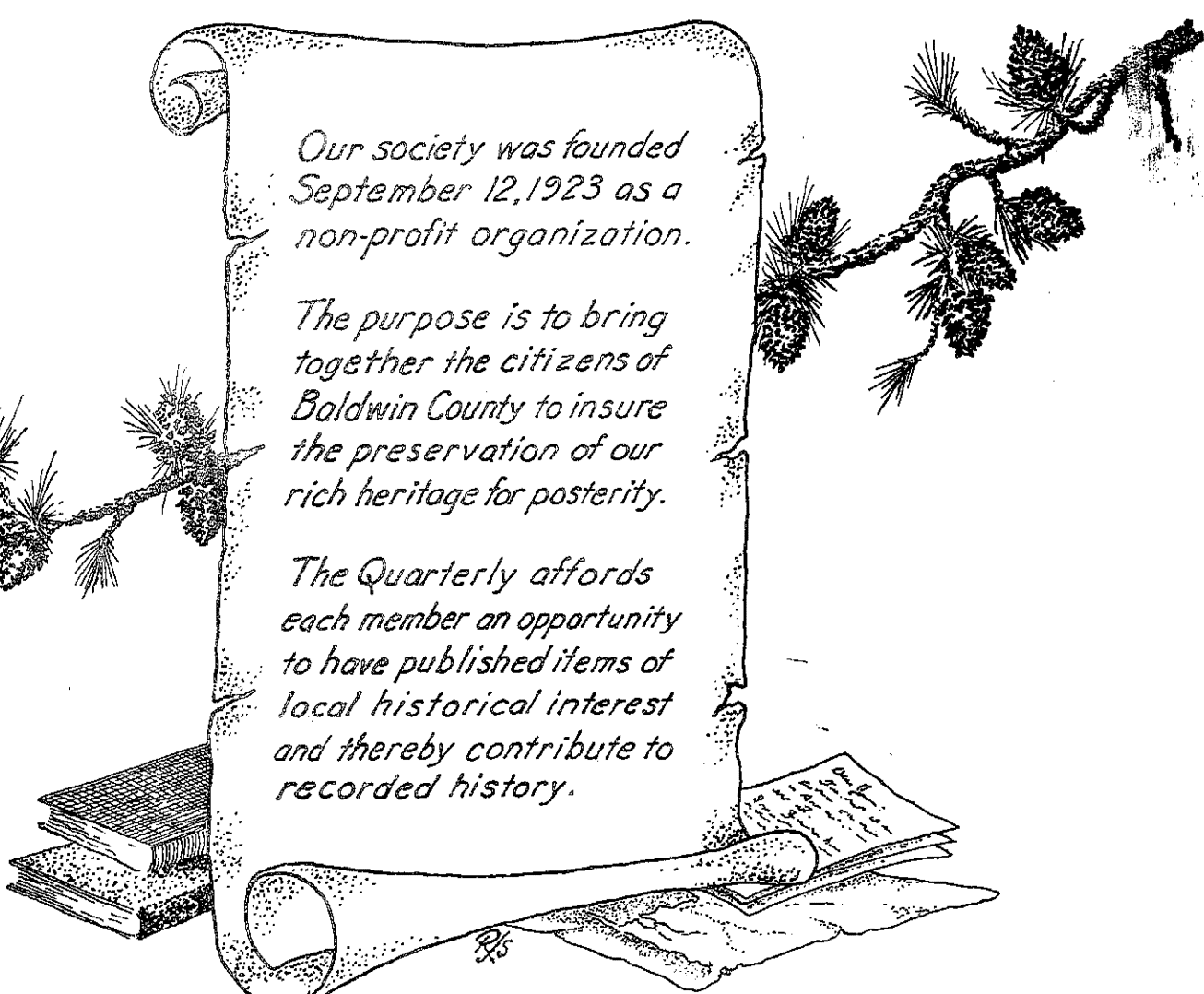
1976

The Quarterly

VOLUME III

No. 4

JULY 1976



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

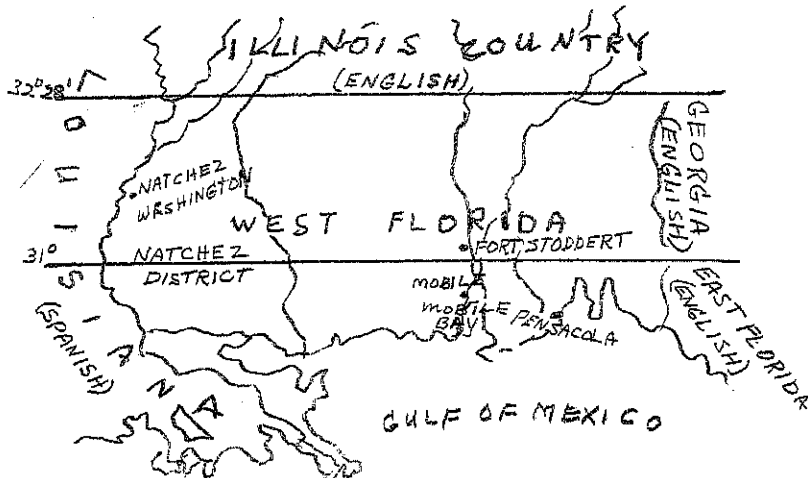
*The purpose is to bring
together the citizens of
Baldwin County to insure
the preservation of our
rich heritage for posterity.*

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

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

**THE BALDWIN COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

INCORPORATED

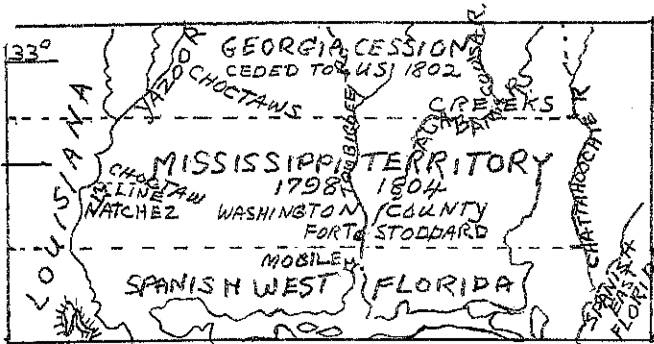


The English Colony of West Florida 1763 - 1780
-Alabama--History for Schools, Charles Grayson Summersell-



ABRAHAM BALDWIN

1754-1807



Spanish West Florida
From Jackson - Owen History of Alabama

PUBLISHED BY:

Gertrude J. Stephens

for

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

c/o Mr. John M. Snook, President

Foley, Alabama

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

VOLUME III

NUMBER 3

JULY 1976

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

Membership in the Society is \$5.00 per year single and \$7.00 per year family. Single copies of the Quarterly can be purchased for \$1.25 each - special rate of 50¢ each to members. Remit payments to Membership Chairman, Mrs. Lynn H. Jones, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579.

Articles and queries to be considered for publication in the Quarterly should be addressed to the Editor, Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527. Correspondence relating to information, projects, and other matters of the Society should be addressed to the President, Mr. John M. Snook, Foley, Alabama 36535, or to such project chairman.

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

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

-Author unknown.

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

c/o Mr. John M. Snook
Foley, Alabama 36535
1975-1976

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THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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July 1976

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ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

held its meeting on April 25, 1976, at the Gulf Shores Park complex.

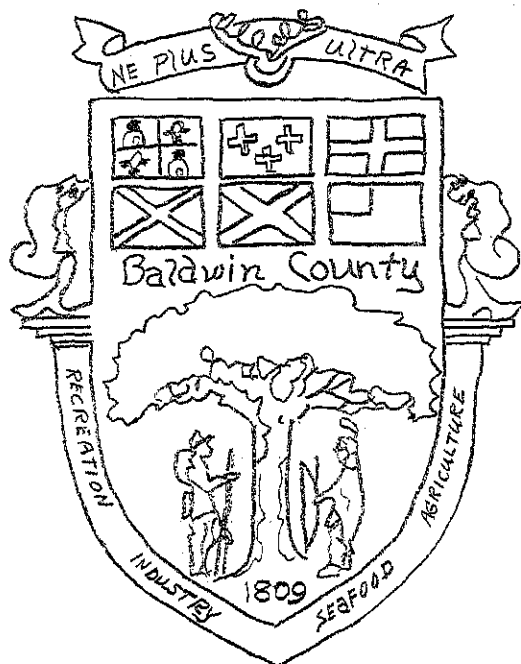
The Baldwin County Historical Society hosted this meeting. Our appreciation is extended to our President, John M. Snook, who made arrangements, including the catering for refreshments.

ALABAMA COUNTIES --- HISTORICAL

Alabama Encyclopedia by Jesse Richardson, Vol. 1, Book of Facts.

Contributed by: Gertrude J. Stephens

Baldwin County



From Big Beautiful Baldwin
July 1974

Created by the Mississippi Territorial Legislature, December 21, 1809, Baldwin County was the third County formed in what is now Alabama. Its territory was taken from Washington County. At the advent of the French in the seventeenth century, Mobilian Indians were found settled on the east side of the Mobile River in the northern part of the County. About 1715 Bienville settled the Taensa Indians on the Tensas River, where they remained until 1764, when they followed the French across the Mississippi River. The area was used as a common hunting ground by the contiguous tribes. Mounds and numerous shell banks found along the Gulf Coast, Mobile Bay and the river banks are sufficient witness of occupancy by a prehistoric population. Aboriginal mounds are found on Mobile, Perdido and Bon Secour Bays; on Tensas, Battle and Fish Rivers and on the islands and bayous along the Gulf Coast as well as on some of the large creeks flowing through the inland plantations.

Burial mounds are found near Josephine and on Perdido Bay; a burial mound on Bear Point; burial mounds and sites on Tensas River; burial mounds one mile from the mouth of Perdido Bay and a half mile inland; a large mound, forty feet high is located near a creek on the McMillan place, eight miles from Stockton; mounds at and above Stockton on the Tensas River on the plantation of Major Robert FARMER, British Commandant; a mound fifty feet high, the largest in that section, on an island at Bottle Creek. Mounds are found on Simpson Island, and near Starke's Wharf, near Fish River and on Seymour's Bluff, Shell banks and shell heaps containing aboriginal remains, are found on an island at the mouth of Mobile River; on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, one mile from Point Clear; on the east bank of Tensas River, near Old Blakeley. Extensive banks are found near Gasque on Bon Secour Bay; deposits at Blakeley; on Bon Secour River and at Strong's Bayou. These heaps are in the nature of kitchen middens and in most cases contain pottery and broken artifacts.

Many historical events have taken place in the County in connection with the three European countries who were active in the area prior to our times: France, England and Spain. The locality is inseparably associated with two great Indian tribes, the Alibamos and Creeks. The first American settlements in the county were made on Lake Tensas and on Tensas River, mostly by Tory families which migrated from Georgia and South Carolina during the American Revolution. Fort Morgan, originally Fort Bowyer, is famous in Alabama history, especially through Confederate events. It is now the site of a State Park.

Near Tensas Lake the Fort Mims Massacre took place. The Baldwin County Historical Society has marked a number of historical sites in the county.

Washington County was the first county in Alabama. Created in 1800 by proclamation of the governor of the Mississippi Territory. This was the first U. S. Civil government in the area that was to become Alabama. Its original boundaries: East-to-west: Chattahoochee to Pearl River; South 31° (Present Ala-Fla line); North, 32° 28' a line just north of Phenix City-Montgomery-York. From these 25,000 square miles have come 26 counties in Alabama and Mississippi. Early history of this area: 1519-1700 claimed by Spain as part of Florida by discovery, exploration, conquest and attempted settlement. 1700-1763 claimed by France as part of Louisiana by exploration, settlement. 1763-1780 seized by England as part of West Florida after defeating the French. 1780-1795 regained by Spain during the American Revolution by invasion, occupation. 1795- Spain ceded area to U. S. 1798- U.S. created the Mississippi Territory. Located at Courthouse in Chatom.

Baldwin is the third oldest county in Alabama, and is older than the state itself. An Act of the legislature of the Mississippi Territory created the county on December 21, 1809, from the southern half of Washington County and west of the Tombigbee River. Numerous additions and subtractions to the area of the county moved it progressively to the east until the present boundaries were completed in 1868 with all of the county's lands now lying to the east of the Mobile and Alabama Rivers.

The Mississippi Territory, of which Baldwin County was a part, was created in 1798. In 1817 Mississippi applied for statehood and the Alabama Territory was organized. The Alabama Territorial government functioned until 1819 when it was replaced by the state government.

