

Part of Logo for the Emanuel
Point Ship Wreck Web Site

Volume 34, Number 7

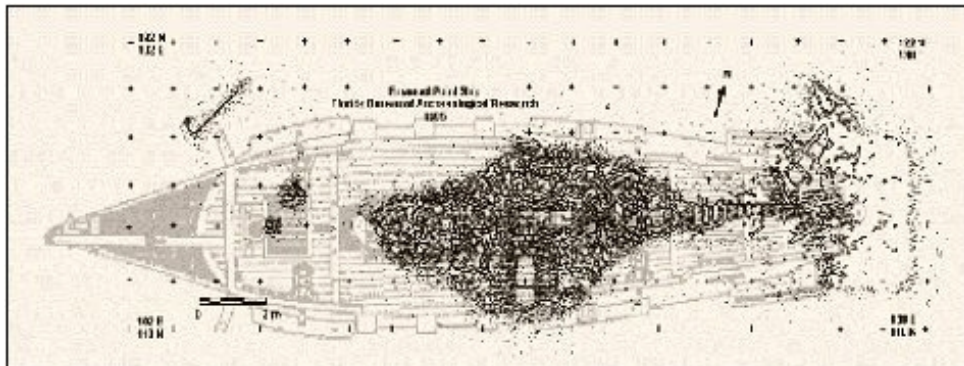
July 2007

The July Meeting

Tuesday, July 24, 2007

Thomas E. McMillan Museum

3:15 p. m



The July Program: The Emanuel Point Shipwreck

Dr. Della Scott-Ireton, Director of the Northwest Region of the Florida Public Archaeology Network, will present a program on the discovery of the remains of a 16th century Spanish galleon at Emanuel Point on Pensacola Bay.

Della graduated from W.S. Neal High School in East Brewton and continued her education at the University of West Florida where she

Plan of the Site of the Shipwreck (above) from the web site [Florida Heritage.com](http://www.flheritage.com/archaeology/projects/shipwrecks/emanuelpoint/)
<<http://www.flheritage.com/archaeology/projects/shipwrecks/emanuelpoint/>>



*Our Speaker,
Della Scott-Ireton*

earned a Bachelor's degree in Anthropology and a Master's degree in Historical Archaeology.

She also has a Master's in International Relations from Troy University, and a Ph.D. in Anthropology from Florida State University.

Della is certified as a Scuba Instructor with the National Association of Underwater Instructors (NAUI).

She worked with the Pensacola Shipwreck Survey, West Florida Historic Preservation, Inc., Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, and the government of the Cayman Islands before joining the Florida Public Archaeology Network

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The August 28 Program

Dr. Alan Brown, Professor of English from the University of West Alabama, will present a program including a text panel exhibition, on

"Alabama's Most Famous 19th Century Outlaws."

This will include Railroad Bill, Rube Burrow, and Steve Renfro.

Each panel will include a photograph of the outlaw.

The July Program Continued

(Continued from page 1)

(www.flpublicarchaeology.org) where she serves as the Northwest Region Director.

Della is an officer and elected board member of the [Advisory Council on Under water Archaeology](#) and is a member of the [Register of Professional Archaeologists](#).

Della's research interests include public interpretation of maritime cultural resources, both on land and under water, and training of avocationalists in archaeological methods and practices.

The de Luna Shipwreck

Discovery

The web site [University of West Florida Maritime Archaeology Program Emanuel Point Ship Excavation](http://www.uwf.edu/anthropology/research/manuel) <<http://www.uwf.edu/anthropology/research/manuel.cfm>>, says this about the discovery of the shipwreck at Emanuel Point.

"In 1992, a BAR team conducted an underwater inventory of Pensacola Bay. The Pensacola Shipwreck Survey dis-

covered the remains of a Spanish galleon from Tristan de Luna's 1559 attempt to settle the first major colony in modern day Florida.

"The state's oldest shipwreck was found with a magnetometer that detected an embedded anchor near a mound of ballast stones covering the ship's wooden hull. Careful testing of the site has revealed a well-preserved, undisturbed shipwreck.

