

The November/December Meeting The Christmas Party Thursday, December 15, 2011 - 2:00 p. m.



On Dec. 15, Suzanne Kirby will welcome members and guests to her home (pictured) located at 801 Evergreen Avenue for the 2011 ECHS Christmas Party.

Plan on attending, bringing your favorite finger food.

Susan Crawford and Catherine Fountain are in charge of arrangements. €

ECHS Marker Dedication Tuesday, Dec. 13, 2011 10:00 a. m. Atmore, Alabama

ECHS will dedicate its second historical marker, this one to honor Escambia County High School, the first public county high school in Alabama.

This dedication will take place at 501 South Pensacola Avenue. This is the location of the Atmore Chamber of Commerce and YMCA. €



The Atmore Institute

Escambia County High School first opened in this building in 1903, sharing it with the Grammar School. The high school used the top floor. The building burned within a month after the high school opened.



Escambia County High School 1925/26-1960

Volume 38, Number 11/12

November/December 2011

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The January Meeting

Tues. Jan. 24, 2012, 3:00 p. m.

Thomas E. McMillan Museum/

The February Meeting,

Tues., Feb. 28, 2012, 3:00 p.m.

Thomas E. McMillan Museum

Program: Dale Cox, an historian from Jackson County, Florida will speak on the lynching of Claude Neal in 1934

Summary of Minutes of the October 2011 Meeting

Treasurer's Report for October

(1) General Fund Balance - \$386.07, (2) Curtis Finlay Foundation Fund Balance-\$22,223.11, and (3) Scholarship Fund Balance - \$1061.44.

Marker for the Battle of Burnt Corn Creek Site

Discussion of knowledge of any plans for placing an historic marker at the site of the battle as part of the two hundred year commemoration in 2013.

Since no one is sure of the exact location of the battle. (The Archeology Department of the University of South Alabama is trying to determine that location.), the suggestion was made to consult Representative Alan Baker about any plans of placing

an historical marker at the site by state agencies.

Reprinting of The History of Escambia County, Alabama

The McMillan family will underwrite the reprinting of the Annie Waters' book.

Call for Volunteers

Archivist David Allen reminded members that the organizing and filing of materials in the Alabama Room is a never ending task too big for one to two people. He asked for members to consider being a volunteer to work on this project. €

ECHS News and Announcements

ECHS Archivist David Allen has donated to the Alabama Room two books on Confederate History: (1) The Naval History of the Civil War by Bern Anderson, and (2) Voices of the Confederate Navy by R. Thomas Campbell.

The Fort Mims Restoration Association is raising money for the commemoration of the 200th anniversary (in 2013) of the Fort Mims Massacre with a "Sponsor a Log" fund raiser.



The logs will be used to build a Blockhouse at the site of the fort. Sponsoring a Log is \$300 but is tax deductible. For more information call 1251-937-5710 or 251-533-9024.

ECHS member Darryl Searcy has been nominated as one of Southwest Alabama's regional Hospital Heroes."

He is one of seven area hospital employees honored for their dedication to the health care field, their accomplishments, and their compassion. All the nominees were honored recently at a luncheon in Mobile.

Darryl is the grounds consultant for D. W. McMillan Hospital and other agencies in Brewton.

He is known for his compassion for patients and employees, giving cutting of plants to oncology patients and developing a "memory garden" for deceased employees and family members.

Retired from IBM, Dr. Searcy the botanist still lectures at universities and conducts botanical research for pharmaceutical companies. He has just returned from India where he was part of a team looking for plants for new medications.

Angel Adlerz from Texas has written to ECHS that she has found letters and war rations books it a connection to Brewton.

One letter, mailed from France during WWII, written by a soldier named Aubrey Shiver, is addressed to Mrs. S. L. Holliday. The war rations books were issued to Etta Mae Holliday.

Ms. Adlerz says wishes to send the material to any interested persons or to ECHS.

Museum Coordinator Jerry Simmons has replied that we will be happy to have the material in our files for research on the names and that way a family member could find the material. €

Snapshots

To the right, ECHS members enjoying the program presented by Sir Francis McGowin.

Below, Sir Francis visits with Barbara Page (back to camera) and Beth Bain.



To the right, guest, Claudia Campbell of the Fort Mims Restoration Association discusses the "Buy a Log" fund raising program and plans for the two hundred year commemoration in 2013 of the Fort Mims Massacre.



Above, guest speaker Sir Francis McGowan.

Above Sir Francis, ECHS members enjoy refreshments after the program

To the left, Sir Francis and Beth Bain continue their conversation.

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The ECHS *Journal* Section

Reconstruction

This is the third and final part in the series on Reconstruction by Darryl Searcy.