Seven flags since 1519 -- Mobile Point saw many exciting adventures before the Civil War battle. A fort has stood there since 1599 when Fort Serof was built of rocks and sand by the Spaniards.

Alonso de PINEDA sailed past in 1519 while mapping the Gulf for Spain; Cabaza de VACA and de NARVAEZ were near in the 1530's; Hernando de SOTO passed by in 1539 and in 1559; Tristan de LUNA came to plant colonies along the Gulf Coast. LaSALLE traveled the area in the late 1600's; Andres de ARRIOLA led an expedition in 1698 from Mexico to Pensacola Bay.

Seven flags were flown over the entrance to the fort: Spanish, French, British, Stars and Stripes, Republic of Alabama, Confederate States of America and State of Alabama.

During the War of 1812, a wooden fort, Fort Bowyer, defended this point and under the command of Major William LAWRENCE fought the British, whose flagship HERMES was blown up by her crew when she became disabled.

In a second battle, the British fleet of 38 ships returned to Mobile Point after the New Orleans defeat and seized Fort Bowyer, but the Treaty of Ghent had been signed ending the War of 1812 and the fort was returned to the United States.

In 1818 on a stormy May night the French schooner, McDONOUGH, carrying aristocrats, exiled followers of Napoleon, was nearly sunk off Mobile Point. Soldiers at the Fort rescued those aboard the vessel, who went on to establish a colony at Demopolis, Alabama.

Settlers had poured into the territory and the Alabama Creek Indians were included in President Andrew JACKSON's Indian Removal. Two boats, crowded with Creek Indians, mostly women and children were sent to Mobile Point in March 1837, where they remained through July before being sent on their way to western lands, except for 93, who died and were buried at the point.

During the Spanish American War, Batteries Bowyer, Dearborn, Schenck and Thomas were built and a few years later, Battery Duportail, with the "splendid modern disappearing rifles" was constructed.

Troops were stationed at Fort Morgan during World War I and heavy artillery experts were trained there. Hydroplanes maneuvered over the fort, patrolling the Gulf of Mexico for stray submarines.

Fort Morgan was declared an obsolete military post in 1926 and purchased by the State of Alabama from the federal government in 1927 for \$8,000. During the 1930's the fort was restored somewhat by WPA workers and CCC men and an oleander trail was planted.

Many of the guns at the fort were removed during World War II as scrap iron for the war effort. The fort served from 1941 to 1945 as a military training base for U. S. coast artillery and military personnel patrolled the beach with horses and jeeps from Mobile Point to the Florida line.

Modern shipping now moves through Mobile Bay and the Gulf of Mexico, but visitors standing high on the ramparts of Fort Morgan can imagine a ghostly fleet and almost hear the gunfire and confusion of the August 1864 battle.

ABRAHAM BALDWIN

Baldwin County is named for Abraham Baldwin

(Excerpt from "History of Baldwin County"..)

It was in deference to wishes of the many early settlers from Georgia who had migrated to Baldwin County and who had held Abraham BALDWIN in such high esteem that our county was named after a native of Connecticut and an adopted son of Georgia.

This beloved man, Abraham BALDWIN, was born 2 November 1754 in North Guilford, Connecticut, to Michael BALDWIN and Lucy DUDLEY as their third child and second son. His mother came from one of the leading intellectual families of new England. His father's ancestry stemmed from sturdy and influential yeoman stock of the Bucks and Devon Counties of England with connections of nobility.

As a boy, Abraham attended a private school whose curriculum had a classic foundation. He entered Yale at Fourteen, where he studied theology and prepared for law practice. Three years after his graduation from Yale he became an instructor there and taught for four years. He also served in the continental army as a chaplain with the rank of Colonel.

After the war BALDWIN declined a Professorship in Divinity at Yale, boarded a vessel sailing for Savannah and became a citizen of Georgia. In 1784 he was admitted to the bar and became a member of the state legislature. He was one of the promoters of an educational institution which evolved into the University of Georgia, the first of American state universities. He drafted

the charter of this university and served as its president from 1786 until 1801.

Abraham BALDWIN was a member of the Congress of the Confederation and helped draft the Constitution of the United States. Along with William FEW, he was a signer from Georgia of the law of our land.

As a member of both the United States House of Representatives and the Senate, BALDWIN served in Congress during the administrations of George WASHINGTON, John ADAMS and Thomas JEFFERSON.

After a brief illness, BALDWIN died in Washington, D. C. on 4 March 1807 in his 53rd year. He was buried in Rock Creek Cemetery there.

Abraham BALDWIN never married, but during his lifetime he helped many young men to obtain an education. Perhaps this accounts for his leaving practically no estate.

As far as is known, the only existing material memorials to this outstanding statesman and teacher are the inscriptions on his simple grave marker, his name inscribed on the frieze of the University of Georgia Library, and his name engraved on the historical marker on Courthouse Square in Bay Minette, which commemorates the creation of Baldwin County.

ALABAMA - CHRONOLOGY

Alabama has been under only five official flags - verified with Mrs. Ruth WARREN, Local History Department, Mobile Public Library. Other time periods are listed, though there was no official flag.

Spain	1519 - 1699	United States - 1813 - 1861
France	1699 - 1763	Confederate States of America -
(First Colonizers)		1861 - 1865
England	1763 - 1780	Mississippi Territory - 1795 - 1817
Spain	1780 - 1813	Alabama Territory - 1817 - 1819
	Republic of Alabama - 1861 (not official)	

ALABAMA

Review of previous records published in the quarterlies.

1816 Map of Alabama	Vol. I, page 6
1816 Census of Baldwin County	Vol. I, page 7
Map of early roads and routes	Vol. I, page 9
1810 Sketch map of Miss. Territory	Vol. II, page 6
1810 Census of Baldwin County	Vol. I, page 41
1820 Map of Alabama	Vol. I, page 44
1820 Census of Baldwin County	Vol. I, page 45
1830 Census of Baldwin County	Vol. I, page 66
1818 Baldwin Militia	Vol. I, page 71
1855 Census Baldwin County	Vol. II, page 107

It is of practical value to learn to like yourself. Since you must spend so much time with yourself you might as well get some satisfaction out of the relationship.

Norman Vincent Peale.

TRAVELS OF WILLIAM BARTRAM

Edited by Mark Van DOREN, Dover Publications Inc., New York, pub. 1955. (Not copyrighted - original c1928 by Macy-Masius Pub.)

p. 323. We now approached the bay of Mobile, gently ascending a hilly district, being the highest forest adjoining the extensive rich low lands of the river: these heights are somewhat encumbered with pebbles, fragments and cliffs of rusty ferruginous rocks; the stones were ponderous and indicated very rich iron ore; here was a small district of good land, on the acclivities and bases of these ridges, and a level forest below, watered by a fine creek, running into the Mobile. From hence we proceeded, again descending, and travelled about nine miles generally over a level country consisting of savannas, cane swamps, and gently rising knolls, producing *Pinus taeda*, *Nyssa sylvatica*, *Quercus rubra*, *Fagus castanea*, *Fraxinus*, with other trees. Arrived at Taensa, a pretty high bluff, on the Eastern channel of the great Mobile river, about thirty miles above fort Conde, or city of Mobile, at the head of the bay.

Next day early in the morning I embarked in a boat, and proceeded for Mobile, along the banks of islands (near twenty miles) which lay in the middle of the river, between the Eastern and Western shores of the main: the banks of these low flat rich islands are well cultivated, having on them extensive farms and some good habitations, chiefly the property of French gentlemen, who reside in the city, as being more pleasant and healthy. Leaving these islands, we continued ten or twelve miles between the Eastern main and a chain of low grassy islands, too low and wet for cultivation: then crossed over the head of the bay, and arrived in town in the evening.

The city of Mobile is situated on the easy ascent of a rising bank, extending near half a mile back on the level plain above; it has been near a mile in length, though now chiefly in ruins, many houses vacant and mouldering to earth; yet there are a few good buildings inhabited by French gentlemen, English, Scotch and Irish, and emigrants from the Northern British colonies. Messrs. SWANSON and M'GILLIVRAY, who have the management of the Indian trade carried on with the Chicasaws, Chactaws (sic), Upper and Lower Creeks, etc. have made here very extraordinary improvements in buildings.

The fort Conde, which stands very near the bay, towards the lower end of the town, is a large regular fortress of brick.

The principal French buildings are constructed of brick, and are of one story, but on an extensive scale, four square, encompassing on three sides a large area or court yard: the principal apartment is on the side fronting the street; they seem in some degree to have copied after the Creek habitation in the general plan: those of the poorer class are constructed of a strong frame of Cypress, filled in with brick, plaistered (sic) and white-washed inside and out.

July 31st; 1778, the air being very hot and sultry, thermometer up at 87, we had excessive thunder, and repeated heavy showers of rain, from morning until evening.

Not having an immediate opportunity from hence to Manchac, a British settlement on the Mississippi, I endeavoured to procure a light canoe, with which I designed to pursue my travels along shore to the settlements about Pearl River.

August 5th, set off from Mobile up the river in a trading boat, and was landed at Taensa bluff, the seat of Major FARMER, to make good my engagements, in consequence of an invitation from that worthy gentleman, to spend some days in his family: here I obtained the use of a light canoe to continue my voyage up the river. The settlement of Taensa is on the site of an ancient town of a tribe of Indians of that name, which is apparent from many artificial mounds of earth and other ruins. Besides Mr. FARMER's dwellings, there are many others inhabited by French families, who are chiefly his tenants. It is a most delightful situation, commanding a spacious prospect up and down the river, and the low lands of his extensive plantations on the opposite shore. In my excursions about this place, I observed many curious vegetable productions, particularly a species of *Myrica* (*Myrica inodora*): this very beautiful evergreen shrub, which the French inhabitants call the Wax tree, grows in wet sandy ground about the edges of swamps; it rises erect nine or ten feet, dividing itself into a multitude of nearly erect branches, which are garnished with many shining deep green entire leaves of a lanceolate figure; the branches produce abundance of large round berries, nearly the size of bird cherries, which are covered with a scale or coat of white wax; no part of this plant possesses any degree of fragrance. It is in high estimation with the inhabitants for the production of wax for candles, for which purpose it answers equally well with beeswax, or preferably, as it is harder and more lasting in burning.

Early on a fine morning I set sail up the river, took the East channel, and passed along by well cultivated plantations on the fertile islands, in the river on my left hand: these islands exhibit every show of fertility; the native productions exceed any thing I had ever seen, particularly the Reeds or Canes (*Arundo gigantea*) grow to a great height and thickness.

Early one morning, passing along by some old uncultivated fields, a few miles above Taensa, I was struck with surprize (sic) at the appearance of a blooming plant, gilded with the richest golden yellow: stepping on shore, I discovered it to be a new species of the *Oenothera* (*Oenothera grandiflora*, caule erecto, ramoso, 7, 8 pedali, foliis semi-amplexi-caulibus, lanceolatis, serratodentatis, floribus magnis, fulgidis, sessilibus, capsulis cylindricis, 4 angulis), perhaps the most pompous and brilliant herbaceous plant yet known to exist. It is an annual or biennial, rising erect seven or eight feet, branching on all sides from near the earth upwards, the lower branches extensive, and the succeeding gradually shorter to the top of the plant, forming a pyramid in figure; the leaves are of a broad lanceolate shape, dentated or deeply serrated, terminating with a slender point, and of a deep full green colour; the large expanded flowers, that so ornament this plant, are of a splendid perfect yellow colour; but when they contract again, before they drop off, the under-side of the petals next the calyx becomes of a reddish flesh colour, inclining to vermilion, the flowers begin to open in the evening, are fully expanded during the night, and are in their beauty next morning, but close and wither before noon. There is a daily profuse succession for many weeks, and one single plant at the same instant presents to view many hundred flowers. I have measured these flowers above five inches in diameter, they have an agreeable scent.

.... (Mr. Bartram tells in several paragraphs of his trips along the rivers in the general area of south Alabama and west Florida)....

I turned about, descending the river, and next evening came to at a large well cultivated plantation, where I lodged all night, and the evening following returned to Taensa.

Next day I felt symptoms of a fever, which in a few days laid me up and became dangerous. But a dose of Tart. Emet. broke its violence; and care and good attendance, after a few days, in some degree restored my health, at least, so far as to enable me to rove about the neighbouring forests; and here being informed of a certain plant of extraordinary medical virtues, and in high estimation with the inhabitants, which grew in the hilly land about thirty miles higher up the river, I resolved to set out in search of it, the Major being so polite and obliging as to furnish me with horses to ride, and a Negro to pilot and take care of me.