"Excavation of the stern and a small area amidships suggests that the vessel struck the edge of a shallow sandbar and was damaged beyond repair.

"The ship slowly settled into the sand, and for over 400 years its secrets were hidden in Pensacola Bay.

"Tristan de Luna lost seven vessels from his fleet when a hurricane struck the fledgling settlement just five weeks after the colonists arrival. In addition to the Emanuel Point Ship, other vessels from the Luna fleet may lie submerged in Pensacola Bay. " !

The Site of the Shipwreck

[The Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research—Emanuel Point Shipwreck website](#)

<<http://www.uwf.edu/anthropology/research/manuel.cfm>> remarks about the site,

"The shipwreck lies in only twelve feet of water, a quarter-mile offshore of a bluff that extends westward from Emanuel Point in Pensacola Bay. [Emanuel Point is a finger of land extending into the bay near the northern end of the three-mile bridge and the mouth of Bayou Texar.] "Most of the site is buried under a sandbar; only a low mound of oyster-encrusted ballast stones, which once kept the ship on an even keel, is visible in the turbid water.

"Beneath the stones, the lower hull of the ship and its contents have remained well preserved in the sediments.

"Preliminary excavations revealed that, after the ship grounded and broke up on the sandbar, it became home to generations of shellfish which lived and died on the wreckage, creating over the centuries a matrix of shells and sand that effectively capped and sealed the site like a tomb." !

Artifact from the de Luna Ship-



The small carving of the silhouette of a typical Spanish galleon of the 16th century (the carving at the bottom of the picture) was found in the Emanuel shipwreck.

The carving is believed to have been made when the wrecked ship was being constructed, possibly left behind by an apprentice.

Its features are the same as those found in the model of a Spanish galleon (at the top of the picture) which is located in the Naval Museum in Madrid. This model is dated 1540.

Illustrations and information are from [The Emanuel Point Shipwreck Website](#)

<<http://www.flheritage.com/archaeology/projects/shipwrecks/emanuelpoint/index.cfm>>. !

Minutes of the June Meeting

The meeting in the Thomas E. McMillan Museum on July 26, 2007 began with President, Ann Biggs-Williams welcoming members and guests. Jerry Simmons, Museum Coordinator, led the Pledge of Allegiance.

Guests included Bob Callaway, a retired engineer from Pensacola, and David Robb, husband of speaker Frances Robb.

The President asked for volunteers to research stories for the newsletter related to Escambia County. Tom McMillan volunteered for a story on Fort Crawford and Mary Catherine Luker volunteered for one on Pilgrim's Rest Cemetery.

President Biggs-Williams reported that she had attended a Memorial service for Ted Amos Carter, killed during WWII. The service was held at Robinsonville, Alabama.

Other information included : (1) a phone campaign to remind members to renew their memberships resulted in 10 renewals (2) the University of Alabama will come to

East Brewton to use ground penetrating radar to help in the search for the location of Fort Crawford, and (3) there will be a Genealogical Conference in Montgomery on October 6.

The Minutes of the May meeting (as printed in the June newsletter) and the financial report given by our Treasurer Susan Crawford were approved.

Jerry Simmons introduced the guest speaker Frances Robb.

Ms. Robb presented a program on the significance of Eugene Allen Smith, the first state geologist for Alabama, using a power point presentation with pictures he made during his Geological Survey of Alabama from 1885-1910.

After a question and answer period, Jerry presented Frances with a copy of the book, A Pictorial History of the Brewton Area. Guests then enjoyed refreshments served by Susan Fouts Albertolli. !

Corrections for June 2007 Newsletter

Concerning the Listing of WWII Veterans

ECHS member Dewitt Uptagrafft of Huntsville, Alabama shared with ECHS that the listing of World War II soldiers in the June issue of ECHOES listed the middle initial of James L. Holmes incorrectly on the list of those who were killed in the line of duty in World War II.

