

## The Christmas Party December Meeting

Tuesday, December 11, 2007, 2:30 p. m.



### Location:

This year's Christmas Party will be at Double M Farms, home of Ann and Ed Leigh McMillan, II.

Plan to attend and bring your favorite holiday or party food.

Please prepare "finger food" and bring it in a serving dish.

### The December Meeting

#### Date:

Tuesday, Dec. 11



#### Time:

2:30 p. m.

#### Hosts:

Ann and Ed Leigh McMillan  
and Carol Graves

### Directions:

Double M Farms is on Kirkland Road in Brewton.

Anyone who needs directions can call Ann Biggs-Williams at 251-867-2445 or can meet Ann in front of the Museum at 2:00p. m. on the day of the party for a car pool to the location.

*Pictures of wreathes in downtown Brewton by Paul Merritt.*



### Closed for the Holidays

*The Museum will be closed*

*Dec. 25 — Jan. 3*

### The Next Meeting

The January meeting will be held Tuesday, January 22, 2008 at 3:15 p.m. at the Thomas E. McMillan Museum at the Brewton campus of JDCC.

This will be the biennial business meeting which is held every two years for the election of officers for 2008 and 2009.

Paul Merritt is chairing the Nomination Committee and will present a slate of officers. Nominations may also be made from the floor.

A surprise mystery guest will speak briefly on the "History of the Escambia County Historical Society."

**Remember, Membership dues are "due" in January**

### Inside This Issue

Member News	2
If Walls Could Talk	2
Gulf South History and Humanities Conference	3
Researching the Rosenwald Schools	4
ECHS Board of Trustees & Officers	5
ECHS Scheduled Meetings for 2008	5
A Query	5
Coon Hill Cemetery Restoration Celebrated	6
Thanksgiving and the Ogly Massacre	7
Bellville Baptist Church	9



**McMillan Home**

Volume 34, Number 11/12

December 2007

# Member News

Member **Kathryn Wilkinson** from Pensacola attended the **Gulf South History and Humanities Conference** which was held Oct. 11--13 in Mobile. Look for Kathryn's report elsewhere in this issue of ECHOES.

**Jacob Lowrey** traveled from South Carolina to attend the 2007 Biennial meeting of the **2007 Bartram Trail Conference** that was held Oct. 24--26 at the Mobile -Tensaw Delta's Five Rivers Center. **President, Ann Biggs-Williams** attended on October 25th. John Hall, who will present the February 2008 ECHS program, was one of the conference speakers.

Among those traveling to the **open house at Coon Hill Cemetery** on October 28 were Al Enfinger, Sherry Johnston, Tom McMillan, Don Sales, and Jerry Simmons

Several members who have dual membership in ECHS and Alger-Sullivan Historical Society traveled to **Rikard's Mill** near Beatrice, Alabama on Nov. 8 for the annual **Cane Syrup Making Day**. Those attending included Joe and Kay Ross as well as Margaret Collier. The group also attended **Heritage Day** at the Baker-Block Museum in Baker, Florida as did ECHS Trustee **Willellen Elliott** and husband, David.

Friday, November 30, Ann Biggs-Williams attended a **reception at the Escambia County Courthouse for F. P. "Skippy" White**, former state representative who represented Escambia County for 24 years. Mr. White's Mother, **Mrs. Mary Beth White** was quite active in the Society for years until health reasons made it impossible for her to attend.

## If Walls Could Talk Is Coming to Alabama

### *If Walls Could Talk*

A New Season on HGTV

"If Walls Could Talk" the weekly series, Sundays on HGTV, **is coming to the Gulf Coast (anywhere within a 2-hour radius of Mobile, AL) to film homes with intriguing pasts and unusual stories.**

Now in production on its 9<sup>th</sup> season, the series kicks off with new homeowners who make surprising historical discoveries about their homes as they explore and restore them. A lucky few will be amazed to learn that the historic artifacts they've discovered are worth a fortune when the "If Walls Could Talk" appraiser drops by for a look.

Each half-hour episode features homeowners from across the country who share their amazing discoveries.

Recent stories include:

- A Connecticut family moves into a neglected 1800's Victorian only to find antiques and a mysterious locked cabinet. What they find inside tells the touching story of their home's original owner. Then, in the attic they discover original paintings and the "If Walls Could Talk" appraiser pays them a visit. The expert reveals their discoveries are worth thousands of dollars.
- A husband and wife turn a turn of the century bank into their dream home. In the process they find the original bank vault full of safety deposit boxes that are still locked!
- A Colorado couple find books, clothing and jewelry in their new home. The clues add up to the story of a best-

selling author who lived in the house until she disappeared.