While many instances of horror did occur during the War and immediately following, it would be most unfair to say that all the South's population was treated less than humane. Perhaps Presidents Lincoln and Johnson did fight long and hard to "heal the nation's wounds," but there were unscrupulous quarters who fought just as hard to profit from a battered South.

Today most historians view the Reconstruction experience as being quite moderate. The most important point is that Reconstruction was a period of marked irregularity for Southerners as they tried to gain readmission to the United States and rebuild a devastated economy while suffering the emotional burden of defeat and the "Lost Cause."

Certainly Reconstruction was abnormal for the people of the South. Slavery was abolished and blacks were given limited rights. Reconstruction governments, imposed by the North, pursued active government policies that resulted in higher taxes. Reconstruction governments were relatively powerful in comparison to the weak, inactive antebellum governments Southerners had always preferred. The traditional political leaders of the South were temporarily disfranchised and blacks temporarily enfranchised.



Adelbert Ames
Republican Carpetbagger

Yet, when considered unemotionally from a historical perspective, the Reconstruction experience was very moderate compared to what it could have been. There were no mass executions of rebel leaders or ex-Confederate soldiers. There was no nationalization or appropriation of plantation lands by the victors. The North declined to force reparation payments on the defeated South.

All in all, Reconstruction, while exceedingly unpopular in the South, was moderate, although a few isolated cases of corruption did occur. The myth of Reconstruction arose from the emotional burden of defeat, the abolition of slavery, and the recognition that the North, because of population increases and industrialization, now was the strongest section of the nation. The South was no longer an equal partner.

President Lincoln's efforts to reconstruct several occupied states in 1863-64, while tentative, gave an indication of the way he would have dealt with a defeated South had he not been assassinated in early 1865. His efforts were quite lenient, designed to bring about rapid readmission rather than forcing fundamental changes on the South. Lincoln's initial ef-

forts were known as the Ten Percent Plan (when ten percent of the voting population of a Southern state took a simple oath of loyalty to the United States, that state could hold a constitutional convention, set up a



Carpetbagger Cartoon from 1872

(Continued on page 6)

The ECHS *Journal* Section

Reconstruction

(Continued from page 5)

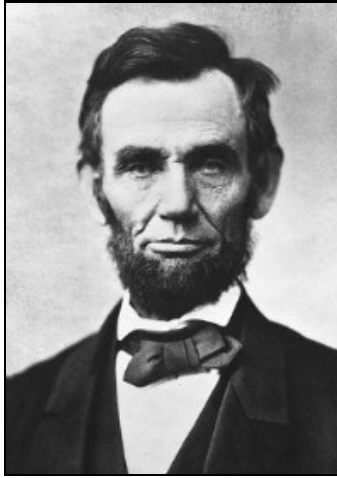
loyal government, and be readmitted to the Union).

Under Lincoln's plan, few Southerners were disqualified from political participation. Barred were "all men who had held Confederate civilian and diplomatic posts, all who had served as rebel officers above the rank of colonel in the army or navy, all who had resigned from the U. S. armed forces or left the Congress or judicial positions to assist the rebellion, and all who had treated Union soldiers other than as prisoners of war."

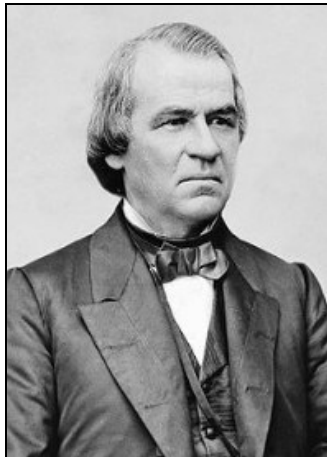
Lincoln, however, pledged to review individual pleas for pardon from these groups liberally. All reconstructed governments must accept and obey the Emancipation Proclamation and all laws Congress might pass with respect to slavery. Congress then refused to recognize Lincoln's plan, choosing instead to put forward its own plan of Reconstruction in the Wade-Davis Bill.

Though it was vetoed by President Lincoln, the Wade-Davis Bill, passed in July, 1864, demonstrated Congress felt that it, rather than the chief executive, had the power and responsibility to set the requirements for readmission to the Union. Furthermore, it demonstrated that congressmen were not as inclined to leniency as was Lincoln. It proposed that at least fifty percent of a state's voting population must take a simple oath of loyalty to the United States before the process of Reconstruction could commence.