... (More excursions in the area)

... November 27th, 1777, sat off from Mobile, in a large boat with the principal trader of the company, and at evening arrived at Taens (sic), where were the pack-horsemen with the merchandise, and next morning as soon as we had our horses in readiness, I took my last leave of Major FARMER, and left Taens (sic).

WOODWARD'S REMINISCENCES

of the Creek, or Muscogee Indians, contained in Letters to Friends in Georgia and Alabama - by Thomas S. WOODWARD of Louisiana. Montgomery, Ala.: Harrett & Wimbisu, Book and General Job Printers, 1859.

To J. J. HOOPER- There have been many conflicting accounts about John Ferdinand SOTO--when, where and how he died, and where buried. According to McQUEEN's account, and that of the oldest Indians in the nation when he came to it, SOTO died in what is called Natchitoches parish, in this State, at the last fort he built, called the Azadyze; and the oldest Spanish settlers of this country have corroborated McQUEEN's account. There are yet to be found among the people of this country, some of the descendants of SOTO's men, and some of his name. All the Indian traditions, and those of the early Spanish settlers, say he died and was buried at Azadyze. It is now 142 years since McQUEEN first came to the Creek country, and Indians that were then living even at the age of 75 years, could give a very correct tradition of things that had happened only 80 to 100 years before. Indians are very particular in their relations of circumstances and events, and not half so apt to embellish as the whites, and the march of SOTO through their country, and his fights with them, were affairs not likely to be forgotten by them, and would be handed down for a generation or two at least, very correct, no doubt. Even in my time, I have heard the old Indians, in their conversations, allude to the white warrior, or Tustanugga HATKE, as they called SOTO.

Col. PICKETT to Gen. WOODWARD- In your published letters, you have also alluded to the invasion of Alabama by Hernandez DeSOTO and to what you suppose I have written on that subject, judging from my letter to Mr. HOBBS, of the late House of Representatives. You state that you have never read a complete narrative of that expedition. In the account I have given in the History of this State, I am sustained in every particular, by the best authorities an author ever had, or could desire. I mean by the authority of eye-witnesses. Among the expedition of DeSOTO were five men, learned and reliable, each of whom kept a daily journal of the directions which the army took, the rivers it crossed, with their names; the towns through whose territory it passed; and of the battles which it fought with them. Three of these Spanish cavaliers, on their return to Spain, placed their several accounts in the hands of Garcellasso de la VEGA, an eminent writer, who published a history of the expedition in Spanish. That history is now in my library, in the French language. Even the Commissary of DeSOTO's

expedition--Louis Hernandez de BLEDMA--furnished an account, which is now in my library. Then I have in my library, the journal of the remaining fifth man, a gentleman of Elvas, in Portugal, who seems to have accompanied the expedition more as a journalist than as a warrior, and whose statements seem to be very accurate and minute.

... In your published letters in the Montgomery Mail, you refer to me in connection with the manuscript of the late George STIGGINS, and state that you understood I borrowed it when I wrote my history; and in one of your private letters to Mr. HANRICK, you ask what has become of it, and whether STIGGINS is yet alive? You remember that when the French colony of Louisiana, about Natchez, had been destroyed by the Natchez Indians, and in return had been nearly destroyed by the French, that those who remained alive fled to the Chickasaw nation for protection, and as a place of asylum. Some of that Natchez tribe fled to a portion of the Creek Confederacy, in what is now Talladega county. They there erected a town, and called it Nauche, and it was there that George STIGGINS was born--his father being a Scotchman, and his mother a Natchez Indian. When STIGGINS attained to manhood, he was living on Little River which separates Monroe from Baldwin county, in Alabama. You know that a great many of the wealthy half bloods lived there. When the general government, a long time afterwards, made a treaty with the Creek Indians, by which the Government agreed to allot them sections and half sections, you remember that Mrs. McCOMBS, DURANT, STIGGINS, and others, removed to East Alabama, to become possessed of their allotments under the treaty. STIGGINS was then writing his History of the Creek Indians. Some time after you removed from Alabama, he died, and left his manuscript in an unfinished state. I endeavored to get possession of it, to aid me in the work I have published, but the family, attaching great importance to it as a valuable relic, I never could use it, and never did. I was, however, later at the house of STIGGINS' son, and he let me examine it for an hour. I found that I had already obtained all the valuable information which STIGGINS disclosed, through HAWKINS' "Sketch of the Creek Country." The manuscript of George STIGGINS consists, if I recollect correctly, of eighty-one pages of closely written foolscap paper--hand-writing good, but prepared in such style as an old field school master would use. The facts are no doubt valuable, and being written by an Indian--a native of Alabama-- the Historical Society of this State ought to purchase it, and publish it as it is written. It is in the possession of some of that family now living on Little River. AJP.

Woodward to J.J. HOOPER- ...These animals were landed as it appears, as early as May, 1539, and SOTO died between the last of May, 1542, and the 2d July 1543. No date given of their leader's death, unless we infer from the dates given in the narrative that he died between the last of May, 1542, at which time he commenced the building of the brigantine, and the 1st of June, 1542, which was the time his successor commenced his march again in the wilderness, which was one day only for commencing the work, for SOTO to die, to be put in the water, and his successor to march with the remainder of the soldiers. (Mr. Woodward goes on explaining his reasons for saying and knowing that no one now knows the day, month, or year of the death of the hero of the expedition.)

WOODWARD to Albert J. PICKETT- ...The Indians say that after DeSOTO failed to find gold in the mountain countries of Georgia and Alabama, he steered his course a little north of west for the Mississippi; that his people divided; some turned to the seaboard and were picked up by the coasting vessels; some starved, and many died with disease; that DeSOTO himself, with a small portion of his men, some Creeks, some Maubile or Movilla Indians, some Choctaws and others, tried to reach Mexico. He promised the Indians that accompanied him

that he could make a peace with them and CORTEZ, or those Spaniards that had driven them from their old homes. And not far from a small lake and west of Red River, he built a fort to protect himself from the Natches, Natchitoches and Nacogdaches Indians; and there he died. This is the account given by all the Indians, and those that were acquainted with their traditions relative to the march of DeSOTO through the country. The fort is yet very visible, and is known as the Azadyze; it is in Natchitoches Parish, in this State (Louisiana). This was Col. Silas DINSMORE's account, obtained from the Choctaws and Chicasaws, who was their agent at an early day, and a man of great intelligence. It was also the account that old Mr. PEECHLAND gave, who lived among them many years. The Creek Indians say they once had a great giant chief called Tustanugga LUSTA or Black Warrior. But Tusca Loosa is a mixed word of Creek and Choctaw. Tusca is Creek and signifies a warrior--Loosa is Choctaw and signifies black. But whether it was this man that fought DeSOTO, I never heard; but have always understood that at Thlea Walla was the place they fought. The old French and Spanish settlers on Red River said that the descendants of DeSOTO's men were among the natives when those nations (that is, France and Spain) first commenced settling Louisiana. All this has satisfied me that the Indians were more reliable in their traditions of that expedition than men that have written so much, and in so few instances have given the true Indian character as well as their modes of living. And why I am better satisfied that the Maubile fight took its origin from the Thlea Walla fight, is that there were but few remains of Indian settlements on the Alabama river below the mouth of Cahawba, and they were very small. The Coosa, Tallapoosa, and Chattahoochee and their waters were very thickly settled with Indians at an early day. The Maubile or Movillas were once a western people, but visited and settled Alabama before the Creeks did. There is yet a language the Texas Indians call the Mobilian tongue, that has been the trading language of almost all the tribes that have inhabited the country. I know white men that now speak it. There is a man now living near me that is fifty years of age, raised in Texas, that speaks the language well. It is a mixture of Creek, Choctaw, Chickasay, Natches and Apelash.

WOODWARD to J. J. HOOPER, 1858- Some months back I addressed a letter to Mr. RUTHERFORD of Union Springs, containing some of the incidents of the life of Billy WEATHERFORD. Not having seen it published, I have concluded to give you a few sketches of the history of that man and the part he took in the War of 1813-14. His father was Charles WEATHERFORD, a white man, that came to the Creek Nation shortly after the close of the American Revolution, in company with Sam MIMMS, who was once engaged with George GALPHIN in the Indian trade. WEATHERFORD's mother was a half breed Tuskegee; her father was a Scotchman by the name of Malcolm McPHERSON, and a blood relation to the late Judge BERRIEN, of Georgia. Sehoy or Sehoya McPHERSON was brought up in her early days by the father of Sam MONIAC. She lived a part of her time with Lauchlan McGILLIVRAY and Daniel McDONALD. (Sam MONIAC's father was a Hollander, called McNae in PICKETT's history.) (After the disappearance of Lauchlan McGILLIVRAY from the country, Daniel McDONALD, who came to the country with L. and David TATE, assumed the name of Daniel McGILLIVRAY, and fell heir to most of McGILLIVRAY's property that he left in the nation. This was learned from others, as well as Davy TATE. -- in a separate ltr to PICKETT). Her first husband was Col. John TATE, the last agent the English had among the Creeks. By TATE she had one son, Davy, who is remembered by many who are yet living. Davy TATE was a man of fine sense, great firmness and very kind to those with whom he was intimate, and remarkably charitable to strangers. But circumstances caused TATE to mix but little with the world after the country fell into the hands of the whites, and he never was well known by but few after that. I have stated to you before that Col. TATE died deranged between Flint River and Chattahoochee, and was buried near old Cuseta. Charles

WEATHERFORD was the second and last husband of Sehoj McPHERSON. They raised four children that I knew. Betsy, the oldest child, married Sam MONIAC, and was the mother of Major David MONIAC, who was educated at West Point and was killed by the Seminoles in the fall of 1836--he was educated at West Point in consequence of the faithful and disinterested friendship of his father to the whites. Billy was the next oldest, Jack next, and a younger daughter whose name I have forgotten. She married Capt. SHUMAC, a very intelligent officer of the United States army. I had seen Billy WEATHERFORD before the war, but only knew him from character. The circumstance of him and MONIAC aiding Col. HAWKINS in the arrest of BOWLES, made them generally known to the people of Georgia who wished to know anything about Indians. It would be too tedious to tell how I first became acquainted with WEATHERFORD. I was with Gen. FLOYD in the Nation, and was at his night fight at Calebee; a few days after the fight the army returned to Fort Hull. The time was about expiring for which the troops had to serve, and a call was made for volunteers to take charge of the fort until the Militia from the two Carolinas could arrive. Cap. John H. BROADNAX, a very efficient and popular captain, from Putnam county, Georgia, soon raised a company of infantry; a Lieutenant ADAROIN from Franklin county raised a rifle corps, and I volunteered as his Orderly Sergeant. A few days before that, the present Gen. TWIGGS, then a Captain in the regular army, had forced his way through to the army with his company. The army left, and the three companies above mentioned took charge of the Fort, Col. Homer V. MILTON in command. All I recollect to have done myself was to take some authority that one of my rank was not entitled to, under the rules and articles of war, and Capt. TWIGGS put me in stocks. And for fear you may think the case worse than it was, I will say to you that I only rendered another Sergeant unfit for duty. I think the whole story would amuse you if you could hear it, but it would be too long for now; I may give it to you hereafter. I was in the stocks but a few minutes before I was released, and I think after that I was rather a favorite both with the Captain and Colonel. The Colonel wanted an express sent to Gen. GRAHAM at Fort Mitchell. It had to be taken on foot; I volunteered my services, and got George LOVITT, a tall half breed; and obtained a pair of shoes from an Irishman by the name of James GORMAN, whom I had known near two years before that in Florida, in the Spanish Patriot service, under my old and intimate friend, Billy GONE. The distance was only forty-five miles. LOVITT and I went in one night, got everything ready and returned to Fort Hull the next night. The troops began to arrive at the Fort, and the Militia under Capt. BROADNAX and Lieut. ADAROIN, were permitted to leave for home. Col. MILTON employed me to go to Fort Hawkins and bring a horse and some baggage left with Col. COOK, which I did. On my return, I found the Colonel at Fort Decatur. On the receipt of his horse and baggage, he gave me a very substantial Indian pony, and proposed to me to remain with him until he reached his regiment, the old 3d Infantry, then at Alabama Heights, under the command of Lieut. Col. RUSSELL, and that he could procure me the appointment of Lieutenant in the army to be attached to his regiment. I was not ambitious of military honors, and concluded to join the Indians. I had been paid for my services in the previous campaign, had a pony, and that was all I needed. I made up a mess with Sam SELLS, John WINSLET, Billy McINTOSH, Joe MARSHALL, Sam MONIAC and others, and went where it suited me. This gave me an opportunity of becoming acquainted with all the little hostile bands and their leaders. As I have described to you before how the most of them were situated after Gen. JACKSON reached the fork of the two rivers, Coosa and Tallapoosa, it will not be necessary now to do so. Though WEATHERFORD, was still at MONIAC's Island when I reached Gen. JACKSON's camp, Tom CARR, or Tuskegee EMARTHLA, came up and learned through MONIAC that Billy WEATHERFORD come in with safety, as Col. HAWKINS had taken it upon himself to let the General know who and what he, WEATHERFORD, was. I one day went out with