A New York bachelor buys a hundred year old mansion and makes a chilling discovery in the basement— his home sweet home used to be a funeral home!

The series, which premiered in September of 1998, has aired over 200 episodes —each filmed in historic neighborhoods throughout the country.

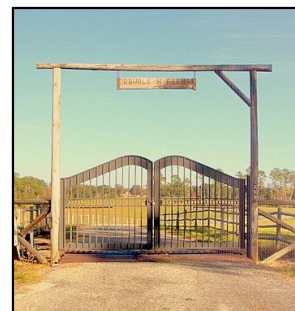
If Walls Could Talk is produced for HGTV by High Noon Entertainment in Denver, CO.

**Homeowners who would like to be considered for the program should contact Jenna Friederich at (303) 712-3146 or email at [jfriederich@highnoonentertainment.com](mailto:jfriederich@highnoonentertainment.com)**



### ***Double M Farms, Site of the 2007 Christmas Party***

***Picture of the home, courtesy of Ann and Ed  
Leigh McMillan,  
Picture of the gate, courtesy of Paul Merritt***



# Gulf South History and Humanities Conference

By *Kathryn Wilkinson*

The Gulf South History and Humanities Conference was held October 11, 12, 13 at the Riverview Plaza Hotel in Mobile. The attendees were from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

To me the most interesting papers were those on the Creek and First Seminole Wars.

Michael Bunn, of the Columbus, Georgia Museum and Clay Williams, Project Liaison with the Old State Capitol Restoration Project in Jackson, Mississippi, discussed "The Travel Guide on the Creek War/War of 1812."

Mr. Bunn said his group was working to identify and document the significant places from the Battle of Burnt Corn to the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. Along the way they plan to examine the legends and try to separate fact from myth.

The other part of the project under Mr. Williams' direction is to follow the events of the War of 1812 against the British. This will include Fort Bowyer, the capture of Pensacola in 1814 and the Battle of New Orleans.

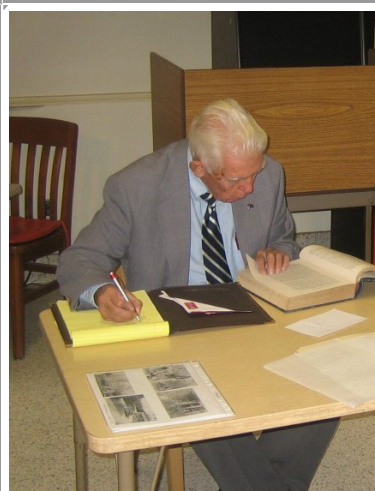
For both projects they plan to establish markers where none exist. They hope to present their research in a book to be published in 2008.

A similar project is that by local Florida scholars to map Andrew Jackson's 1818 campaign in Florida during the First Seminole War. This work is being done under an American Battlefield grant to UWF History Department and the UWF Archeological Institute. Their plan is to find as many of the significant places as possible (not necessarily battlefields), photograph them, describe the location and map the trail.

They are following Jackson's campaign from Fort Scott, in Georgia just north of the Florida line, going next to Fort Gadsden near Apalachicola to Bowleg's Town on the Suwannee River and then concluding at Fort Barrancas in Pensacola.

The highlight of the conference was the talk at the banquet by the new director of the Mobile Museum, Dr. David Alsobrook. Dr. Alsobrook is a native of Mobile, but for the last several years has worked as an archivist at the Bush (41) and the Clinton libraries.

According to Dr. Alsobrook the current trend in museums is toward interactive displays. He emphasized there are still areas where static displays are appropriate and effective. Among the museums he cited as meeting the challenge of blending the forms is the new American Indian Museum in Washington, D. C.