Once the fifty percent requirement was met, the state could hold a constitutional convention, set up a loyal government, and apply for readmission. However, only those individuals who could swear an "iron



Abraham Lincoln
President, Assassinated



Andrew Johnson
President, Impeached

clad oath" that they had never aided or fought for the Confederacy would be eligible to participate in this political process. Congress was thus determined to exclude from the process all persons who had participated in or supported the costly rebellion. Further, the Wade-Davis Bill prohibited slavery in all reconstructed states and made slave owning a federal crime punishable by fines and imprisonment.

President Lincoln vetoed the bill in July, 1864, infuriating Congress. Thus it was clear that President Lincoln and Congress disagreed about the requirements and objectives of Reconstruction. Further conflict over Reconstruction was certain. Lincoln, however, was assassinated in April, 1865 and was succeeded by Andrew Johnson as president. The institutional conflict between the executive and legislative branches was far from over however. Rather, that institutional conflict would continue and intensify.

Abraham Lincoln's assassination plunged the United States into institutional, political, and constitutional crises. The conflict between the executive and legislative branches of the federal government, which had been muted under President Lincoln because of the demands of the war effort, now broke into open warfare. President Johnson and Congress had totally different ideas about the objectives and methods by which the South would be readmitted to the Union. They fought each other savagely to insure the triumph of their positions.

There was also a partisan political crisis in the war's aftermath. Andrew Johnson, a loyal Democrat from

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Reconstruction

(Continued from page 6)

the border state of Tennessee, had been placed on the Republican/Union party ticket in 1864 in order to enhance Lincoln's chances of re-election and to demonstrate that the military effort to preserve the Union was a bipartisan effort. This effort to show solidarity backfired, however, when Lincoln was assassinated and Andrew Johnson became both president and head of the Republican Party. Every action he took regarding Reconstruction was suspect because he was a Democrat and because he came not from the North but from the border state of Tennessee.

These institutional and political conflicts culminated in a constitutional crisis. Determined to implement its own Reconstruction plan and rid itself of Johnson, the Republican-dominated Congress impeached and attempted to remove him from office. These institutional, political, and constitutional crises combined to make the Reconstruction experience one of the most emotional and bitter periods of American history.

President Johnson attempted to adopt a lenient policy of Reconstruction that had been initiated by Lincoln during the war years. He did so not only because of his own inclinations and beliefs but also because he felt committed to carrying out the policies of his predecessor. While forced to make additional demands of the South as prerequisites to readmission,

Johnsonian Reconstruction was indeed lenient given the temper of the times. Before qualifying for readmission, Southern states would have to hold constitutional conventions which took each of the follow-

Readmission of the Confederate States to Representation in Congress

- ◆ Tennessee – July 24, 1866
- ◆ Arkansas – June 22, 1868
- ◆ Florida – June 25, 1868
- ◆ North Carolina – July 4, 1868
- ◆ South Carolina – July 9, 1868
- ◆ Louisiana – July 9, 1868
- ◆ Alabama – July 13, 1868
- ◆ Virginia – January 26, 1870
- ◆ Mississippi – February 23, 1870
- ◆ Texas – March 30, 1870
- ◆ Georgia – July 15, 1870

ing actions:

1. Abolish the institution of slavery by ratifying the 13th amendment to the Constitution.
2. Establish the civil status and rights of the ex-slave in society.
3. Repudiate the ordinances of secession (avowing that secession was unconstitutional), and
4. Repudiate the Confederate war debt.

Under Johnsonian Reconstruction, the majority of Southerners were allowed to participate in the political process. Anyone who could swear the simple loyalty oath could vote and hold political office.

President Johnson was also extremely liberal in pardoning individuals who had held high office in the Confederate governments or leadership positions in the Confederate armed forces. For instance, he pardoned Alexander Stephens, the vice president of the Confederate States of America, who was promptly selected as a U. S. Senator by the people of Georgia.

Given the temper of the times, such a program of leniency was bound to produce problems with the Republican-dominated Congress, particularly when Texas attempted to gain readmission to the Union under Presidential Reconstruction in 1866. Its actions toward the constitutional convention and the state legislature that met immediately thereafter demonstrated an unrepentant attitude that did not set well with Washington politics. €

The ECHS *Journal* Section

Reconstruction

The Texas Constitutional Convention of 1866 and the Eleventh State Legislature of Texas

From the article “The World Turned Upside Down: Reconstruction in Texas” these are the actions which demonstrated the unrepentant attitude of Texas:

The Texas Constitutional Convention of 1866

The convention refused to repudiate the ordinance of succession the state had adopted in 1861 withdrawing from the United States.

It refused to ratify the 13th amendment. Ex-slaves were given a few limited rights under the constitution but were denied the most important rights, including citizenship, the right to vote, and the right to hold office .