Suky CORNELLS and others to CORNELLS' old cow pens to see JIM BOY and Paddy WELCH, who had been one of the principal leaders in the fight against Gen. FLOYD. WELCH was afterwards hanged near Claiborne, for killing a man by the name of JOHNSON, and another by the name of McCASKILL or McCORKELL. JIM BOY's camp was not far from Pole Cat Springs, on the Cubahatchy, and near where he built a little town after that which was called Thlopthlocco. On our return to camp, WEATHERFORD, Tom CARR, Otis HARJO, Catsa HARJO or MAD TIGER, a Coowersartda Chief, and a host of others had come in; so I missed hearing the great speech or seeing Ben BALDWIN's white horse or the deer. The horse I never heard of, nor him, until I found him in Col. PICKETT's History of Alabama. There was a talk with the General and WEATHERFORD and some Chiefs, and of course I did not hear it as I was not permitted to be at head quarters at that day, being looked upon as another Indian. But I think I know the purport of the talk as well as any one living or dead, for I knew both the men well, long after that, and have heard both of them talk it over; and I will give you, as near as I can, what I understood passed at their first interview. Gen. JACKSON said to WEATHERFORD, that he was astonished at a man of his good sense, and almost a white man, to take sides with an ignorant set of savages, and being led astray by men who professed to be prophets and gifted with a supernatural influence. And more than all, he had led the Indians and was one of the prime movers of the massacre at Fort Mimms. WEATHERFORD listened attentively to the General until he was through. He then said to the General, that much had been charged to him that he was innocent of, and that he believed as little in Indian or white prophets as any man living, and that he regretted the unfortunate destruction of Fort Mimms and its inmates as much as he, the General or anyone else. He said it was true he was at Fort Mimms when the attack was made, and it was but a little while after the attack before the hostile Indians seemed inclined to abandon their undertaking; that those in the Fort, and particularly the half breeds under Dixon BAILY, poured such a deadly fire into their ranks as caused them to back out for a short time; at this stage of the fight he, WEATHERFORD, advised them to draw off entirely. He then left to go some few miles to where his half brother, Davy TATE, had some negroes, to take charge of them, to keep the Indians from scattering them; after he left, the Indians succeeded in firing the Fort, and waited until it burnt so that they could enter it with but little danger. He also said to the General that if he had joined the whites it would have been attributed to cowardice and not thanked. And moreover, it was his object in joining the Indians, that he thought he would in many instances be able to prevent them from committing depredations upon defenseless persons; and but for the mismanagement of those that had charge of the Fort, he would have succeeded, and said, "Now, sir, I have told the truth, if you think I deserve death, do as you please; I shall only beg for the protection of a starving parcel of women and children, and those ignorant men who have been led into the war by their Chiefs." This is as much as I ever learned from the General, and I will proceed to give WEATHERFORD's own statement, which I have often heard him make. But before I go further, I will here remark why I think the story of the white horse and deer have been played off on the credulity of Col. PICKETT, as well as other things I see in his history that I know of my own knowledge, and so do others, to be incorrect. After it was known that Gen. JACKSON would punish any one that was known to trouble an Indian coming to camp unarmed, and particularly WEATHERFORD, the Indians were put to searching the country for something to eat, particularly those who had been lying out. MONIAC was under the impression that he could find some cattle in the neighborhood of his cowpens, on the Pinchong creek. Several Indian countrymen and myself went with the Indians in search of the cattle,--WEATHERFORD went with the crowd, and had to get a horse from Barney RILEY, having none of his own; besides, had the exhibition of the white horse and deer been a reality, Major EATON and others who made speeches for WEATHERFORD would certainly have noticed it. It has been many years since I read what purported to be

WEATHERFORD's speech when he surrendered to Gen. JACKSON; but if I recollect right, he was made to say that he would whip the Georgians on one side of the river and make his corn on the other. That was all a lie and for effect. It reminds me of the report that the Kentuckians ingloriously fled. ...

I will go back to our cow hunt. At MONIAC's cowpens we found no cattle, but killed plenty of deer and turkeys, and picked up the half brother of JIM BOY - George GOODWIN.

Now let us turn to WEATHERFORD. He was a man of fine sense, great courage, and knew much about our government and mankind in general--had lived with his half brother, Davy TATE, who was an educated and well informed man--had been much with his brother-in-law, Sam MONIAC, who was always looked upon as being one of the most intelligent half-breeds in the Nation, and was selected by Alexander MCGILLIVRAY for interpreter at the time he visited Gen. WASHINGTON at New York. Although it has been said that MCGILLIVRAY mastered the Latin and Greek languages, and although the letters of Alexander LESLIE published to the world as MCGILLIVRAY's productions, he (McG) knew too well how matters stood, and relied on MONIAC. I have often seen a medal that Gen. WASHINGTON gave MONIAC. He always kept it on his person, and it is with him in his grave at Pass Christian.

Sometime in April 1814, on the West bank of the Pinchong, now in Montgomery County, Ala., and by a camp fire, I heard WEATHERFORD relate the following particulars about the Creek war;

He said that some few years before the war, a white man came from Pensacola to Tuckabatchy. He remained some time with the BIG WARRIOR. The white man was a European, and he thought a Scotchman; that he never knew the man's business, nor did he ever learn; that all the talks between this man and the BIG WARRIOR were carried on through a negro interpreter that belonged to the WARRIOR; that he (WEATHERFORD) had seen the man several times, and more than once the man asked how many warriors he thought the Creeks could raise. The man disappeared from the Nation, and in a short time TUSKENEA, the oldest son of the BIG WARRIOR, took a trip to the Wabash, and visited several tribes--the Shawnees or Sowanakas. (This trip Tuskenea did make, for I have often heard him speak of it, and have seen some women of the Hopungiesas and Shawnees that he carried to the Creek Nation.) WEATHERFORD said that not long after the return of Tuskenea to the Creek Nation, TECUMSEH, with the Prophet, SEEKABOO, and others, made their appearance at the Tuckabatchy town. A talk was put out by the WARRIOR. MONIAC and WEATHERFORD attended the talk. No white man was allowed to be present. TECUMSEH stated the object of his mission; that if it could be effected, the Creeks could recover all the country that the whites had taken from them, and that the British would protect them in their right. MONIAC was the first to oppose TECUMSEH's talk, and said that the talk was a bad one, and that he (TECUMSEH) had better leave the Nation. The BIG WARRIOR seemed inclined to take the talk. The correspondence was carried on through SEEKABOO, who spoke English. After MONIAC had closed, WEATHERFORD then said to SEEKABOO to say to TECUMSEH, that the whites and Indians were at peace, and had been for years; that the Creek Indians were doing well, and that it would be bad policy for the Creeks, at least, to take sides either with the Americans or English, in the event of a war--(this was in 1811). Besides, he said, that when the English held sway over the country, they were equally as oppressive as the Americans had been, if not more so; and in the American revolution the Americans were but few, and that they had got the better of the English; and that they were now very strong, and if interest was to be consulted, the Indians had better join the Americans.

After this talk TECUMSEH left for home, and prevailed on SEEKABOO and one or two others to remain among the Creeks.

In 1812 the Indians killed Arthur LOTT and Thomas MERIDITH, which I before mentioned, as well as Captain ISAACS' going with the LITTLE WARRIOR to the mouth of Duck river. After this, matters calmed down until the opening of 1813. MONIAC and WEATHERFORD took a trip to the Chickasawha in the Mississippi Territory, trading in beef cattle. On their return, they found that several chiefs had assembled at a place that was afterwards settled by one Townsend ROBINSON, from Anson county, N.C. They were taking the Ussa, or black drink, and had MONIAC's and WEATHERFORD's families at the square. They told MONIAC and WEATHERFORD that they should join or be put to death. MONIAC boldly refused, and mounted his horse. Josiah FRANCIS, his brother-in-law, seized his bridle; MONIAC snatched a war-club from his hand, gave him a severe blow and put out, with a shower of rifle bullets following him. WEATHERFORD consented to remain. He told them that he disapproved their course, and that it would be their ruin; but they were his people--he was raised with them, and he would share their fate. He was no chief, but had much influence with the Indians. He was always called by the Indians Billy Larny, or Yellow Billy; that was his boy name. His other name was Hopenika Futsahia. Hopenika Futsahia, as nigh as I can give the English of it, is truth-maker--and he was all of that.

He then proposed to the Indians to collect up all such as intended going to war with the whites; take their women and children into the swamps of Florida; leave the old men and lads to hunt for them, and the picked warriors to collect together and operate whenever it was thought best. He said that he had several reasons for making this proposition to the Alabama river Indians; one was, that he thought by the time they could take their women and children to Florida and return, that the upper towns, which were almost to a man hostile,--except the Netches and Hillabys--and were principally controlled by the Ocfuske chief, MENAUWAY, or Ogillis Ineha, or Fat Englishman;--(these were the names of the noted men who headed the Indians at Horse Shoe.)--that they perhaps would come to terms, and by that means his people would be spared and not so badly broken up, and would be the means of saving the lives of many whites on the thinly settled frontiers; and if the worst came to the worst, that they could carry on the war with less trouble, less danger, and less expense, than to be troubled with their women and children.

But in all this he was overruled by the chiefs. Some of their names I will give you. The oldest and principal chief, the one looked upon as the General, was a Tuskegee, called HOPIE TUSTANUGGA, or Far-off-Warrior; he was killed at Fort Mims. The others were Peter McQUEEN, JIM BOY or High-head Jim, Illes HARJO or Josiah FRANCIS, the new made Prophet, the Otisee chief, NEHEMARTHLA-MICCO, Paddy WELCH, Hossa YOHOLA, and SEEKABOO, the Shawnee Prophet, and many others I could name.

The first thing to be had was ammunition. Peter McQUEEN, with JIM BOY as his war chief, with a party of Indians, started for Pensacola--(their numbers have been greatly overrated.) On their route, at Burnt Corn Springs, they took Betsy COULTER, the wife of Jim CORNELLS,--(not Alexander CORNELLS, who was the Government interpreter;) they carried her to Pensacola, and sold her to a French lady, a madame BARRONE. At Pensacola they met up with Zach MCGIRTH, and some of them wanted to kill him. JIM BOY interfered, and said that the man or men who harmed MCGIRTH should die.

Now, recollect, I lived with these people long, and have heard these things over and over. Betsy COULTER lived with me for years, as well as others, who bore their parts on one side or the other. This is history-- it is as true as Gospel--for I am now and was then a living witness to much of it, and have seen the others who witnessed the balance--and the witnesses to the other have been dead a long time; and besides, what I have seen and write is nothing more than what is and has been common.

But on the return of McQUEEN's party from Pensacola, the fight took place at Burnt Corn creek between the Indians and at least three times their number of white men; that is, if we take the statements of the two commanders, Col. COLLIER and JIM BOY. JIM BOY said the war had not fairly broke out, and that they never thought of being attacked; that he did not start with a hundred men, and all of those he did start with were not in the fight. I have heard Jim tell it often, that if the whites had not stopped to gather up pack horses and plunder their camp, and had pursued the Indians a little further, they (the Indians) would have quit and gone off. But the Indians discovered the very great disorder the whites were in, searching for plunder, and they fired a few guns from the creek swamp and a general stampede was the result. McGIRTH always corroborated JIM BOY's statement as to the number of Indians in the Burnt Corn fight. I have seen many of those that were in the fight, and they were like the militia that were at Bladensburg--they died off soon; you never could hear much talk about the battle, unless you met with such a man as Judge LIPSCOMB, who used to make a laughing matter of it.