***Writer John Appleyard, in the Museum, at work on a new history of Brewton, which has been commissioned by Tom McMillan.***

## ***Museum Advisory Board.***

***Standing from left: Jerry Simmons and Tom McMillan***

***Seated from left: Susan McBride, Ranella Merritt, and Sherry Martin***



# Researching the Rosenwald Schools in Escambia County, Alabama

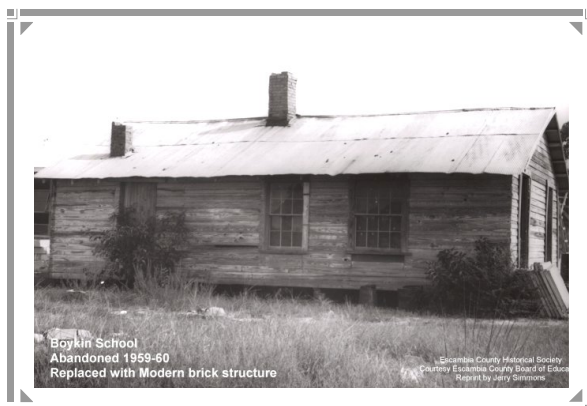
By Ann Biggs-Williams

During a twenty year period from **1912–1932**, 5300 white-frame school buildings were built in the deep south for African-Americans. They were located in 883 counties in 15 Southern states, including **four schools that were built in Escambia County, Alabama.**

**Julius Rosenwald**, president of Sears, Roebuck and Company, presented **Booker T. Washington** a check for \$25,000 on the occasion of Rosenwald's fiftieth birthday in 1912, to aid black colleges and preparatory academics based on the Tuskegee Institute model.

Washington had \$2,100 left over in 1913 and persuaded Rosenwald to use the unused monies as grants to African American communities that wanted to build rural elementary schools. Rosenwald agreed but stipulated that each community had to match his gift with monies that Rosenwald hoped would be raised through a cooperative effort on the part of local blacks and whites and the state school board.

Rosenwald then set up a \$30,000 gift in 1914 for construction of 100 rural schools in Alabama, administered by Tuskegee Institute. He followed with gifts for up to 200 additional schools in 1916. In 1917, Rosenwald consolidated his financial contributions in a philanthropic foundation, the Julius Rosenwald Fund.



**Picture of the Rosenwald School at Boykin. Abandoned in 1959–1960.**

Recognizing the importance and historic significance of the Rosenwald school movement, the Cahaba Trace Commission, with funding assistance from the Alabama Historical Commission, is attempting to identify the remaining Rosenwald schools in Alabama and assist agencies in nominating these structures to the National Register of Historic Places. Even if abandoned, these schools offer testimony to the vision of countless rural black southerners and their white supporters.

According to Dorothy Walker from the Alabama Historical Commission((AHC) records, the four schools in **Escambia County were: Boykin, Mason, Escambia County Training School, and Pollard**. In many cases, brick buildings were later built around the frame buildings, but in many cases, the wooden buildings were torn down.

A few of the remaining schools are used as houses, barns, and community centers. AHC records reflect that the Boykin School was a 2-room building as was the Mason School. The files indicate that the Pollard School had 3 rooms and that the County Training School had 6 rooms.

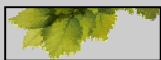
**ECHS needs Society members help to locate more info on these schools. We need to document if the current brick Boykin Headstart Center, located on Highway 29 north of Brewton was built around a wood frame building.**

**ECHS needs to see if there is still part of the frame building at the Escambia County Training School in Atmore.**

Secretary Jacque Stone and I talked with Mrs. Sam Williams who taught briefly at Boykin in the 1950's. She said at the time she taught at Boykin, the Mason School was called a Rosenwald School.

The Mason School was located off Highway 29, north of the Conecuh River on the road where the Marietta Baptist Church is located. The Pollard School for African Americans is not the same Pollard-McCall School that is in service today.

**If you can help with this project, contact Ann Biggs-Williams at 251-867-2445.**



**The McMillan Museum and ECHS now offer free access to the online service, Ancestry.com, one of the best sources for tracing family history. However, access to this web service is available only from the Museum.**

# Season's Greeting from the ECHS Board of Trustees and Officers



## *The ECHS Board of Trustees and Officers*

**Back row:** Left to right: Darryl Searcy, Vice-President; Peggy Bracken, Memorials Chairman; Alan Robinson, Media Distribution Chairman; Susan Crawford, Treasurer; Ranella Merritt, Newsletter Editor; Paul Merritt, Parliamentarian and Nominating Committee Chair; Tom McMillan, Ft. Crawford Committee Chair; and Jerry Simmons, Museum Coordinator/ Assistant Newsletter Editor/ Membership Chair,

**Front row:** Left to right: Willellen Elliott, Trustee; Mary Catherine Luker, Trustee; Ann Biggs-Williams, President; Lynn Wixon, Immediate Past President; and Jacqueline Stone, Secretary.