The Eleventh State Legislature of Texas

The actions of the Eleventh State Legislature of

Texas which angered the Republican-dominated Congress, include:

- ♦ The refusal to ratify either the 13th or the new 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which granted citizenship and all the rights of citizenship to ex-slaves
- ♦ The enacting of Black Codes which severely limited the rights of ex-slaves, and

The appointment of Oran M. Roberts, who was president of the Texas secessionist convention of 1861, as a U. S. senator to represent Texans in Washington, D. C.
(<http://www.austincc.edu/lpatrick/his1693/reconstr.html>). €

Congressional Reconstruction

The requirements of Congressional Reconstruction were: (1) ratify the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the federal Constitution and include the same guarantees as amendments to new state constitution, (2) repudiate the ordinances of secession, the Confederate war debt, and all laws passed during the Confederate period, and (3) submit state constitutions that were "acceptable" to the U. S. Congress

Reasoning that the south would not submit to reconstruction under these terms until the leaders who had been in power during the period of secession had been removed from office, Congress put the south under military occupancy until the reconstruction period was over.

The military commanders were given tremendous

political power to force the South to accept the congressional demands. Congress also required that only individuals who could take the “ironclad” oath could vote or hold office.

The oath required an individual to swear (1) that he had never borne arms against the Union or supported the Confederacy (that is, he had "never voluntarily borne arms against the United States), (2) that he had voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons in rebellion, and (3) that he had exercised or attempted to exercise the functions of no office under the Confederacy (“The World Turned Upside Down: Reconstruction in Texas”
<<http://www.austincc.edu/lpatrick/his1693/reconstr.html>>). €

The ECHS *Journal* Section

The Establishment of Escambia County High School: Alabama's First Public County High School

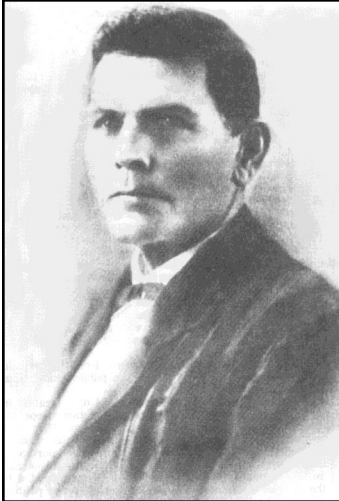
By Ranella Merritt

Escambia County Superintendent of Education, William Schaeffer Neal, who took office in 1886, is credited with leading the movement to establish a public high school in the county to bridge the gap between primary education (referred to as first and second grade) and college. Having moved to Escambia County from Monroe County in 1882, he had found the county had some private schools and a few badly funded public schools.

Escambia County at the time provided no financial support to the public schools and the state was in such a bad economic situation that it could provide only limited funds. Because of these conditions, the public schools were limited to three months of operation.

In 1896, he drafted provisions for an act which would provide for better support and organization of the public schools of the county. These provisions included; (1) a special school tax of two mills for the support and maintenance of public schools in the county, (2) division of the county into school districts conforming to centers of population instead of township lines, (3) obtaining of proper title and possessions of all property related to educational purposes by the County Board of Education, (4) adoption of a uniform series of textbooks for the schools, and (5) provision for salaries for teachers as well as the authority for them to be paid by the county superintendent (Annie Waters, History of Escambia County, Alabama, page 319).

The Act, with his provisions, became law on February 23, 1899. With the additional money from the county, immediately the public school year increased



William Schaeffer Neal

W. S. Neal served a total of twenty-three years as Escambia County Superintendent of Education, 1886-1905, 1913-1917.

from three to five months.

On July 14 and 15 of 1902, Superintendent Neal and the County Board of Education adopted a resolution to operate the county's public schools on a uniform grade system. They also recommended that "a petition be submitted to the county commissioners for the appropriation of the old courthouse building in Brewton to be used as a county high school, and that money from the common school fund be appropriated to pay the salaries of teachers for said high school" (Waters, History of Escambia County, Alabama, page 320).

The petition also stated that if it were rejected by the county commissioners, the county board of education was to "solicit subscriptions to build

and establish such a school" (Waters, History of Escambia County, Alabama, page 320). The school would be placed in the town with the largest donation. The towns included in the donation contest were Brewton, Pollard, Flomaton, Canoe, and Atmore.

The commissioners rejected the petition. As a result and not to be stopped, on January 29, 1903, Neal and others on the school board prepared applications for donations for the proposed high school and included a provision that donors would express on the application sheet their preference for the location of the school.

