

## The February Meeting

**Tuesday, February 26, 2013, 3:00 p. m.**

**The Thomas E. McMillan Museum on the JDCC Campus**

### The Program

**Mr. John Shiver, Jr. of Atmore, Alabama, a World War II vet who has just published his WWII memoir, I Always Wanted to Fly: Memoirs of a World War II Flight Engineer / Gunner, will present the program.**

### Author John J. Shiver

*The following article by Phil Johnson was originally published in the Atmore News on December 19, 2012*

*(<http://www.atmorenews.com/2012/12/19/shiver-publishes-wwii-memoir/>).*

Shiver, an Atmore resident and veteran of 75 missions over Europe as a gunner and flight engineer in World War II, spent more than two years collecting his stories for his family, and now at 92, sees his work in publication.

"My son Jeff [John Jefferson Shiver III] wanted to get it published," Shiver related. "He, along with my niece, Gwen Myers, a Ph. D. in South Carolina, were the ramrods who got it through. She corrected my grammar."

Shiver proofed several versions until



**Mr. Shiver signing books at the VFW in Atmore.**

he was sure that every word was factual. He gave final approval Friday, December 14, the very day it became available online.

"I began with a story when I was three years old," Shiver said. "I remember playing in the yard. I looked up and saw the birds, and I wanted to see

what they saw."

Among the stories he relates are facts not in the history books.

"When we arrived in Europe, we were told that our life expectancy as bomber crews was six and a half missions," Shiver said. "My team's pilot and three

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### The March ECHS Meeting

**March 26, 2013,  
McMillan Museum  
3:00 to 5:00**

**Nevin Heller from Flomaton will present a program of anecdotes (think of Ripley's "Believe It or Not"), stories about his experiences of working with and learning about and selling antiques. Once the owner of the Flomaton Antique Market, he is still in the business of "Antiques."**



**Poarch Creek Indian  
Museum**

**Volume 40, Number 2**

**February 2013**

## Author John Shiver *(continued)*

*(Continued from page 1)*

crewmen died on the first mission. From that point on, I was used as a replacement. I flew 75 missions before coming home.”

A book signing took place in January 2013 at Atmore’s VFW Post 7016, where Shiver is a long-

time member.

“Not many 92-year-olds get to publish a book,” Shiver said with a smile.

I Always Wanted to Fly: Memoirs of a World War II Flight Engineer / Gunner is available at Amazon.com, €

### More About Our Speaker

*The following short biography comes from the family of Mr. Shiver.*

John Jefferson Shiver, Jr. was born in Perdido, Alabama, on August 28, 1920. At the age of four, he moved with his family to Atmore, Alabama, where he has resided ever since. He was graduated from Escambia County High School in 1939; and on May 27, 1942, he married Myrtle Dean from the nearby community of Lottie. During their 69 and a half years of marriage, they had two children, seven grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

John, Jr.’s desire to fly began when he was three years old and would look up into the sky and watch the birds. One day as he was playing outside, he heard a loud noise, looked up into the sky, and saw something with two yellow wings. His mother told him it was an airplane.

At the age of five, John Jr.’s desire to fly increased when a bi-plane landed close to his house. His mother took him to see the plane and lifted him up to look at the controls inside. This event only strengthened his interest in flying.

His first plane ride came when he went with his father to the Ewing Air Field near Atmore. That ride deepened John’s longing to fly.



**Mr. Shiver (seated) with members of his family. Photo from the book signing at the Atmore VFW in January. Gwen Myers who edited the book for her uncle is seated next to him on his left.**

Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, John Jr. registered for the service. On February 16, 1942, he joined the Army Air Corps where he finally had an opportunity to fly. He served his country for three years and during that time flew over fifty missions as a flight engineer and gunner overseas. On August 30, 1945, his bombing missions completed, John Jr. returned to stateside service.