The name should be James A Holmes, even though the initial is incorrect on the plaque at the World War II Memorial on the Escambia County Courthouse lawn. James is a first cousin of Dewitt.

Correct information about James Andrew Holmes: 18Feb1923-12Jun1944, U.S. Navy World War II, Died in the Pacific Theatre, buried in Ft. Crawford Cemetery in East Brewton. Son of James Allen and Mabel Hart Holmes.

Dewitt also understood that his cousin's parents lived on Holmes Avenue in East Brewton and he believes the street was named in honor of James Andrew.

Concerning Rufus Evans

In the story about Rufus Evans in the June ECHOES, we listed that

Rufus was the only World War II soldier buried in May Creek United Methodist Cemetery.

The statement should be that Evans was the only World War II soldier who was buried elsewhere and then his body exhumed and brought to May Creek for reburial later.

Also, Charles' baby sister, Julia E. McClure, reminded Charles that she was home with Charles and brother John Marshall Evans the day the telegram arrived at the Evans family home about Rufus' death. !

August in Alabama History

August 1, 1704: French colonists in Mobile welcome the "*Pelican* Girls," twenty-three young women from France who had crossed the Atlantic aboard the *Pelican*. The ladies had been recruited to move to the young settlement, founded in 1702, in order to marry the male settlers and naturally increase Mobile's population.

August 2, 1819: The first Alabama constitution is adopted, paving the way to statehood in December. Known today as the Constitution of 1819, to distinguish it from five subsequent constitutions, it was considered a model of democracy at the time. It granted, for example, suffrage to all adult white males without regard to property ownership or other qualifications.

August 5, 1917: Members of the Alabama National Guard Brigade, which had been federalized in 1916, are discharged from guard service so that they can be drafted into the regular army. Once drafted, the guardsmen were assigned to their former units, and one of these, the 4th Alabama, would become the 167th U.S. Infantry Regiment and serve with distinction in France during World War I as a part of the famed 42nd "Rainbow" Division.

August 7, 1882: Isaac "Honest Ike" Vincent is elected to an unprecedented third term as State Treasurer. Thanking the Democratic Convention that had nominated him two months earlier, Vincent promised that he would "endeavor in the future, as I have in the past, to guard and advance your interests as faithfully as I would my own." January 31, 1883, Gov. Edward A. O'Neal reported to the Legislature that Treasurer Vincent had absconded from office and that state funds totaling more than \$200,000 were missing.

August 12, 1959: An earthquake centered in Huntsville, and felt over a 25-mile radius, causes minor damage. Many Hunts-

ville residents at first believed the shock was the result of an explosion or missile test at nearby Redstone Arsenal.

August 15, 1841: Julia Tutwiler is born in Tuscaloosa. Tutwiler, president of what later became the University of West Alabama, worked to secure the admittance of women to the University of Alabama, to reform Alabama's prisons, and to expand educational opportunities for women.

August 17, 1909: With a unanimous vote by the legislature, Alabama becomes the first state to ratify the 16th amendment to the U.S. Constitution. When the amendment went into effect on February 25, 1913, it gave Congress the power to collect income taxes.

August 20, 1937: Dixie Bibb Graves takes her seat in the U.S. Senate to become Alabama's first female senator. Only the fourth woman to serve as a U.S. senator, Graves had been appointed by her husband, Gov. Bibb Graves, to succeed Hugo Black, who had been appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

August 22, 1900: Confederate heroine Emma Sansom dies in Texas. In 1863 sixteen-year-old Sansom helped Confederate general Nathan Bedford Forrest cross Black Creek near Gadsden as he pursued Union forces led by Col. A.D. Streight. Later in 1863, Sansom was awarded a gold medal by the Alabama legislature for her actions.

August 30, 1813: Creek Indians attack Fort Mims in what is now Baldwin County, killing nearly 250 settlers gathered there for protection. The attack caused fear and hysteria among frontier settlers, who quickly raised militia companies to fight the Indians in the Creek War of 1813-1814. !