The applications for subscriptions were mailed and the donations and recommendations for location of the school mailed back to the school board in sealed envelopes. On April 16, 1903, the contributions were

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The ECHS *Journal* Section

The Establishment of Escambia County High School *(continued)*

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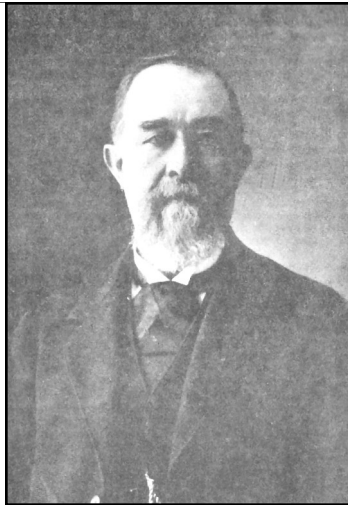
counted and Atmore had won with \$5,000 in contributions. Annie Waters states that William Carney of Atmore, was a “liberal subscriber” and that “Atmore and Pollard and worked like Trojans to get the high school” (History of Escambia County, Alabama, page 321).

The idea of establishing a public high school was not without opposition. Contemporary “Letters to the Editor” of the Pine Belt News indicate a lively discussion of the pros and cons for having a high school and where to locate it.

The main objections were that the high school would take too much of the county monies for education away from the common schools (first and second grade levels), that it would only benefit the community in which it would be located, and that those interested in the higher levels of learning might as well go to college since attending the high school would be a boarding situation for many of the students (“Letters,” Pine Belt News, March 19, 1903).

One interesting letter proposed that environmental considerations should be taken into account on where to locate the school, “pure air and pure water should be the watchword.” This writer concludes his letter with, “A high altitude, cool breezes, deep wells, pure water, these are some of the important advantages that are offered by Nokomis” (“Letters to the Editor,” The Pine Belt News, March 5, 1903).

Of course the winner of the subscriptions or donations contest determined the location, and through the work of Superintendent Neal and others, the state legislature approved a bill on March, 5, 1903 for the Escambia County Board of Education to establish a high school and to use public funds to do so (Waters,



William Carney
Generous contributor
through land and money to
establishing the Escambia
County High School in At-

History of Escambia County, Alabama page 321).

However, even after the state legislature authorized the establishment of the school and the use of public funds to do so, there was opposition. Annie Waters speaks of strenuous opposition which developed early in 1903 when politics became involved.

First, Superintendent Neal was faced with competition for his job. J. B. O'Bannon announced he would run in opposition to Superintendent Neal in the 1904 election for County Superintendent of Education. Mr. O'Bannon had support from those involved in private high schools and the public school trustees in districts where high school subjects were already being

taught.

As further action in opposition to the high school, petitions were circulated to amend the legislative act giving the county the right to create the high school. This amendment would prohibit the use of public money to establish the school. The petition and amendment did not pass in the legislature because the senator in charge of the bill allowed the time to expire without bringing the amendment to a vote (Waters, History of Escambia, Alabama, page 322).

In March of 1903, Superintendent Neal mailed letters to those in the state he considered qualified, announcing the position of principle at the new school open for applicant. From the applicants who replied, O. S. Laudham of Jacksonville Normal School in Jackson, Alabama was selected by the county board of education to be the first principal (Waters, History of Escambia County Alabama, page 321).

The Escambia County Public High School opened on September 14, 1903 with an enrollment of ninety-one students. The school opened using the top floor

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The ECHS *Journal* Section

The Establishment of Escambia County High School *(continued)*

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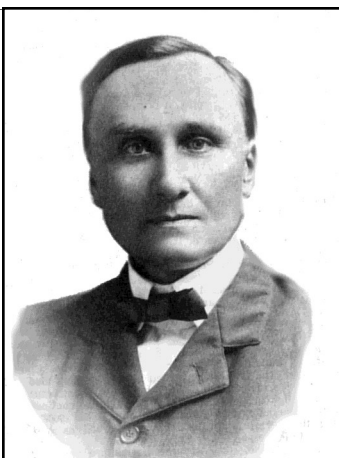
of the Atmore Institute (Grammar School) Building, a two story wooden structure which was located approximately where Albert's Restaurant was located in the 1970's (Waters, History of Escambia County, Alabama, page 322).

The two and one-half acre lot on which the Atmore Institute Building was located had been deeded by Mr. and Mrs. William Carney in 1895. the land o be used for "schools, social, and benevolent purposes" (Waters, History of Escambia County, Alabama, page 323). This is just one instance of the many gifts the Carneys gave in support of education.

The Atmore Institute Building was destroyed by fire on October 8, 1903, less than a month after the high school opened. The fire was said to be the work of arsonists.