Enough of the Burnt Corn battle now. A part of the Indians returned to Pensacola, and some went to the Nation. So soon as those who had gone back the second time to Pensacola returned, they commenced fitting out an expedition to Fort Mims. WEATHERFORD said that he delayed them as much as possible on their march, in order that those in the Fort might be prepared. They took several negroes on the route, and it was made convenient to let them escape; that he had understood that an officer with some troops had reached Fort Mims, and had quite a strong force, but had no expectation of taking it whatever, until the morning they got within view of the Fort; that he was close enough to the Fort to recognize Jim CORNELLS--saw him as he rode up to the Fort and rode off. I have seen CORNELLS often since and heard him tell it; he rode to the Fort and told Maj. BEASLEY that he had seen some Indians, and that the Fort would be attacked that day. Maj. BEASLEY was drunk; he said to CORNELLS that he had only seen a gang of red cattle. CORNELLS told the Major that that gang of red cattle would give him a hell of a kick before night. As CORNELLS rode off Zach McGIRTH followed him out, and went to the boat yard; they were looking for a provision boat up, and while McGIRTH was out the boat was attacked, that is the way he escaped. The Fort gate was open and could not be shut, and a number of Indians followed a Shawnee (not SEEKABOO) who pretended to be a Prophet; he was feathered from top to toe. Dixon BAILEY ran up within a few yards of him and placed the Prophet where even the Witch of Endor could not reach him. Some of the Prophet's followers being served in the same way, the rest left the Fort. This I learned from McGIRTH, Sam SMITH and others who were saved and escaped from the Fort, as well as from JIM BOY, WEATHERFORD and others who were engaged in the assault.

The Indians then pretty well ceased operations, and WEATHERFORD, as I have remarked before, left and went off to take charge of his brother's negroes. After he left, the Shawnee, SEEKABOO, and some of the McGILLI-VRAY negroes got behind some logs that were near the Fort, kindled a fire, and, by putting rags on their arrows and setting them on fire,

would shoot them into the roof of Mims' smokehouse, which was an old building, and formed a part of one line of the Fort. It took fire and communicated it to the other buildings--and that is the way Fort Mims was destroyed.

JIM BOY succeeded in saving Mrs. McGIRTH and her daughter, but her only son, James, was killed. WEATHERFORD's taking charge of TATE's negroes gave rise to the report by some whites that there was an understanding between him and TATE that one was to remain with the whites, and the other with the Indians. The report was, no doubt, false, but it ever after caused TATE to be very reserved with most people. I knew TATE well. He, like WEATHERFORD, was an honest man; but many have done him great injustice.

After the Fort fell, and JIM BOY saved Mrs. McGIRTH and tried to save others, the Indians ran him off, and it was some time before they would be reconciled to him. After plundering the Fort, they scattered in various directions and made their way back to the Nation, except a few.

The Indians expected after this that the whites would pour into the Nation from all quarters, and most of them that were at Fort Mims returned to where ROBINSON had a plantation afterwards, and the place that MONIAC had escaped. The reason why they selected that place was that there was on the North side of the river Nocoshatchy, or Bear creek, that which afforded the most impenetrable swamps in the whole country. But the movements of the whites were so slow that the Indians grew careless, and a few Indians, with WEATHERFORD and the chief, Hossa YOHOLO, and one or two others, made what has been known as the Holy Ground their head-quarters. Some time in December, Gen. CLAIBORNE, piloted by Sam MONIAC and an old MCGILLIVRAY negro, got near the place before the Indians discovered them. The Indians began to cross their wives and children over the river; they had scarcely time to do that before the army arrived--a skirmish ensued, and the Indians, losing a few men, gave way in every direction. WEATHERFORD was among the last to quit the place. He made an attempt to go down the river--that is, down the bank of the river--but found that the soldiers would intercept his passage, and he turned up, keeping on the bluff near the river, until he reached the ravine or little branch that makes into the river above where the town used to be. There was a small foot-path that crossed the ravine near the river; he carried his horse down that path, and instead of going out of the ravine at the usual crossing, he kept up it towards its head, until he passed the lines of the whites. So, now you have the bluff-jumping story.

This story was told long before WEATHERFORD died. Maj. COWLES and myself asked him how that report got out. He said Sam MONIAC knew him, and seeing him on horse back on the brink of the bluff, and his disappearing so suddenly, caused those who saw him to believe that he had gone over the bluff. He said that he ran a greater risk in going the way he did, than he would to have gone over the bluff; and but for his horse he would have gone over it and crossed the river. But it was to save his pony that he risked passing between two lines of the whites. From that circumstance the report got out, and he would often own to it for the gratification of some, as they wanted to be deceived any how. But in going the way he did, it was hazarding more than one in a thousand would do, for a hundred times the value of a pony.

There was one Indian, if no more, killed at Holy Ground. I believe it from this circumstance. Some years after the fight, and the whites began to settle Alabama, a very poor man by the name of STOKER settled on the

Autauga side, and opposite Holy Ground. His little boys, while out hunting one day, found the irons or an old trunk and some \$100 or \$200 in eagle half dollars; this, I have no doubt, was plundered at Fort Mims, and the plunderer placed it where the boys of STOKER found it, and went back into the fight at Holy Ground and was killed.

WEATHERFORD said that after he escaped from the Holy Ground, he began to think over what was next to be done; the Indians were without ammunition, but little to eat, armies marching in from all quarters; the Spaniards at Pensacola seemed afraid to aid them, as they had done at the commencement--everything seemed to forbode the destruction of him and his people. He fell in with SAVANNAH or SOWANOKA JACK, and they consulted together as to what was best. JACK proposed to get as many of their people as they could; that in a few years the whites would entirely surround them; the Spaniards in Florida would afford them no protection. They then agreed to watch the movements of the Georgia army, to see if there could be no chance to get ammunition. They did so; and waited until Gen. FLOYD camped near Calebee. They had collected the largest number of warriors that had been collected during the war. They saw that Gen. FLOYD intended crossing the creek, from his quitting the Tuckabatchy route. The night before the fight, which commenced before day, the Indians camped near what was called McGARTH's (McGirth?) still-house branch, on the west side of the branch, and held a council. He proposed to wait until the army started to cross the creek, and as the advanced guard reached the hill on the next side, the fire on the guard should be a signal for the attack; that the army was small, and could be attacked on all sides; and that they would at least stand a chance to get hold of the ammunition, if they did not defeat the whites. But to attack the whites in their camp, who were well supplied with ammunition and five pieces of cannon, would be folly, unless the Indians had more ammunition. The chiefs overruled him, and he, with a few Tuskegees, quit the camp and started back, and when he reached Pole-Cat Springs he heard the firing commence. It is my belief that had WEATHERFORD's advice been taken, the result of that affair would have been very different; for long before the fight closed, I could understand Indian enough to hear them asking each other to "give me some bullets--give me powder." The friendly Indians with us did us no good, except Timpoochy BARNARD and his Uchees. JIM BOY and Billy McDONALD, or Billy McGILLIVRAY, as he was best known, said that they had between 1800 and 2000 men; but many of them were without guns, and only had war-clubs and bows and arrows.

The surrender of WEATHERFORD to Gen. JACKSON you have had from various sources--you must judge who you think most correct. I have heard Gen. JACKSON say that if he was capable of forming anything like a correct judgment of a man on short acquaintance, that he pronounced WEATHERFORD to be as high-toned and fearless as any man he had met with--one whose very nature scorned a mean action. And Gen. JACKSON's treatment to Billy WEATHERFORD proved that he believed what he said; for, had WEATHERFORD proved any other than JACKSON took him to be, he would have met the fate of FRANCIS and NEHE-MARTHLA-MICCO.TSW

Other Side of the Fence:- A tourist driving along a country road one Sunday morning stopped to ask directions from a farmer sitting on a fence. "I just don't see how people stand living in the country," the motorist said. "There's nothing to see and nothing to do."

The farmer replied, "I really don't see any difference in what I'm doing and what you're doing. I sit here on the fence and watch the cars go by while you sit in your car and watch the fences go by. It's all in how you look at things." --Itawamba County, Miss., Times.

CHRONOLOGY 1775 - 1783

- 1775 April 19, Battle of Lexington and Concord.
 June 17, Battle of Bunker Hill.
 July 3, George Washington assumes command.
- 1776 Jan. 20, British launch Southern Campaign.
 May 2, France aids America with supplies.
 June 28, Americans defend Charleston.
 July 4, Declaration of Independence.
 Aug. 17, Hessian mercenaries join British.
 Nov. 16, Howe captures Fort Washington.
 Dec. 25-26, Washington crosses Delaware River and defeats Hessians at Trenton.
- 1777 Spring, British raiding through New York and Connecticut.
 Aug. 16, Hessians beaten at Bennington.
 Sept. 11, Battle of Brandywine Creek, Howe out-maneuvers Washington.
 Sept. 19, Battle of Freeman's Farm; Burgoyne loses 600 men.
 Oct. 17, Burgoyne surrenders to Gates.
 Dec., Washington at Valley Forge.
- 1778 Feb. 6, France agrees to send troops to aid Americans.
 May 8, Howe is replaced by Clinton as British Commander-in-chief.
 July, Washington's march to New York; first French troops arrive.
- 1779 May 8, Spain enters the War against Britain.
 June-Sept., Successful campaign to remove pro-British Indians from N.Y. and Pa.
 Fall, American-British standoff.
- 1780 May 12, Charleston falls to Clinton.
 July 11, Rochambeau, 6,000 French troops arrive to join Americans.
 Sept. 25, Benedict Arnold's Treason discovered; he escapes to British.
 Dec. 2, Gen. Greene commands Americans in South, revives forces.
- 1781 Winter, American Troops mutiny in Pennsylvania, New Jersey lines.
 Spring, Greene follows Cornwallis; battle of Guilford Courthouse is a draw.
 May-July, Cornwallis' Virginia campaign; he entrenches at Yorktown Aug. 1.
 Sept. 8, Battle of Eutaw Springs.
 Sept. 28, Americans-French march on Yorktown.
 Oct. 19, Cornwallis surrenders.
- 1782 Fighting diminishes;
 Nov. 14 is probably last battle, in N. Carolina.
- 1783 April 15, Americans ratify Articles of Peace.
 Sept. 3, Peace treaty signed in Paris.
 Dec. 4, Last British Troops leave N.Y.
 Dec. 23, Washington resigns.

---Copied.

 The Personal Touch

Messmore Kendall, who served Teddy Roosevelt as secretary during his campaign for Governor of New York, told of one of T.R.'s habits.

"My main job was to take letters in shorthand and type them for his signature. At first I was miserable, because no matter how carefully I wrote the letters, he always corrected the text in his own handwriting.

"Once when he did this, I rewrote the letter clean and returned it to him for signing." "Don't retype," he exclaimed. "I always add something like that. It makes the letter more personal." -quote.

LAND GRANT

Contributed by: Mrs. Davida HASTIE, through courtesy of Mrs. Mattie CUMBIA.

Cont'd from Vol. III, No. 3, p. 71 --UNITED STATES TO BARON DE FERRET:

TRANSFER OF TITLE

City Company of Alabama, by Louis DOLIVE, Jr., Sheriff of Baldwin County, to Thaddeus SANFORD: Sheriff's Deed dtd June 24, 1843 and acknowledged Aug. 21, 1843 before Clerk of County Court, Baldwin Co., Ala., filed Aug. 22, 1843, in Record Book No. E, page 80-81 in consideration of \$100.00 paid. Witnesses: James D. BLUE and John A. HAMMOCK.

Description of property conveyed--Recitas:- I, Louis DOLIVE Jr. Sheriff of the County of Baldwin in the State of Alabama send Greetings - whereas by virtue of one writ of ventition Exponas issued out of the Circuit Court of Mobile County and State afforesaid (sic), to me directed and delivered, dated the twenty first day of May A D 1842 I was commanded to Expose to sale the goods and chattels of the city company of Alabama (To Wit) The Lands on which the city of Alabama stands being on the East Side of the Bay of Mobile and containing two thousand Acres (2000) more or less, together with all the wares piers and appurtenances and which parcel of land is situated in Sections 7 & 8 & 17 & 18 of Township 6 South of Range two East fronting on the Bay of Mobile and embraced between Rio Volant and Rio Wiggs, to make the Sum of Eleven thousand Seven hundred and forty seven 30½/100 Dollars including damages and cost, which Wm BAYARD to use of T SANDFORD have recorded against the said City Company of ala in said court as by the said writ of vendition Exponas reference thereunto has more fully appears and whereas after the coming of the said writs to me and before the day of the return thereof I did by virtue of said writ and on the sixth day of June A D 1842 did sell the lands & C above described at public auction according to the Statute in such cases made and provided to Thaddeus SANDFORD For one hundred Dollars being the highest bid for the same;- - - - -

Record Book Y, page 558. State of Alabama, Mobile County) Daniel W. McGaughey being first duly sworn deposes and says that he is a resident of Mobile County, Alabama; and affiant says that he knew Thaddeus SANFORD during his lifetime and further says that the wife of said SANFORD is long since dead, having died prior to the year 1848. (Signed) Daniel W. McGAUGHEY
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of February A.D. 1899.
(SEAL) W.A.GOULD, Notary Public in and for Mobile County, Alabama.
Filed for Record Mch 6th 1899.