Queries

Tracy Jentzsch is researching her grandfather, **Fred Madden**, who was born in Brewton on October 5, 1894. Fred married **Willie Gautney**.

He had a large family and Tracy would like to contact any of those family members. If you can help Tracy, please E-mail her at <jentzsch@udel.edu>. Tracy is willing to share all info and photos.

Dr. Robert E. Snyder from the University of South Florida, Tampa, is in the process of writing a book on Cypress Gardens.

Cypress Gardens was founded in 1936 by **Dick Pope, Sr.** and **Julienne Downing Pope**.

Julie was born and raised in Brewton, and in 1926, she was married in Brewton.

Any information on Julie would be appreciated by Dr. Snyder in his research as he is unable to travel to Brewton.

Contact info for Dr. Snyder is Dr. Robert E. Snyder, American Studies, University of South Florida, 4202 E. Fowler Avenue, CPR 240, Tampa, Florida 33620-5550 or E-mail <rsnyder@cas.usf.edu>. !

Unique Donations to Museum

Robert Winther, Brewton octogenarian, has visited the Thomas E. McMillan Museum recently and brought along some very interesting artifacts.



In February, he brought his father's collection of World War I European postcards (left) as well as swords and bayonets, also from World War I (below). The swords and bayonets are both European and U. S.



Another European postcard is pictured below.



In July, he brought a man's dress shirt with a label (right) from Robbins and McGowin's store in Brewton. If you have a recollection of when the store began producing clothing with its own label, let us know. !



The ECHS *Journal* Section

The de Luna Colony

The Earliest Explorations of Florida

“The territory known as **La Florida**, on the northern rim of the Gulf of Mexico, began to be charted by early 16th-century Spanish navigators soon after their discovery of America.

“Although expeditions into the unknown peninsula, led by Ponce de León (1513, 1521), Pánfilo de Narváez (1528), and Hernando de Soto (1539), failed to realize mythical riches of the region, the Spanish were determined to conquer and to pacify the northern frontier of New Spain.

“Colonial strategy required the establishment of military settlements, both on the Gulf and in the Atlantic, to prevent intrusions by other European powers and to make the peninsula secure for Spanish navigation.



*Narvaez and de Soto Visit
Pensacola Bay*

“The deep and sheltered harbor known today as Pensacola Bay was visited by members of the Narváez and de Soto expeditions and by later Spanish pilots, who called the bay **Polonza**, or **Ochuse**.

“This 16th-century map, from Cornelius Wytfliet’s *Descriptiones Ptol-emaicae Augmentum* shows the territory of **La Florida** and includes Pensacola Bay.

Plans for the Tristan de Luna Expedition

“Pensacola was chosen by New Spain Viceroy Luis de Velasco as the place to begin the conquest and colonization of Florida in 1559.

“Command of the enterprise was given to Don Tristán de Luna y Arellano, who had first come to Mexico in company with its famous conqueror, Hernán Cortes, and had served as **maestre de campo** for Francisco Vásquez de Coronado on the march for Cibola.

“He was given detailed instructions to construct regular Spanish towns, and to appoint councilmen, judges, and bailiffs.

“The first settlement at **Ochuse** (Pensacola) was to have a fortress large enough to contain 100 colonists, and was to include storehouses, jails, inns, and slaughterhouses.

The de Luna Expedition

“The Luna expedition assembled at the Mexican port of Veracruz, where eleven ships were loaded with supplies of corn, hardtack biscuit, bacon, dried beef, cheese, oil, vinegar, wine, and live cattle, as well as arms, armor, and tools for construction and for agriculture.

“When the **armada** departed for



Florida, it carried 540 soldiers, 240 horses, and more than 1,000 colonists, including women and children, black servants, and Aztecs and Tlaxcalans.

The Expedition Reaches Pensacola Bay

“On August 15, 1559, the fleet came to anchor in the sheltered waters of Pensacola Bay, and the colonists went ashore to pick a suitable place to build a town.

Disaster Strikes the de Luna Expedition

“Luna ordered scouting parties to look for food, since the fleet’s supplies were calculated to last only eighty days. One went up the Escambia River, finding only a small native village before returning to the anchorage after twenty days.