**Not pictured:** Alan Baker, Legislative Liason; Doris Bruner, Trustee; Virginia Clark, Greeting Card Chair; and Lydia Grimes, Publicity;

## **Escambia County Historical Society Scheduled Meetings for 2008**

January 22	July 22
February 26	August 26
March 25	September 23
April 22	October 28
May 27	November No Meeting
June 24	December Christmas Party TBA

**A Query** —Joshua Simmons, a UWF student, is looking for information on cola bottling companies in the area.

You may contact Joshua at E-mail [vaughnsimmons@msn.com](mailto:vaughnsimmons@msn.com) or cell phone 251-212-1312. He is also looking for old coke bottles with Brewton imprint.



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Al 36426

# Coon Hill Cemetery Restoration Celebrated

*The following article reports on the open house held at historic Coon Hill Cemetery in October of this year. The Article is re-printed with permission.*

## Written in Stone

**By Sherry Johnston**

Chumuckla, Coon Hill, Florida town and Pace—what do these communities in NW Florida have to do with Conecuh County?

Many of our settlers from Conecuh, Covington, Escambia and Monroe Counties left either before the WBTS or immediately afterward to settle near the springs in Santa Rosa County. Chumuckla is an Indian word meaning “healing waters” and it was the mineral springs in the area that gave Chumuckla and Chumuckla Springs their names and most possibly, their early fortunes.

The town was once centered at Coon Hill near the springs, but is now east of the school at CR 197. A farming community, Coon Hill was settled circa 1820, the center for early timber developments in the Santa Rosa area of NW FL.

As settlers from Conecuh began to migrate into the area, they found family members already established working in the timber companies springing up in the area, as well as the off-shoot businesses such as turpentine camps; stave and lumber mills.

The earliest timber settlement of the area was at Coon Hill, not far from the original Chumuckla Indian village. Creek beds were channeled into flumes to float logs down to the Escambia River. Over time, land became available for other crops such as cotton.

The main cotton mill established at Coon Hill still stands today, though it is unrecognizable with additions of sheet metal covering and protecting the old structure.

On . . . October 28, 2007, in the Historic Coon Hill Cemetery, folks gathered round the tombstones for an Open House/Fish Fry Dinner to celebrate the completion of the Coon Hill Cemetery Restoration.

The cemetery had suffered several hits of vandalism over the past few years, and the cemetery committee had undertaken a vast effort to restore the cemetery, preserving it for the future generations of descendants of these early settlers.

Hundreds of cars led into the cemetery with shuttle service provided to bring folks to the gate, where they stood in line for delicious catfish and mullet and all the trimmings. This cemetery is known to be the final resting places of 2 senators, 2 circuit riding preachers, 15 war veterans, 2 tax assessors, 3 postmasters and many others.

Names found here that are also found in Conecuh include Campbell, Davis, Diamond, Ezell, Hart, Howell, Lee, Mayo, McCaskill, McDavid, McMillan, Pyburn, Reynolds, and Williams.

For contributing to the restoration of Coon Hill Cemetery, send your donations to Coon Hill Burial Assn. Trustees, c/o Alvin H. Enfinger, 9487 Chumuckla Springs Road, Jay, FL 32565.

## **The Baker's Dozen**

**Members of ECHS enjoying lunch at The Gator Café after a field trip to the Baker Block Museum in Baker, Florida, are: Standing, from the left: Robert Winther, Charles Stone, Joe Ross, Charles Crawford, Susan Crawford, and Paul Merritt; Sitting, from the left: Carolyn Beck, Jacque Stone, Evelyn Franklin, Kay Ross, Ann Biggs-Williams, and Ranella Merritt.**



# The ECHS *Journal* Section

## Thanksgiving & the Ogly Massacre of Butler County

By Jerry Simmons

### Thanksgiving

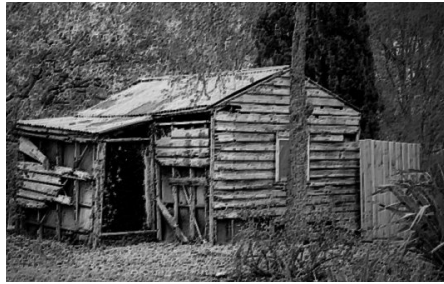
Discussing the topic of Thanksgiving with a friend, I was reminded how this holiday is more than simply a religious day. Of course, its original purpose was for the nation to take a day and offer thanks to Almighty God, but many of those who don't believe in His existence take the day off, too. I believe that just about everyone, deep in their being, realizes there is a God to whom thanks for the blessing of life should be given. The scientist Pascal said something to the effect that there is a God-shaped vacuum in every human which only God can fill.