Record Book Y, pages 558-559. State of Alabama, Mobile County) Robert W. HALLETT being first duly sworn deposes and says that he is a resident of said County, and State; and affiant says he knew Thaddeus SANDFORD during his life time and affiant says the wife of said SANDFORD died many years ago. (Signed) Robt. W. HALLETT.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of February A.D. 1899.
W.A.GOULD, Notary Public in and for Mobile County, Alabama.
Filed for Record Mch 6th 1899.

ABSTRACTOR'S NOTE: A careful search of the indexes of the records of the Probate Court of Baldwin County, Alabama, shows no conveyance out of Thaddeus SANFORD to the lands described in the caption to this abstract.

William BAYARD to John N. BALL-- Quit Claim Deed dated April 18, 1837, acknowledged April 18, 1837 before Samuel ODGEN (sic) NP Mobile Co Ala.; filed for Record April 19, 1837, recorded in Record Book D, pages 126-127. Consideration of \$10,000, paid. No witnesses.

Conveys:- the following described Lot and parcel of Land, situate in Baldwin County in the State of Alabama bounded North by Bayou Volante, West by Mobile Bay, extending along the Bay of Mobile to the South west corner of Wiggs plantation containing by estimation Eighty seven (87) Arpens more or less in front on the Bay of Mobile and Extending back therefrom Forty (40) Arpens Known as the De FERRIET and LAURENDINE Grant being the same land Claimed by the said BAYARD under a contract entered into by him with Arthur L. SIMMS- Signed Wm BAYARD.

Record Book D, page 127. If any document is presented for Record which authorises Mr. MILLAUDON of New Orleans to compromise in my name or otherwise as agent of Arthur L. SIMMS, you must have inserted next to it that the power was cancelled and understood to have been destroyed and that it is a fraud in attempting to make it available. Wm. BAYARD, April 18th 1837, Mobile.

Witness John M BALL

Filed for record 19th April 1837.

John M. BALL to Robert BAYARD.-- Quit Claim Deed dated Aug. 4, 1837; acknowledged before Samuel M ODGEN NP Mobile Co. Ala; filed for record Aug 20, 1838; recorded in Record Book D, Pages 300-301; consideration of \$10,000, paid. Witness: William BAYARD.

Conveys:-- all and singular, the following lot and parcel of land, situate in Baldwin County and State of Alabama, Bounded North by the Bayou Volante, West by the Mobile Bay extending along the Bay of Mobile to the South west corner of WIGGS plantation containing by estimation Eighty Seven arpens more or less, in front on the Bay of Mobile and extending back therefrom forty arpens, Known as the De FERRIET and LAURENDINE Grant, being the same land Claimed by William BAYARD under a contract entered into by him with Arthur L. SIMMS and being the one undivided half of the entire lot or parcel of the above described property--

Abstracter's Note:--A careful search of the indexes to the land records in the office of the Judge of Probate of Baldwin County, Alabama, shows no conveyance out of John M BALL to the other half of the land described in the deed to him from William BAYARD.

Abstracter's Note:--A careful search of the indexes of the Records of the Probate Court of Baldwin County, Alabama, shows no proceedings in connection with the Estate of John M BALL, deceased.

Abstracter's Note:--A careful search of the indexes to the land records of the office of the Judge of Probate of Baldwin County, Alabama, shows no conveyance out of Robert BAYARD to any of the other half of the lands described in the caption to this abstract. - - - - -

Abstracter's Note:--A careful search of the indexes of the records of the Probate Court of Baldwin County, Alabama, shows no proceedings in connection with the Estate of Robert Bayard, Deceased. - - -

Things never go so well that one should have no fear,
and never so ill that one should have no hope.

--Turkish Proverb.

Transfer of Title:-- Arthur Lee SIMMS to Laurent MILLAUDON. Quit Claim Deed dated April 8, 1837; acknowledged April 8, 1837 before NP Orleans Parish, La. Filed for record April 19, 1837 in Record Book D page 141-2. Consideration: Friendly services rendered & \$1.00. Witness: Albin MICHLYN, David L. McCAY, Jules MASSY.

Description of Property conveyed:-- 2nd. Five hundred lots of ground to be laid off by the width of one lot fronting on the bluff or edge of the upper part of a new Town named Clifton by the said SIMMS & commonly known in New Orleans under the name of Alabama City to be established on the Bay of Mobile and extending back to the depth of the City, so as to form the quantity of land contained in the said five hundred lots of Ground, which said lots shall have the dimensions exhibited (sic) on the plan of the City which is to be made, which said lots and tract of land are part of a larger portion of land which was Conveyed to the said Arthur L. SIMS (sic) by Louis De FERRIET through his attorney in fact Domonique SALES, by Deed bearing date the twentieth day of February 1818.--- (Signed) Arthur Lee SIMMS, L. MILLAUDON.
Acknowledged by both parties.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

Probate Court
Baldwin County, Alabama

Laurent MILLAUDON, deceased,
Estate of

Minute Book C, pages 357-62:

Petition of the heirs for an order for a sale for division of lands of the deceased in Baldwin County, Alabama.

To the Honorable William H. GASQUE, Judge of Probate Court,
Baldwin County, Alabama.

The petition of Clement MILLAUDON, aged 47 years; Benjamin Laurent MILLAUDON, aged 42 years; Henrietta MILLAUDON, aged 45 years, and wife of Casimir GARDANNE, who is also made a party and joins his wife in this proceedings; Edmund BURTHE, aged 22 years; Emanuel BURTHE, aged 32 years; F. George BURTHE, aged 28 years; Andre BURTHE, aged 24 years; Margaret BURTHE, aged 26 years and wife of R. O. BURTHE, who is also made a party and joins his wife, in this proceeding; Lizzie MILLAUDON, formerly Lizzie MILLS, wife of Henry MILLAUDON, deceased, of lawful age; Mrs. Adolphe TOMBOURY, wife of Adolph TOMBOURY, who is also made a party, and joins his wife in this proceeding:

Against Madeline MILLAUDON and Genevieve MILLAUDON, both minors, residing with their tutor or guardian, A. TOMBOURY, residing in the City of New Orleans, who is also made a party to this proceeding;

Respectfully show unto your Honor that Laurent MILLAUDON died some years ago, seized in fee simple, or otherwise well entitled to the real estate hereinafter described, and more particularly set forth by metes and bounds.

Your petitioners are the children of Laurent MILLAUDON, deceased, and their husbands, and the heirs and devisees of the deceased children of Laurent MILLAUDON, deceased, and the defendants are the heirs and devisees of the one of the deceased children of Laurent MILLAUDON, deceased, excepting said TOMBOURY, who is the guardian or tutor according to the laws of Louisiana; and they and your petitioners, as hereinafter set forth in detail, are seized on undivided parts of said lands as tenants in common, viz:---

The said Madeline and Genevieve MILLAUDON, minors, live in the State of Louisiana, in the custody of their step-father, Adolph TOMBOURY, who is their tutor, according to the laws of Louisiana;

ad litem appointed to represent the minors, that your Honor will appoint a day for the hearing of this petition and that notice issue to said minors and A. TOMBOURY of the time and place set for the hearing of this petition as is by law required and that upon such hearing your Honor will decree the said real estate to be sold and make and issue all such orders as may be necessary to effect the sale thereof, and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray and etc.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this the twelfth day of February 1870.

R. Inge SMITH
W. H. GASQUE, Judge of Probate.

We acknowledge ourselves security for the costs of this proceeding. SMITHS & HERNDON. Attorney for petitioners.

Filed for record February 12th, 1870, Recorded in Book C of Minutes Probate Court, pages 358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365. W. H. GASQUE, Judge.

Minute Book C, No. 4, page 368; March 25th, 1870. Hearing Petition to sell lands.

None of the parties appearing, it is ordered that this cause be continued until April 9th, next.

Minute Book C, No. 4, page 371; April 9th, 1870. Hearing Petition to Sell Lands. This cause is continued until May 23rd, 1870.

Minute Book C, No. 4, page 378, May 23rd, 1870. Hearing Petition to Sell Lands. Hearing of the petition was had for the sale of lands of the estate of Laurent MILLAUDON for the purpose of division.

Entry recites that the evidence was taken as in chancery cases; that all the heirs of said MILLAUDON were in court and named; that William L. HOWARD represented the minors, Genevieve and Madeline MILLAUDON, as guardian ad litem.

It was ordered that all the lands described in the petition be sold for division among the heirs. Frank J. McCOY, Hannis TAYLOR, Huriosco AUSTILL and Stephen CROOM, were appointed commissioners to sell said land.

Minute Book C, No. 4, page 390, May 27th, 1870: Commission to sell land. Commission was issued to commissioners to sell said land, dated May 27th, 1870, and all said land was described in the commission.

Minute Book C, No. 4, pages 389-93, September 19th, 1870: Report of Commissioners. September 19th, 1870, the said commissioners made a report to said probate court in writing and under oath with the commission issued to them and stated that they sold all the land described in said commission to H. C. MILLAUDON, the highest and best bidder for the sum of \$4,719.50; the said sale was made and conducted according to law and the decrees of said court. It was ordered that said sale be in all things approved.

September 5th, 1872. Probate court confirmed sale and ordered deed made.

Record Book I, page 564. List of lands sold by Tax Collector May 1, 1871. Hughes & Co agents MILLAUDON. Section --18--T.6.S.R.2.E and other lands mounting to 15,000 acres. Amount Purchase money \$60.44 Sold to State.

NOTE: The attorney in fact for the heirs of MILLAUDIN having exhibited to me the receipt of G B HALL the Tax Collector for the Taxes paid on this land for the year 1870 - this sale is set aside W H GASQUE, Judge of Probate. Sale void, see act of March 1, 1881.

-To be continued....

JAMES DENNY DREISBACH

From "Alabama Historical Quarterly" Vol. 13, 1951.

James Denny DREISBACH, planter and legislator was born May 24, 1816, at Circleville, Ohio, and died in October, 1896, at Little River, Baldwin County (Ala.). His parents came from Pennsylvania to Ohio on horseback, and settled in the Scioto Valley. His grandparents came from Denmark and settled in Pennsylvania. He came to Alabama about 1843 and acquired lands in Baldwin County, where he engaged in farming. In 1861, he organized, and was captain of, a home guard company, which later disbanded and the members entered the regular Confederate service. In 1872-76, he was senator for the district composed of Baldwin, Monroe and Conecuh counties. In collaboration with Dr. Eugene SMITH, he prepared much material on Alabama history. He was an Old Line Whig and opposed secession, but after 1865 was a Democrat and a Mason.

He married in November, 1844, near Little River, to Josephine Bonaparte, daughter of David and Margaret (DYER) TATE of Little River; the former the son of John TATE and Sehoy McGILLIVRAY, and half brother to William WEATHERFORD, the Creek warrior; Margaret was the daughter of Reuben DYER, who was one of the victims of the Fort Mims massacre. Sehoy (McGILLIVRAY) TATE was the sister of Alexander McGILLIVRAY leader of the Creek Indians.

All of these are buried together near Little River, William WEATHERFORD's home, on the land once occupied and owned by Charles R. DREISBACH, grandson of Sehoy.

DANDRIDGE McRAE

Excerpted from "Generals in Gray - Lives of the Confederate Commanders" by Ezra J. WARNER, University of La. Press.

Born in Baldwin County, Alabama, October 10, 1829, Dandridge McRAE graduated from South Carolina College in 1849 and took up residence in Searcy, Arkansas. There he was admitted to the bar and was clerk of the county and circuit courts. In 1861 he was inspector general of the state and was attached to the staff of Governor RECTOR. He was among the first to enter Confederate Service as major of the 3rd Battalion of Arkansas Infantry.