“There they learned of a calamitous event that had occurred during their absence. On September 19, a hurricane had struck the **armada** at anchor destroying all but three of the vessels, some of which had not yet been unloaded.

“Many people lost their lives, and supplies on shore had been damaged by heavy rains. Although four relief voyages were attempted from Mexico and Cuba, the fledgling Florida colony was doomed by the disaster; Luna fell ill, and discontent among the hungry immigrants began to turn to mutiny.

“Although the viceroy replaced Luna with another governor, Angel de Villafañe, the enterprise was beyond salvation, and its survivors

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The ECHS *Journal* Section

The de Luna Colony continued

(Continued from page 6)

trickled back to Mexico.

Result of the Failure of the Luna Colony

“After the failure of the Luna colony, the Gulf coast of Florida was forgotten by the Spanish for over a century.

“In 1693, a scientific expedition, led by Captain Andres de Pez, conducted a reconnaissance of Pensacola Bay.

“Pez was accompanied by the Creole scientist Carlos Sigüenza y Gongora, whose map of the bay shows details of water depth, landmarks, and sites of native villages encountered by the survey party.

“A fleet arrived in 1698 to establish a *presidio* garrisoned by soldiers, and Pensacola became a formal Spanish colony.

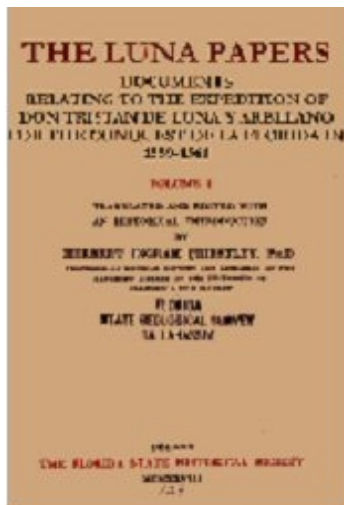
“This earliest known map of Pensacola Bay (on the right), drawn by Sigüenza, depicts modern-day

Emanuel Point as *Pta. de Vibero* (Viper Point). !



The Luna Papers

The Emanuel Point Shipwreck website supplies this information about the documents concerning the de Luna expedition.



“Many historians who write about the European discovery and settlement of what is now the United States are unfamiliar with the expedition of Tristán de Luna, which was the first attempt to colonize Florida in 1559.

“The story is not well known, probably because the settlement at Pensacola failed to flourish after a hurricane destroyed most of the colony’s ships and provisions.

“Until recently, what little we know of this forgotten chapter of Florida history comes from a collection of documents transcribed and translated by Herbert Ingram Priestly, who was Librarian of the Bancroft Library at the University of California.

“Entitled *The Luna Papers*, and published by the Florida

Historical Society in 1928, this two-volume series of letters and testimonials that record the disastrous events that befell the Luna colony now is out-of-print and difficult to find. With the discovery of the Emanuel Point Ship and its telltale 16th-century features and artifacts, interest in the Tristán de Luna expedition was rekindled.

“In 1995, the City of Pensacola decided to sponsor a research campaign to search for additional archival documents pertaining to the Luna colony.

“Directed by archival researcher Denise Lakey, the year-long project turned up numerous pieces of correspondence, legal briefs, accounts, and audits, many of which are previously unstudied.

“One document, for instance, is a deposition of personal effects which belonged to Diego López, captain of the flagship of Luna’s fleet. López, the document explains, was drowned when the ship *El Jesus* wrecked on a sandbar in Pensacola Bay.

“Most of the documents were found in the Archive of the Indies in Seville, Spain. Copies of these new materials are now available to students and scholars at the libraries of the University of West Florida and the University of Florida, and at the Florida State Archives.’ !

The ECHS *Journal* Section

Alabama's Endangered Iron and Steel Truss Bridges

Alabama's Iron and Steel Truss Bridges Selected as One of Eleven Endangered Sites

The July-August 2007 issue of Preservation Report from the Alabama Historical Commission comments:

"Once commonplace along the highways and byways of the state, iron and

steel truss bridges are rapidly disappearing.