Atheists and agnostics, Christian and Jew; all people in this country, spiritually-minded or not, take advantage of this day, setting it aside for renewal of personal and family relationships. So the day crosses spiritual boundaries, limitations, if you must, to touch aspects of the lives of all in the nation.

Even though official recognition of Thanksgiving by the Federal government didn't occur until the Civil War, the holiday had its roots in a small Plymouth colony in Massachusetts in 1621. The friendship of the English Pilgrims and members of the Wampanoag (Wam-pa-no-ag) Indians is noted as the beginnings of the tradition. The Indians brought gifts of food as their gesture of goodwill and the custom later grew in various colonies as a means of celebrating the fall harvest.

In 1777, over 100 years later, the continental congress proclaimed a national day of Thanksgiving after the American Revolution victory at the Battle of Saratoga. Twelve years later George Washington proclaimed another national day of thanksgiving in honor of the ratification of the Constitution and requested that the congress finally make it an annual event. Congress declined to do so and it would be another 100 years before President Abraham Lincoln proclaimed the last Thursday in November to be Thanksgiving. The year was 1865.

It took still another 40 years, the early 1900's, before the tradition really caught on. Lincoln's official Thanksgiving was promoted to bolster the Union's morale during the War of Yankee Aggression and this had made many Southerners see the new holiday as an attempt to impose Northern customs on their conquered land. Then, in 1941, Congress permanently established the last Thursday of each November as a national holiday.



Settler Shack

### The Ogly Massacre

Okay, you say, but what's my point? Well, although the first Thanksgiving began with good will between white men and Native Americans, good will has not always been so between the races. Since the time of the first Thanksgiving, the white man conquered what they then considered a hostile race. The Indians, on the other hand, fought desperately to preserve their property and their way of life. Needless to say, animosity grew to hatred during those years. One incident of hatred and violence is what came to be known as "The Ogly Massacre."

This incident took place in the area of Butler County, Alabama.

*There are graphic descriptions of violence in this story – I would classify it as possibly PG-13. Much of the story is paraphrased, gleaned from what is written in [The History of Butler County, Alabama](#).*

In the winter of 1817, a large number of emigrants passed down the Federal Road, some stopping and settling in the section of country now known as Lowndes, Butler, Monroe and Conecuh Counties in Alabama. Others traveled on and crossed the Alabama River, below Claiborne, and settled in Clarke County. The few unhappy Indians left were scattered through this entire section, and became furious at seeing the land of their forefathers completely taken possession of by the whites. They determined to drive them back from a place where they were unasked and not welcome.

These few organized themselves into two bands of warriors, under the command of Uchee Tom and Savannah Jack. About the 6th of March 1818, Uchee Tom and his warriors stopped William Ogly, who was in his oxcart on his way to Claiborne for provisions for his family. He was allowed to pass on without injury, but not without having been frightened almost out of his senses. Reaching Sepulga Creek, he bought some corn from a settler, and since he was feeling very nervous about his family, he returned home without going to Claiborne.

While he had been gone, some Indians had visited his cabin, and showed threatening signs of violence to his people. The news of the confrontations spread immediately to all the area's settlers, who began to prepare for the protection of the whites.

*(Continued on page 8)*

# The ECHS *Journal* Section

## Thanksgiving & the Ogly Massacre of Butler County (Continued)

The men of the settlements were called to a “company muster” on the 13th of March, and different plans were discussed for the defense of the settlers. The Indians, seeing the movements of their opponents at the company muster, took it as a bad omen, and at once decided to take the lives of some of the settlers.

While returning from the company muster, William Ogly met up with Elias Stroud, who had been on a visit to relatives in Georgia. Elias was on his way back to his home near Claiborne. He had his wife and only child with him. Since Ogly already knew Stroud, he convinced him to spend the night at the Ogly place. Ogly had a wife and six children, and lived near the Federal Road about three miles below where Fort Dale was afterward built.