Waters quotes a statement from the Atmore News published just before the fire, "The State and the people of Atmore have covenanted together in solemn covenant to build and operate this institution together. The school is here and to stay - no matter what kind of kick comes from other towns. Oh, sister towns, abate your feeble efforts to kill our high school" (History of Escambia County High School, page 9).

Atmore citizens quickly found a new location for



Charles Peavy
Second Principal of the
Escambia County High
School

the two schools. Four days after the fire, the students began attending classes in the Gordon Building on Ashley Street. Waters describes this building as an old store which was said to have been the location where Railroad Bill was killed (History of Escambia County, Alabama, page 323).

Opposition to the school continued in 1904 even though the school had been open for one term. Mr. O'Bannon, who had said he would run against Superintendent Neal, did so in the 1904 election for County Superintendent of Education, and won.

Waters says that many citizens were misled by accusations that Superintendent Neal had illegally used county funds for the high school. However, this action of using public funds was legal and had been approved by the state legisla-

ture (History of Escambia County, Alabama, page 323).

In spite of the defeat of Neal for the position of county Superintendent of Education, the high school opened for a second year on October 3, 1904. The school was in the same location but with a new princi-



The Escambia County High School Building of 1909-1925

pal.

Charles A. Peavy had been selected by the County Board to be principle. Peavey toured the county to promote the school. He encouraged students from Flomaton and Canoe to attend the school by riding

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The ECHS *Journal* Section

The Establishment of Escambia County High School *(continued)*

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the daily train, “riding the short,” to Atmore, and many did so.

In addition to day students from Atmore and the surrounding area, the school had boarding students.

In 1905, the school moved to a new, two-story brick building built for it, located where the educational building of the First United Methodist is located today.

In 1907, funding for the high school became a matter of state as well as county support. The Alabama legislature passed a bill providing for one public high school in each county of the state and appropriated funds for teachers.

The citizens of Atmore wanted to obtain state funds for the high school and many worked hard to achieve that goal. On April 4, 1908, a meeting was held at Peavy Hall in Atmore with members of the State High School Educational Committee.

The governor of Alabama, B. B. Comer (known as the education governor because of the many improvements in education which he gained for the state), and the State Superintendent were on the committee. Waters says that Atmore did its best to entertain the committee and inform them of the past progress of the public high school with a tour of its facilities and discussion of the prospects for the future (History of the Escambia County High School, page 15).

Atmore’s efforts paid off. On May 1, 1908, Atmore received word that it had been awarded the first, free, state supported high school. In order to meet the requirement that the county had to provide the site for the public high school (a requirement before state funds would be awarded). Mr. Carney donated land,



Jesse Edgar McCoy

1854-1928

The first Mayor of Atmore, Mr. McCoy was on the building committee for the 1909 high school building.

this time a five acre plot, to the state of Alabama (History of Escambia County High School, page 15).

Waters comments, “the dream of educator W. S. Neal was realized, and a state and county-supported high school was established on state owned property” History of Escambia County, Alabama, Page 325).

This site would be the site of the high school for over fifty years, 1909-1960. The first building at this location was completed on August 5, 1909 at a cost of \$15,000. The 1909-1910 school term began in the new building in September 14.

However, this building, which was much admired as a fine public building, was destroyed by fire on the first of January 1925. The town immediately began planning for the building of a new high school at the same location.

Meanwhile, classes were held in local churches.

The new high school building was constructed and completed in 1925/26 at a cost of \$65,000. Escambia County High School was located at this site and in this building until 1960 when the school was moved to a new location in Atmore.

Sources

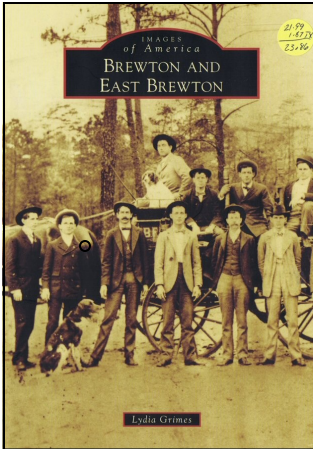
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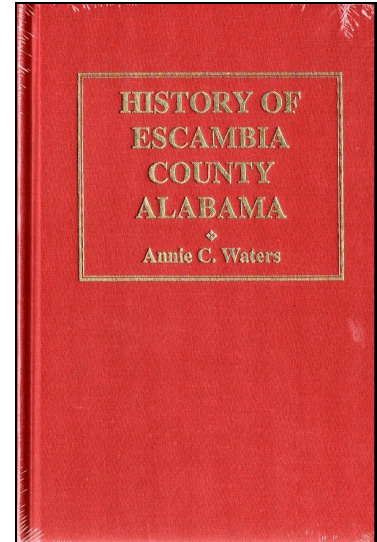
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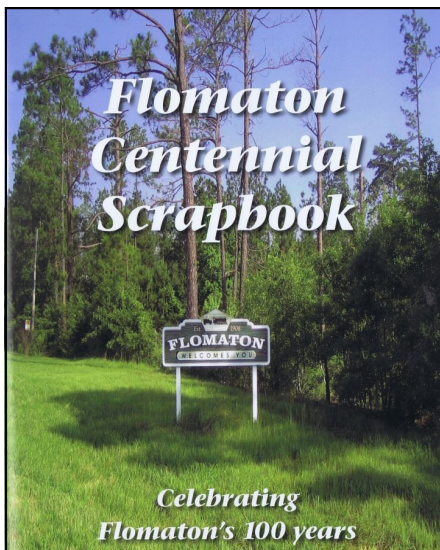