"Often structurally deteriorated and no longer wide enough or able to handle the weight of modern traffic, the bridges are being replaced with modern bridges.

While these new bridges offer improved safety and utility, they rarely possess the picturesque character and visual qualities

exhibited by the historic iron and steel truss bridges they replace.

"As once-useful structures, the preservation of iron and steel truss bridges is often hampered by their outdated use. An alternative to demolition is the continued maintenance and service of active, safe bridges that meet current use requirements." !



Truss bridge over Blackwater Creek on Country Club Road in Walker County. Built by the Canton Bridge Co. in 1898, it was still open to one-lane traffic as of July, 2006.

Cantilevered through truss bridge over Tennessee River on AL 35 at Scottsboro is 2143 feet long. Built in 1930, it is still open to traffic



The ECHS *Journal* Section

Eugene Allen Smith in Southern Alabama



Picture taken in 1904 by Eugene Allen Smith of the buggy and mule in which he traveled around the state during his geological survey. His son leans out of the buggy on the left side. The location is "between Pollard and Flomaton."

The Photograph

The photograph at left was taken from a publication entitled Heritage 76: A Historical Review of Escambia County and its Communities.

The picture carries the title "Site of Fanny Oil Field." The text beneath the picture reads, "During thirty years of his work as state geologist from 1873 to 1927, Dr. Eugene Allen Smith used the horse-drawn buggy shown above in his trips across the state to make geological surveys. The vehicle is now on the second floor of Smith Hall, named in honor of Dr. Smith, at the University of Alabama."

When Dr. Smith stopped to make this picture of the pine timber and of his son seated in the buggy, he did not know that he was standing on the spot where the Fanny Oil Field would be discovered in 1974. The picture exemplifies the ever-changing course of history."

Our thanks to Willellen Elliot who donated the publication to the Alabama Room of the Museum.

Jerry Simmons spotted the picture and made the connection with the geological survey of Dr. Smith. He sent a copy to Frances Robb who sent information about this picture, as well as the notes about the area which Dr. Smith made in his notebooks.

Robb points out that the original of this photograph is labeled CSA/Smith inventory 4-00199, Avenue in Pines, south of Brewton, dated August 6, 1904. The original photographs are part of a collection at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.!

The Notes from Smith's Journal for 1904

Introduction and Explanation

Frances Robb tells us that the notes about the picture and the area were originally written by Dr. Smith in pencil in small notebooks and later transcribed as a typescript.

The original field notes are in the Library of the Geological Survey of Alabama-Oil and Gas Board in Tuscaloosa..

In the email copy of the notes from Ms. Robb, she explains that the first number in the italicized citations in the notes is the page number of the typescript, the second number is the number in the original field notes for that year.

She has included her interpretations or explanations of the notes in brackets. [Editor's note: We have transcribed Dr. Smith's notes as Ms. Robb provided them.]

The Notes

August 1-2, 1904 p. 38 (158).

[The party had unhitched for noon at Mr. Franklin King's who is the P.M. (postmaster) of Oak Grove office, then later in the afternoon]

....The mule would not eat a thing and we were at a loss as to our best course, but finally decided to drive on. A rain came up which complicated matters. After leaving Oak Grove we travel up the river along a public road for a couple of miles, then turn off westward by private road, which we keep for ten miles or more to Bradley Dam on Blackwater. We stopped at Mr. Hart's because of our mule and also because of the fact that for the next 6 miles or so the road goes through pine barrens where there is not a house and we were afraid to risk it with a sick mule.

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The ECHS *Journal* Section

Eugene Allen Smith in Southern Alabama (continued)

(Continued from page 9)

To our great satisfaction John [the mule] has taken to eating oats. Camp 9 1/4 m. E. of Brewton, Aug. 2, 1904. Camp 9 1/4 m. E. of Brewton, Aug. 2, 1904.