As Colonel of the 21st Arkansas, he took part in the battles of Wilson's Creek and Elkshorn and was promoted to Brigadier General November 5, 1862. He participated in the attempt to capture Helena, Arkansas in 1863 in order to make a diversion in favor of Vicksburg. His brigade was later in the command of Sterling PRICE during the Red River campaign, in which it fought at Marks' Mill and Jenkins' Ferry. Gen. McRAE resigned his command in 1864 and returned to Searcy (Ark.), resuming his law practice. He was elected deputy secretary of the state in 1881 and subsequently became a one-man state chamber of commerce, serving as commissioner in various expositions and as president of the state bureau of information.

McRAE died April 23, 1899 at Searcy and is buried there.

A friend's trust: The glory of friendship is not the outstretched hand, nor the kindly smile, nor the joy of companionship; it is the spiritual inspiration that comes to one when he discovers that someone else believes in him and is willing to trust him with his friendship.

--Ralph Waldo Emerson.

JOHN TATE

From "Alabama Historical Quarterly," Vol. 13, 1951

John TATE, an Indian agent, was probably a Scotchman. Nothing is known of his career prior to 1778, when he was appointed agent for the Creek Indians, very probably receiving this appointment from John STUART, General WOODWARD's statement that he came to the Creek Nation with Lachlan MCGILLIVRAY seems erroneous, for if he was a grown man in 1735, the year of MCGILLIVRAY's arrival, he would have been too old a man to be appointed Indian agent in 1778. Col. TATE's station in the Creek nation was at the Hickory Ground. It was doubtless soon after his appointment that he married Sehoy MCGILLIVRAY, an alliance, it may be conjectured, formed through the influence or persuasion of Lochlan (sic) MCGILLIVRAY. The well known David TATE later times was the son of this marriage.

In the summer of 1780, Colonel TATE raised a large force of Creek warriors from almost all the upper towns, except from the Tallissee and the Natchez, who were kept neutral through the influence of James McQUEEN, and started on the march to Augusta to the aid of Colonel GRIERSON, the British Commander. On the Chattahoochee he was reinforced by Little Prince with a force of Lower Creeks. On their march, while near the head of springs of Upatoy Creek, TATE became deranged. He was brought to Cusseta, there died, and was buried on a high hill east of the town.

This man and Little Prince, with their warriors, numbering about two hundred and fifty men, proceeded to Augusta, where they lost seventy men in battle in September when the place was attacked by Colonel Elijah CLARKE. After the abandonment of the siege and the retreat of the Americans, Colonel Thomas BROWN, the chief in command at Augusta, after hanging a number of the prominent American prisoners, delivered the others into the hands of the Indians, who, in revenge for their slain warriors, put them to the most protracted and torturing deaths, by cuts, blows, scalplings and burnings. The opprobrium of these enormous atrocities must forever be shared by the Indians with Colonel BROWN and GRIERSON, the white officers in command at Augusta.

Some months after the death of Colonel TATE, his widow married Charles WEATHERFORD. She was the mother of William, the celebrated leader of the Indians and who surrendered at Fort Jackson in 1814.

GEORGE BROOK TUNSTALL

From "Alabama Historical Quarterly," Vol. 13, 1951

Planter and editor, George Brook TUNSTALL, was born December 14, 1793, in Pittsylvania County, Va., and died July 28, 1842, at Montgomery Hill, Baldwin County, (Ala.). He was the son of Edmund Savage TUNSTALL, a North Carolinian who died in Christian County, Ky.

The TUNSTALL family are lineal descendants of Sir Brian TUNSTALL, who in 1573, was killed at the battle of Floddon Field, in the war between England and Scotland. They came from England some time in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled in the lower eastern counties of Virginia.

George Brook TUNSTALL was a planter and a newspaper man. At one time, he was editor of the "Nashville Whig," and was founder of the "Floridian," the first English newspaper published in Pensacola, Fla.

He married Eloisa TATE, daughter of David TATE, for whom the shoals of the Alabama River are named, and Eloise Randon, granddaughter of Col. John TATE who was once in the English army, and Sehoy McGILLIVRAY; great-granddaughter of Lachlin and Sehoy (MARCHAND) McGILLIVRAY; and great-great-granddaughter of Capt. MARCHAND of Fort Toulouse and an Indian princess named Sehoy; grandmother of William WEATHERFORD.

DO YOU NEED?

A Brief History of Baldwin County, (Ala.) by L. J. Newcomb COMINGS and Martha M. ALBERS. (President and Secretary of Baldwin Co. (Ala.) Historical Society), c1928. Third Printing, January 1969, for sale by the Baldwin County Historical Society, P. O. Box 69, Stockton, Alabama 36579.

QUERIES

A. Location of Places:

Want to know the exact locations of the following historical places in Baldwin County--

1. Greenwood
2. Roaring Springs
3. Hollyoak
4. Whitby's Bridge (on Fish River)
5. C. Sibly's Mill (s) on bridge at Sibly Creek
6. Various stagecoach crossings on Fish and Perdido Rivers.
7. Confederate Camp at Hollywood.

B. Histories desired for reprint:

1. Life and Events in Alabama City.
2. People, Dates and Industries of Clay City.
3. Detailed Account of Battle of Spanish Fort (1781) Between the British and Spanish.
4. Plantation (s) at Spanish Fort.
5. Documented stops and treks of William Bartram.
6. Significance of Deer Park.

W. Frank Laraway
Route 1, Box 153
Silverhill, Al 36576

Call: (205) 947-3803
473-8520

The Wedding Cake:--We can thank the French for the tiered cake that is customary at weddings today. Originally, small cakes were piled on a table at weddings and the bride and groom would kiss over the stack of cakes, trying not to knock them over. A Frenchman got the idea of icing all the small cakes into one large one. -Copied.

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY

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Compiled by: Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens

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by

GERTRUDE J. STEPHENS

for

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c/o Mr. John Snook, Foley, Ala.

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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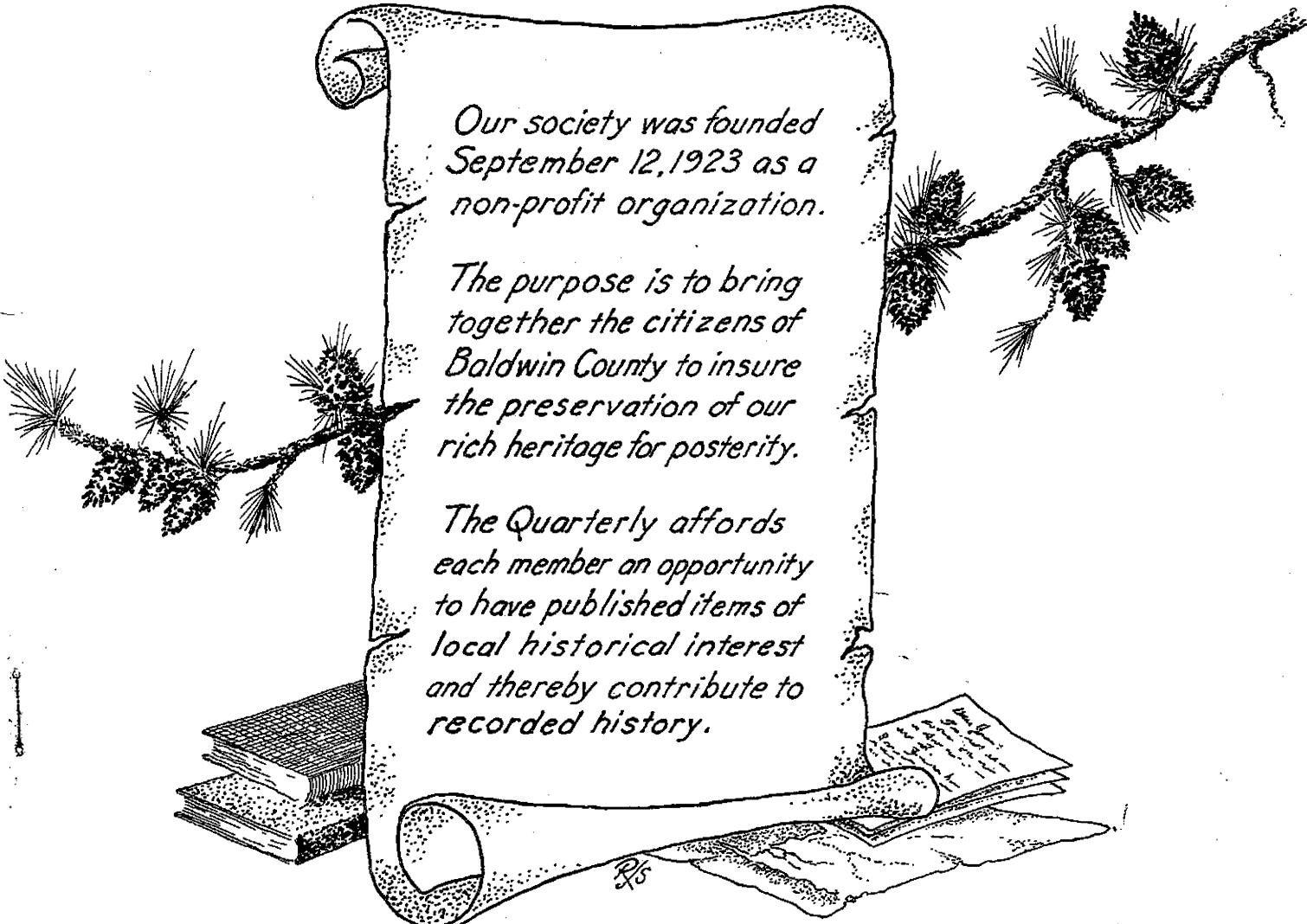
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The Quarterly

VOLUME IV

No. 1

OCTOBER 1976

A decorative scroll is the central focus, containing three paragraphs of text. The scroll is flanked by pine branches with needles and cones. At the bottom of the scroll, there are several books stacked on the left and some papers or documents on the right. The scroll is signed 'R/S' at the bottom center.

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

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

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

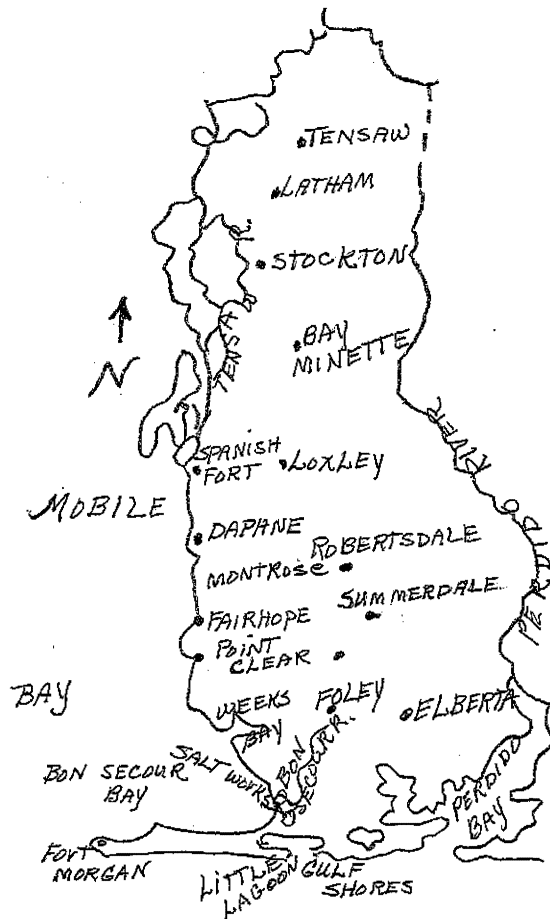
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

**THE BALDWIN COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

INCORPORATED

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

QUARTERLY



PUBLISHED BY:

Gertrude J. Stephens

for

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

c/o Mr. Frank Laraway, President
Silverhill, Alabama 36576

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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NUMBER 1

OCTOBER 1976

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

Membership in the Society is \$5.00 per year single and \$7.00 per year family. Single copies of the Quarterly can be purchased for \$1.25 each - special rate of 50¢ each to members. Remit payments to Membership Chairman

Articles and queries to be considered for publication in the Quarterly should be addressed to the Editor, Mrs. Gertrude J. Stephens, 2 Lee Circle, Spanish Fort, Alabama 36527. Correspondence relating to information, projects, and other matters of the Society should be addressed to the President, Mr. Frank Laraway, Route 1, Box 153, Silverhill, Alabama 36576, or to such project chairman.

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

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

-Author unknown.