Brewton and East Brewton—by Lydia Grimes, columnist for The Brewton Standard—Part of the Images of America series using archival photographs, this book presents the distinctive stories from the past that shape the character of the community today. 6 1/2" X 9" Paperback \$23.86 (tax included)

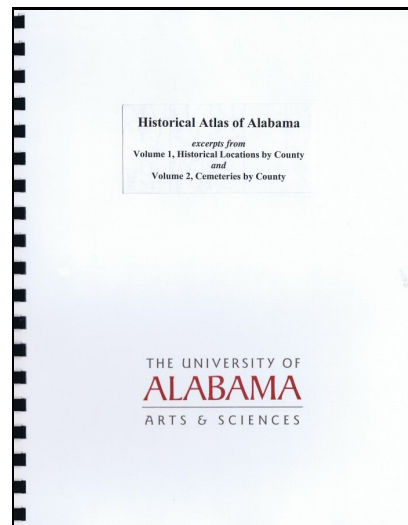
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Make
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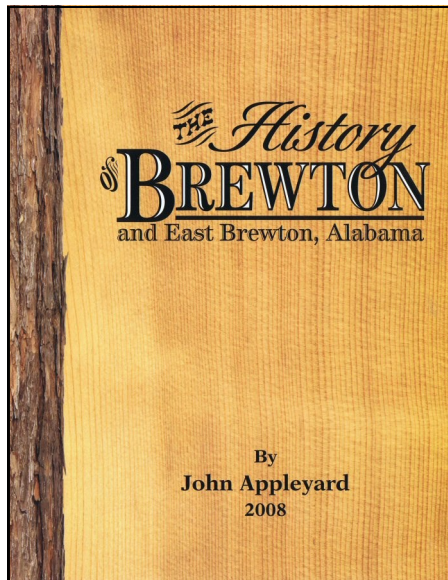
History of Escambia County, Alabama by Annie C. Waters - Designated by the Escambia County Commission as the Official History of Escambia County. This delightful and informative narrative includes historic photos and area maps. 6" X 9" Hardcover \$50 (tax included)



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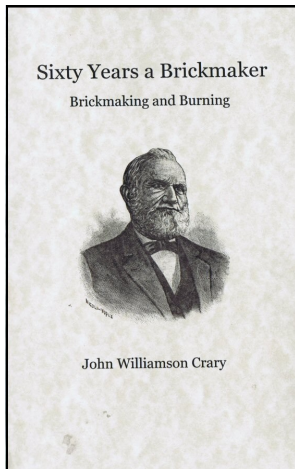
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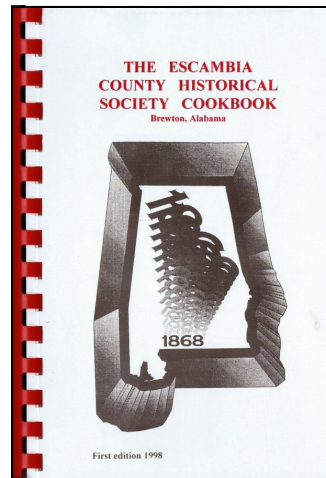
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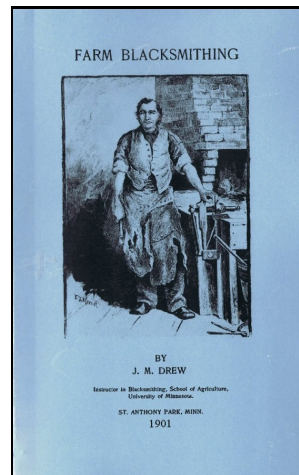