From Hart's, our route lay through open pine woods of the Grand Gulf type to Bradley's Dam- about 8 or 9 miles. The road was only a neighborhood road, or at least hardly a public road but

Aug. 2-3 1904 p. 39 (159).

It kept the N.W. direction pretty accurately so that we had no trouble in keeping it. At Bradley we are in Escambia Co. some 3 or 4 miles north of the Florida line and a short distance from Covington. From Bradley to Roberts the prevailing character of the country is like that last [clearly a typo, but whether Dr. Smith wrote east or west could probably be figured out from a map; I think the typist misread east] of Bradley only a little more rolling.

A well just dug about a mile this side of Bradley, has gone down into the purple and mottled clays underlying the yellowish surface sands. In most of the territory west of Bradley a fine gravel is quite common along the breaks of the hills. This seems to me to be somewhat



September 16, 1886 expedition camp on Autauga Creek near Prattville

different from the regular Lafayette gravel.

We came into Roberts by the Lovelace old mill which I visited two years ago, and from there we came on across the Parker bridge and out a mile and a half here where there is a new house without fence, enclosure or outbuildings of any sort and camped on the

roadside opposite.

We have been in half a dozen or more showers today, none of them, however, being of much consequence, but all about Roberts and this side nearly to the river there is evidence of a great flood of rain this P.M. At this time the clouds are banking up on all sides, the lightning is playing in every direction and we have the promise of a very pleasant night if rain and slop be counted an advantage.

Brewton-Aug. 3, 1904.

We got here by 10:30 today and spent the rest of the morning in seeing friends and finding out about the chance of getting

Aug. 4-5, 1904 p. 40 (160)

a boat at McGowen's ferry and planning for another day. I got 20-30 letters which must be answered. Took our dinner at the A [illegible to the typist] and got a fine camp in the yard of the old Court House through the kindness of G.W.L. Smith.

Aug. 4, 1904.

Spent the day chiefly in writing and consulting about the boats etc. Dr. Aldrich [a fellow geologist and Alabama's most important turn of the century paleontologist] cannot join me and so I have about concluded to go and see Coal Bluff again to decide if possible to which formation the lignite belongs, and then down to Flomaton and on towards Pensacola.

Camp on Lower road-8m. from Pollard-Aug. 5, 1904.

Yesterday was spent chiefly in writing letters. Left town this morning about nine and came out to Coal Bluff and down the Pollard road here.

Just beyond the Murder Creek bridge I saw clays, presumably Grand Gulf, underlying red loam and pebbles probably Lafayette. We were directed by Mr. Malone who is interested in bored well at blacksmith shop in eastern edge of town and which water I have agreed to have analyzed, to take left hand up river road, but when we came to Dixon's Mill creek we found it impassable by reason of logs washed in and quicksands and deep holes. We were there-

fore compelled to turn back and we had a time turning the wagon as there was only the narrow road and deep sand. One breast strap broke in trying to turn around and we



Photo by Eugene Allen Smith. Geology Survey Wagon on the Alabama River, Washington Ferry, Augusta County. 1891 or 1894.

finally had to do the turning by hand [Dr. Smith was then 65 years old] and it was a job sure enough. Meanwhile, of course, it clouded up and rain threatened on all sides. Came

Aug. 5, 1904, p. 41 (161).

back to the regular Douglassville road after losing an hour or two and came out to Mr. Dixons (near the old Wyatt place). Here we fed the mules and went on down to Coal Bluff, a walk of about a mile.

I got a very good section again of the Bluff, notwithstanding frequent sprinkles of rain.

The upper part of the section I did not particularly examine this time, and the section of year before last is satisfactory. Of the underlying Tertiary strata, I would now make some additional notes to what was given in 1902.

1. Grand Gulf sands, etc., as before given

2. Blue joint clay with iron stain of joint surfaces. At this time this is 5 feet or more dry and hard on exposed surface but plans [planes?] show where it has sloughed down the bank when wet.