Shortly after supper, after the children were all put to bed, the two families sat around the fire talking. They heard noises outside. Springing to his feet, Ogly grabbed his gun and ran to the door, calling to his dogs; but he was shot down before he had time to take aim and fire his weapon at the intruders. With the firing of several guns and Ogly dead on the floor, the others in the cabin surely became frightened for their lives. Unfortunately, there happened to be but one way of escape, and that seemed almost certain death: the door.

Stroud and his wife, with bullets whistling around their heads, decided they must attempt an escape, and ran out of the front door. Mrs. Ogly, with little hesitation, followed after a moment. The enemy, who were bent on taking their lives, chased them all but somehow Stroud managed to escape. Mrs. Ogly was partially protected by a fierce dog that fought for her life like a tiger. She fled to a ravine near by, where she hid herself in the high switch-cane.

From this place she heard the pitiful screams of Mrs. Stroud, who was tomahawked and left as dead. Mrs. Ogly, as she lay in concealment, heard the cries of her children as their lives were being taken, one by one.

Even the little infant of Mrs. Stroud was killed. Profound silence told the horrified Mrs. Ogly that the bloody work was over. Early next morning the settlement was aroused with the sad news of the massacre, and many persons went to the Ogly home place. They found six persons quietly asleep in death. Mrs. Stroud, who was tomahawked the night before, was not dead, but had managed to crawl into the house and pick out her little infant from the other mangled bodies in the room, and, having lost her mind, she was found stuffing her dead child’s skull with leaves.

Out of a family of eight, Ogly and four of his children were killed; his wife and two small daughters, Elizabeth and Mary Ann, were still alive, although these two children were scalped and tomahawked and left for dead. The dead were buried together in an old wagon body under an oak tree near the cabin (the burial place is near Shiloh Baptist Church in Manningham, Alabama – a plaque honors their memory); the living stayed among the local settlers until Col. Dale sent an escort from Fort Claiborne, and immediately started with them to Monroe County.

Mrs. Stroud died on the way, and was buried by the side of the road (her grave is thought to be one of the oldest, if not the oldest, marked grave in Monroe County). Mary Ann died after reaching Claiborne. Elizabeth recovered from the injuries received at the massacre, and lived for many years in Butler County. Her hair never looked natural, and she never gained her right mind. She died during the War Between the States, having never married.

Mrs. Ogly afterward married John Dickerson, and they lived in the Manningham neighborhood the remainder of their lives, and raised a large family. One of the descendants of that union produced my great-great-grandfather, William R. Smith, who is buried at Bellville Church Cemetery.

One of the things I notice about a story like this is the details are all from the white man’s perspective. If only we knew what happened to the Indian survivors – that would make the story complete. ■



***Picture associated with the Indian Wars and the Massacre at Fort Mims. The Ogly Massacre of Butler County preceded the Fort Mims battle.***

# The ECHS *Journal* Section

## Bellville Baptist Church

*(Although Belleville Avenue is named after the community, Belleville Avenue is the road to Bellville. The community and church leave out the first "e" which is now used in the street name)*

*This material on the Bellville Baptist Church (founded in 1820), is from a series of articles by the Conecuh Baptist Association on its members churches' histories. The following narrative is by Margaret Gaston "in cooperation with Association Missionary Ed Everage." There is no date given for the publication of the article.*

"The year is 1817. A blind Baptist preacher from Twiggs County, Georgia, and his guide and companion are traveling the beaten foot-paths through Alabama territory, stopping wherever there is a cabin, and people to preach the gospel to.

"Night is approaching.

"A dim light in the distance can be seen by his companion. Brother Twiggs dismounts from his aging horse and walks up to the clearing, giving a "Hallo, the house." A man emerges from the cabin made of logs and welcomes the strangers. After an exchange of greetings, Brother Twiggs announces his mission.

"The owner of the house sends his young son to tell the neighbors. Each family arrives to welcome his man of God, then returns home to prepare for the morrow, which is Sunday.

"The next day in a log cabin with shuttered windows and a dirt floor, Brother Twiggs preaches the gospel for the first time in what was later to be Conecuh County. This cabin is located where the Bellville Baptist Church cemetery is now.