Escambia County Historical Society Cookbook

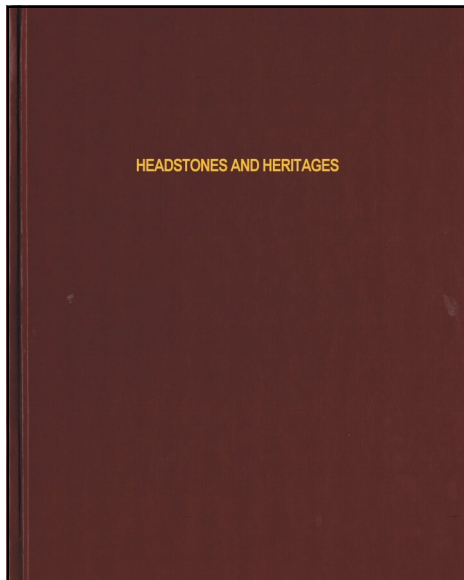
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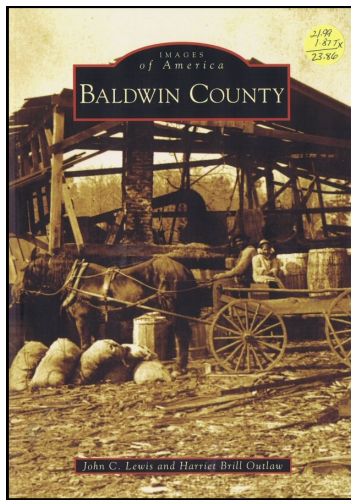


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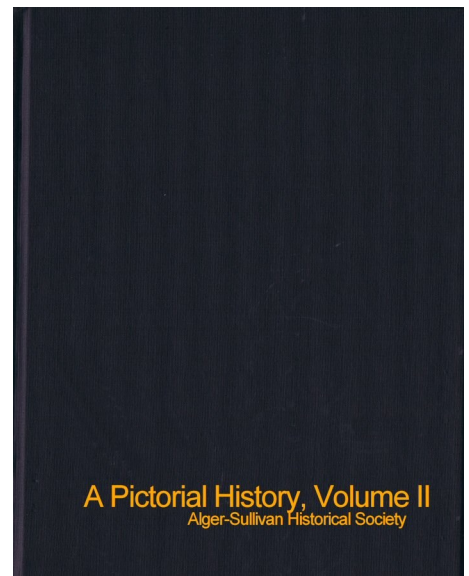


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by Reginald McFarland, Lennis Shelton, & Leslie Shelton. A must for a family researcher's library! Includes detailed listings for most Escambia county cemeteries with transcriptions of legible headstones. Price: \$40 (tax included)



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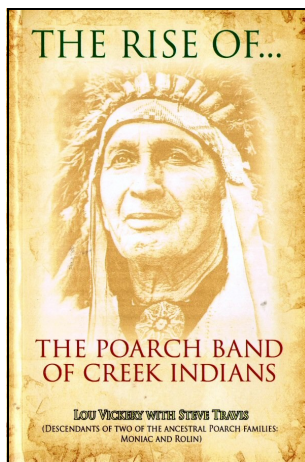
A Pictorial History, Volume II

by Jerry Simmons and Jerry Fischer Published by The Alger-Sullivan Historical Society. Historical pictures of people and places and historical accounts of Century, Flomaton and Jay and their respective surrounding areas. (2009) \$36 hardcover (tax included)

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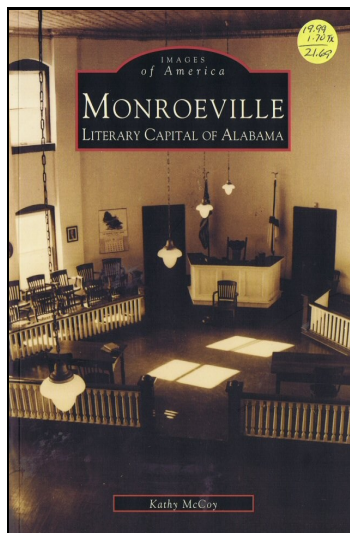
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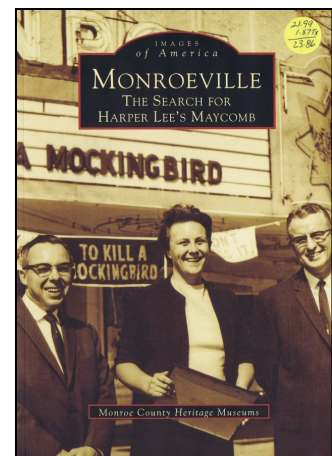
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ECHOES
THE NEWSLETTER FOR
THE ESCAMBIA COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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<u>History of Brewton and E. Brewton (sc)</u>	\$51.00	\$45.00
<u>Flomaton Centennial Scrapbook</u>	\$46.00	\$40.00

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