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The ECHS *Journal* Section

Eugene Allen Smith in Southern Alabama (continued)

(Continued from page 10)

3. Pure plastic lay below, making compact ledge above the lignites 18"-24"

4. Lignite 24"

This is not a uniform bed, for the upper part nearly half consists of lignitic clay and black sand, the true lignite is hardly more than 12". It is full of bituminized trunks and logs, which in part are remarkably fresh looking [where bitumen is found, also oil is often found].

5. Below the lignite to water's edge 10 feet or so the material on surface is a dark gray sandy clay. When dug into it proves to be a blue sandy clay or clayey sand exactly what we saw for miles along the bluffs of Chickasawhay a year or two ago. About half way down this part of the Bluff there seems to be a tendency to induration through iron probably because of a change from rather sandy to more clayey texture. About 1 1/2 feet above the water this clay sand in places makes a



Photo by Eugene Allen Smith (and possibly Robert Hodges) is a great example of some of the superior photography by these men. This is Nocalula Falls, Black Creek, near Gadsden, Etowah County, March or June 1905.

Aug. 5, 1904 p. 42 (162).

narrow shelf or platform and on the edge of this platform Truman [probably Dr. Smith's son Truman Smith, named for Dr. Aldrich, since above Dr. Smith mentions that Truman Aldrich could not come along] found 3 or 4 pieces of bone half imbedded in the material. It looks as though the bones belonged where they were found and they have the look of an old bone.

At one place on the bluff I noticed in the same clays a great many sports of presumably calcareous matter, which unless closely examined would easily be mistaken for shells much macerated, but the closest examination I could give revealed no particular organic structure.

One point which this second visit makes clear to me, is that all the bluff below the yellow sands belong together and are probably Tertiary. I could not find a single shell impression in the clayey sands below the lignite and yet out near the old Lovelace Hill they are quite abundant. It may be that they are not the same strata at the two exposures, but I cannot see how that could be. It will, I think, be necessary to connect up all these different exposures by a trip down the river as originally contemplated. It happens that Mr. Aldrich just at this time cannot come down and we will have to make the trip some other time.

After returning from the bluff we drove some 6 or 7 miles down the Pollard road and camped near one of the Jernigans.

This morning we came down to the steel bridge to Pollard, then to Flomaton and here about 3 miles below Bluff Springs near Mr. [illegible].

From our camp of Aug. 5 we came over a good deal of high

Aug. 6, 1904 p. 43 (163).

level land with hard floor, and only a inch or two of sand in the roads. We could trot over much of this. The same character of land may also be seen between Pollard and Flomaton. Its elevation is some 150-175 feet above the bottom lands of Conecuh River and the formation is Lafayette I think without question, on the top and these high plateaus are in soil, timber, etc., just like the Lafayette



Robert Shattuck Hodges, a colleague of Eugene Allen Smith, took this photo of Blue Pond, near Dixie, Covington County August 26, 1902

plateaus elsewhere. There is always more or less of gravel in the lower part of these beds just above variegated clays which at many points were seen to underlie them unconformably. At one place we took a photo of an avenue through the pines on one of these high flats [this is our photograph].

This continues through Aug. 6 and 7, until on Aug. 8 Dr. Smith reached Pensacola where he stayed for a few days.

I went back to see what else Dr. Smith had photographed in Escambia County. There are only three photographs: the 1904 photograph identified above; another taken at the same time Mule Kneeling to drink, Brewton (#4-00198), dated August 6, 1904.

In 1902 on his previous visit he took one photograph.

On Aug. 22, 1902 he photographed Coal Bluff on Conecuh River not far from Douglasville Post Office (inventory # 6-00261). notes p. 46 (46) 1902.

The field notes that refer to Brewton and Escambia County date from 1891 p. 59-64 (86-91); 1902 43-46 (43-46); and 1904 38-46 (138-166) and 61-64 (81-84). You can order photocopies from Hoole Special Collections Library University of AL Tuscaloosa by accessing the U of AL website then go to libraries, then to Hoole. !

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The Escambia County Historical Society
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