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

c/o Mr. Frank Laraway
Silverhill, Alabama 36576
1976 - 1977

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Man is so constituted -- the immutable laws of our being are such -- that to stifle the sentiment and extinguish the hallowed memories of a people is to destroy their manhood . . . --John B. Gordon.

THE BALDWIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
QUARTERLY

VOLUME IV

October 1976

NUMBER 1

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OUT HERITAGE

Every man has leaned upon the past. Every liberty we enjoy has been bought at incredible cost. There is not a privilege nor an opportunity that is not the product of other men's labors.

We drink every day from wells we have not dug; we live by liberties we have not won; we are protected by institutions we have not set up.

No man lives by himself alone. All the past is invested in him.

-- Dr. Thomas Gibbs.

SIEGE OF SPANISH FORT & BLAKELY

AND

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE CONFEDERATE &
UNION ARMIES SERVING DURING THE CAMPAIGN

P. A. PARKER, The Story of the Tensaw, (no publisher and date given)

Submitted by: Eloise WILSON

Introduction
By Frank LARAWAY

While this account is somewhat redundant to other articles previously printed in The Quarterly on the local events of 1865, P. A. PARKER's account elaborates on some events and places not heretofore included. His resource material obviously includes The Official War Records as well as C. C. ANDREWS' book, A History of the Campaign of Mobile. It is quite likely that he had the benefit of time to verify some activities. Even during the 1930's most of the physical reminders of battles and campsites still remained.

The list of officers serving in this area during 1865 will perhaps, be of use to those seeking relatives who might have taken part in the campaign. It is hoped that eventually a more complete list of soldiers serving will be compiled to be of use to the genealogists.

Double Meaning of Words

Where can a man buy a cap for his knee
Or a key for the lock of his hair?
Can his eyes be called a school
because there are pupils there?
In the crown of his head, what gems are found?
Who travels the bridge of his nose?
Can he use, when building the roof of his mouth,
the nails on the ends of his toes?
Can the crook of his elbow be sent to jail?
If so, what did it do?
How can he sharpen his shoulder blades?
I'll be hanged if I know, do you?
Can he sit in the shade of the palm of his hand,
Or hear the drum of his ear?
Can the calves of his leg eat the corn on his toe?
If so, why not grow corn on the ear?

---Copied.

SIEGE OF SPANISH FORT AND BLAKELY

The year 1865 came to witness the closing scenes of the greatest of internecine conflicts. The great battles of the war had been fought--Antietam and Gettysburg, Corinth and Chickamauga were history; the Monitor had met the Merimac; Sherman had marched to the sea; two-thirds of a million of men had been slaughtered; and large part of the South had become a desert where armies marched, countermarched and devastated.

Among other oases the City of Mobile remained to the Confederacy. Since August 5, 1864 Farragut's ships had rode in the Lower Fleet preventing any intercourse with the outside world: nevertheless, the city at the mouth of a great system of rivers was a valued possession, and the adjacent territory of source of food without which even armies are powerless.

Notwithstanding that the Confederates still held considerable territory, the correspondence of the officers shows the demoralized condition of the armies, and that the morale of the people was on the wane.

Under date of January 23, Lieut. Gen. Richard Taylor assumed command of the Confederate forces known as the Army of the Tennessee, "without waiting longer for a response from the President...Gen. Hood left this morning for Richmond." The next day Gen. Beauregard notified President Davis that Gen. Taylor had but 15,000 men and unless reenforced by Kirby Smith it would be impossible to defend successfully the states of Mississippi and Alabama. The mills refused to deliver goods and the Quartermaster General asked permission to "impress." General Forrest complained of "roving bands of deserters, absentees, stragglers, horse thieves, and robbers, who consume the substance and appropriate the property of citizens without remuneration." March 9, Gen. Beauregard wrote Gen. Taylor: "Desertion from the army is now epidemic. They deserted by hundreds from the cars on the way here (Charlotte, N.C.) The Same complaint reaches us here from Lee's army.

February 14, Gen. Taylor wrote the Secretary of War: "Unless something is done promptly to meet the current expenses of this department, it will be useless to attempt to hold the country comprising it..... Without cash payments, railroads, steamboats, citizens, and soldiers will no longer work, sell or fight. Something must be done immediately." The same day Gov. Clark of Mississippi wrote to Gen. Taylor: "In many counties subsistence cannot be had except by purchase or impressment, and the militia are generally poor men who have not the money to advance."

There is a great lesson in the story of the Civil War: The South lived within itself. After four years of war there was plenty of food where the country had not been overrun, but it had to be bought. The most fortunate nation is the one which can stand alone--the nation which lives within itself; the one with the least commerce and whose people are not dependent upon others.

Maj. Gen. Dabney H. MAURY, commanding at Mobile, reported that "the only practical purpose of the (submarine) St. Patrick was serving was to keep HALLIGAN and her crew of six able bodied men from doing military duty ... HALLIGAN had been absent from her two weeks, and had taken with him several essential parts of her machinery. After some search HALLIGAN was found comfortably established at the Battle House." February 3, Gen. MAURY reported that he had placed the submarine in command of Lieut. WALKER of the C. S. Navy; upon the night of January 27, Lieut. WALKER attacked the flag-ship Octorara but the torpedo missed fire. Some part of the submarine was damaged but she would be ready to go out the next dark moon.

March 10, Gen. MAURY reported an aggregate of 28,194 men, of whom 735 officers and 9,205 men were present for duty.

The Alabama River empties into Mobile Bay by two principal rivers, the Mobile River being upon the Western side of the delta and the Tensas, or Tensaw, being the eastern outlet. The Tensaw River itself has four outlets known as Raft River, Tensaw River, Apalachee River, and Blakely River. At the time of the Civil War the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, now the Louisville & Nashville, ended at Hurricane Bayou on the Tensaw River and had only steamboat connection with Mobile.

Blakely, on the eastern bank of the Tensaw, where the Tensaw and Blakely rivers separate, was the only stopping point for boats on the way to Mobile. The town of Blakely was established in 1817 by people from New York and New England and was the county seat of Baldwin County until the Civil War.

At Blakely a line of fortifications two and a half miles long consisting of nine redoubts connected by strong earthworks had been constructed. At the point where the Apalachee River left the main stream, two batteries had been constructed, the one upon the north side of the Apalachee being known as Battery Tracy and that upon the south side as Battery Huger (u-gee). About five miles below Blakely at the entrance to Bay Minette Bay and Creek was Spanish Fort. Spanish Fort already had a history and took its name from the fact that it was built by the Spaniards during their occupation in the eighteenth century. January 7, 1781, it was attacked by a force of British and Germans. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to carry the place by assault. The losses were heavy upon both sides and included the British commander. This engagement was the last attempt of Great Britain to maintain supremacy in this section by force of arms against Spain. After the fight they returned to Pensacola and in May of the same year surrendered to GALVEZ, the Spanish commander.

The task of reducing the defenses of Mobile was entrusted by the Federal authorities to Maj. Gen. Edward Richard Sprig CANBY, then in command of the Federal forces in New Orleans, and who was destined to fall in a few years later by the hand of that treacherous chieftain, Captain JACK of the Modocs.

The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts; and the art of life is to have as many of them as possible.

--Michel de Montaigne.

January 26, 1865, Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff wrote Gen. Canby: "Gen. A.J. Smith with about 18,000 men and a cavalry force of about 5,000 has been ordered to report to you at New Orleans....The objective is Selma or Montgomery, including the capture of Mobile or ~~not~~, as you may deem best. Commodore Thatcher will take command in Mobile Bay with additional vessels to cooperate. In order to make your campaign successful while Sherman is occupying the enemy in Georgia and South Carolina, will require much energy of preparation and activity of execution.

February 8, Gen. Smith reported from Cairo his arrival to Secretary Stanton and added: "I am now without a heading or identity for my command. Unless I receive a number or a name for my command, I must style myself the Wandering Tribe of Israel."

"Continue on in your exodus as the Wandering tribe of Israel. On reaching the land of Canby you will have a number and a name," was the answer.

But the old adage, "The more haste the less speed" still held. Through the mistake of a cipher clerk Smith's troops were landed at Vicksburg and the steamboats were discharged. March 7, Gen. Canby wrote Gen. Halleck: "For the last forty days we have had but seven of favorable weather. During all the rest of this time heavy easterly and southeasterly gales and dense fogs have prevailed, rendering the transportation of troops and supplies both tedious and dangerous...Twelve sound steamers selected for service in Mississippi Sound and Mobile Bay have been at the passes of the Mississippi since the 26th ultimo, but have been unable to cross the bar."

March 13, Gen. Grant wrote Gen. Halleck: "Were orders sent placing Steele in command of the Thirteenth Corps? I received a letter from Canby today of the 1st of March. At that time he said nothing about starting for Mobile. Although I wrote to him he must go in command himself, I have seen nothing from him indicating an intention to do so. In fact, I have seen but little from Canby to show that he intends to do or have anything done."

March 13, Maj. A.M. Jackson reported to headquarters that a plan was on foot for the blowing up of gunboats and that the Confederates had a submarine at Houston and four at Shreveport. The submarines were described as follows: "The boat is forty feet long, forty-eight inches deep and forty inches wide, built entirely of iron and shaped similar to a steam boiler. The ends are sharp pointed. On the sides are two iron flanges (called fins) for the purpose of raising and lowering the boat in the water. The boat is propelled at the rate of four miles an hour by means of a crank worked by two men. The wheel is on the propeller principle. The boat is usually worked seven feet under water, and has four deadlights for the purpose of steering or taking observations. Each boat carries two torpedoes, one at the bow attached to a pole twenty feet long; one on the stern fastened to a plank ten or twelve feet long. The air arrangements are so constructed as to retain sufficient air for four men to work and four idle two or three hours."

March 13, a reconnaissance was made by the 23d Iowa and the 20th Wisconsin as far as "Mr. Childers' farm" and scouts were sent on to Bon Secour. "Mr. Childers' farm" was the home of Mr. Bartholomew Childress, now known as Gasque.

February 27th, Gen. Grant wrote a pleasant letter to Gen. Canby urging all speed, but it was one thing to urge and another to execute. The weather of the winter months of 1865 is reflected in the dispatches from all commanders. The cavalry expedition from Vicksburg that was to cooperate with Gen. Canby was given up as the country was impassable. The navy was to furnish transportation, but there were many excuses and few boats. It is 18 miles from Fort Morgan to Bon Secour; the road is very sandy and never injured by rain, but after leaving the peninsula the country for several miles is flat and wet, and to this day has no road over it. In his desperation Gen. Canby ordered material to repair the railroad from Pensacola, probably with the intention of joining Gen. Steele at that place. The requisition was referred to Gen. Grant, who answered the same day or rather at midnight: "You need not send an article of railroad material or a man to Canby."

But it does not always rain and even in March, 1865, there was a lull and on the 17th the expedition left Navy Cove.

Bertram's brigade closely followed by other troops of the Thirteenth Corps moved by land. Col. Moore's brigade of the Sixteenth Corps was landed at Cedar Point on the west side of Mobile Bay and occupied Mon Louis Island "with as much display of force as possible." They met the Confederate skirmishers and drove them to the Narrows of Fowl River, and on the 22d embarked for Fish River.

From Mar. 17, to the 24, was occupied in the march to Dannelly's Mills, now River Park, upon Fish River. There were 321 regimental wagons and 5 batteries. The reports of those days tell of the most fatiguing labor. The men worked in hourly shifts building corduroy roads or hauling by hand the teams and guns, or lifting the animals from the mud and quicksands. Even the general officers took their turn at the ropes. Day and night the work went on, the blazing turpentine orchards furnishing light by night. Several regiments took the wrong road only to find they were cut off by the Bon Secour River and Bay John. Small bodies of Confederate cavalry were always on the alert, at one time capturing 8 men and 14 mules from the supply train of Gen. Veatch's division.

March 19, Gen. Federick Steele with 12,000 men left Pensacola for Blakely. The road from Pensacola was not more difficult than that from Fort Morgan but there was more of it.

A hundred miles of marching and forty miles of corduroy, in many places the heavy trains being moved entirely by the men. Forty-eight hours of continuous rain and nowhere to lay down. The heavy rains formed a bar at the mouth of the Escambia River; the steamers with supplies could not come and for several days there was only quarter rations. There were skirmishes at Cotton Creek, Mitchell's Creek, and an engagement at Bluff Springs where Gen. Clanton (Confederate) and 18 commissioned officers and 111 enlisted men were captured.