"In this same year, another Baptist preacher, Reverend Alexander Travis, and his wife, Polly, emigrate from South Carolina to Conecuh County. A young man of twenty-seven, and a practicing minister, the tall and stately pioneer immediately establishes Old Beulah Baptist Church between Sparta and Evergreen.

"In 18920, he organized the Murder Creek Baptist Church at the Ponds. Shortly after this church was organized, the rapidly growing community's name was changed to Belleville, for two brothers named Bell.

"Early members of the murder Creek Baptist Church included Joshua Hawthorne and wife, Sarah; Sherman Forbes; James and Catherine Ingram; and others.

"Chesley Crosby, a Presbyterian by baptism, attended this



**The Bellville Baptist Church.**

**The outside stair leads to what was originally a slave gallery. The two doors are typical of 19th century church construction. Woman and children entered through one door and sat on one side of the church with men entering through the other and sitting on the opposite side of the church.**

church regularly and contributed \$500.00 when the third and present building was being erected. His generosity was rewarded with a pew being stained a different shade from the others.

"It is not known when Murder Creek Baptist Church's name was changed to Bellville. Perhaps the change occurred at the same time the community took the name Bellville. . . .

"Bellville's first Sunday School was organized in 1885. . . .

"In closing we [the authors of the history] can't help but recall the close association which Bellville's two churches, Baptist and Methodist, since each was organized. Many families have had members belonging to both, and often times a member of one denomination would marry a member of the other and join his or her spouse's church.

"In the years when preaching was only one Sunday in the month, the two churches [Baptist and Methodist], used alternating Sundays, enabling those who wished to do so to be able to worship at both churches."

\*\*\*\*\*

In an article for Southern Pine Electric Cooperative's publication, John White writes that the existing church was built in 1820 and is the third one constructed on the site:

"The first church was the setting for the first sermon spoken in Conecuh county. The blind Rev. Woods preached in the first sanctuary which was a log house having a dirt floor."

A member of the church recalled that it "was constructed by slaves and that the materials were handmade. The lumber used was sawed from cypress trees in the nearby area, and the pews were hewn by the slaves."

White points out that in the adjoining graveyard, "earlier graves are not marked because the monuments had to be shipped from Italy and the cost proved to be too expensive."



**THE NEWSLETTER FOR  
THE ESCAMBIA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

The Escambia County Historical Society  
P.O. Box 276  
Brewton, AL 36427  
Phone: 251-867-7332

E-mail: [escohis@escohis.org](mailto:escohis@escohis.org)

**We're on the web!**

**[www.escohis.org](http://www.escohis.org)**

# FIRST CLASS MAIL DATED MATERIAL

<u>Books for Sale</u> Price	Mailed	Regular
<u>A History of Escambia County</u>	\$55.00	\$50.00
<u>Headstones and Heritage</u>	\$40.00	\$35.00
<u>Escambia Historical Society Cookbook</u>	\$10.00	\$ 5.00
<u>Wildflowers of The Escambia CD</u>	\$17.50	\$15.00
<u>Pictorial History of Brewton</u>	\$40.00	\$35.00

**Clip the following form and send to ECHS  
Treasurer, P.O. Box 276, Brewton, AL 36427.**

## Membership Renewal/Application Form

**Notice that some pages are "Journal" pages.** On these pages are longer and often more in-depth stories of interest usually found in the Society's *Journal*. You may expect at least 2 journal pages in each newsletter.

Due to rising costs and to keep membership rates the same, the membership voted to include journal-type pages in the newsletter instead of making a separate publication. We hope you enjoy this new format.

If you have a suggestion for a topic, or will help in research, please let us know!

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

First

Middle

Last

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Street/P.O. Box

City

State

Zip

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Dues (\$25.00/person) \_\_\_\_\_ (\$250.00/person Lifetime or \$50.00/year business)

Donation \_\_\_\_\_

Amount enclosed \_\_\_\_\_

Your interests \_\_\_\_\_

You will help with \_\_\_\_\_

❖ Dues are to be paid at the beginning of the year. Give a membership as a gift!

*ECHOES, The newsletter for the Escambia County Historical Society is published monthly except November. Editor, Ranella Merritt; Assistant, Jerry Simmons*

*Comments are welcome. You may email the Society at [escohis@escohis.org](mailto:escohis@escohis.org) or call 251-867-7332, or 251-809-1528.*

*Mailing address:*

**ECHOES**

*Escambia County Historical Society  
PO Box 276  
Brewton, AL 36427.*



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