After arriving home, he pursued a career in automobile mechanics with his father. He owned and operated an automobile repair business for many years. At the age of 90, he decided to write his memoirs of his time in the service. Using notes he had taken during the war, John Jr. wrote I Always Wanted to Fly. With the help of his children, Martha Walker and Jeff Shiver, and his niece, Gwen Myers, and the encouragement of many, the book was published in December of 2012. At the age of 92, John Jr. continues to live in Atmore, Alabama. He gives God the glory for all of his experiences during his lifetime. €

# The Journey to Record Our Lost Stories of Local African-American Heroes

*The following article and the exhibit presently in the meeting room of the McMillan Museum are part of the celebration of African American History Month. The Exhibit will be up until February 28.*

*Elva Felecia Sajna, who is in charge of the group sponsoring the exhibit, has sent us this article.*

African- American history since the beginning of time has been orally passed down from generation to generation through the form of folklores, religious ceremony, and current day church organizations. This process holds true for African Americans of Escambia County and the state of Alabama.

From the time of Slavery to the end of the Civil War, Alabama has long been associated with a painful history concerning African-Americans that includes disenfranchisement and segregation. Alabama was the first capital of the Confederacy and, following many injustices, Alabama became a center focus of the Civil Rights movement, beginning with Rosa Parks's refusal to give up her bus seat in Montgomery in 1955 and the subsequent Montgomery bus strike organized by the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

Some of the main known Civil Rights events that today draw tourists to the state include the 1963 non-violent [Birmingham](#) demonstrations, desegregation of the University of Alabama over the protests of Governor George Wallace and the bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church that killed four young African-American girls. Besides the stories of the Civil Rights movement, there is very few documented history.

Little is known about the heroes that forged forward inside of our communities making it easier for the new generation to partake in the rich history of Alabama while excelling to the greatness of the American Dream. Escambia County history is as rich as any other county in Alabama. Today we are honored to begin the journey that will tell the stories of our Lost Stories of Local African-American Heroes.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, and/or Rosa Parks are names we in Escambia County are all too familiar with. But what about Mr. James Dooley, Mr. Tommy Harvey, Mr. William Sugg, Ms. Eva Adams, Mr. J.F. Canner, or Mrs. M. I.Canner? Do these names ring a bell to you? These are the names

of a few of Escambia Counties local African-American Heroes.

Mr. James Dooley was born in 1865. In 1911 he founded Southern Normal School, a junior and senior high boarding school. Dooley began his work at the mission school as early as 1909. The aim of the school, as Dooley saw it, was to “educate the heart, head and hand of our youth.” He was a visionary and his legacy is found here in Escambia County, Brewton, Alabama through the edifice he built and the children that he educated. During the time of the Great Migration when African-Americans were leaving Alabama to pursue work, education, and a better life, Mr. Dooley rooted himself in Escambia County, Alabama and created a better education for African-Americans.

Reverend Blue, alumni of Southern Normal School, the pastor of the second oldest African-American Church in Brewton, Alabama and a highly respected member of the community, says that his experiences inside of the school shielded him from the racism that was well publicized in Alabama. Mr. Dooley dedicated his life to the development of his students and the community around them. He became one of the “Great” pioneers of black boarding schools in the United States.

Mr. Dooley died in 1930 but the school remained open for a total of 86 years with the support of the Reform Church of America. His gravesite lies in the center of the campus surrounded by almost 400 acres of suburban land from educational buildings, dormitories to a Chapel that sits across the main street. Today, the Southern Normal Campus is owned by Alabama State University and is listed as a historical landmark in Alabama’s register of Landmarks and heritage.

Mr. Tommy Harvey was the first African-American to serve as a city councilman for the City of Brewton. William Sugg fought for African-Americans to have the right to better positions inside of the manufacturing plants here in Escambia County. Ms. Eva Adams,

*(continued on page 4)*



# The Journey to Record Our Lost Stories of Local African-American Heroes *(continued)*

*(continued from page 3)*

Mr. J. F. Canner, and Mrs. M. I. Canner were the first registered African-American school teachers for the City of Brewton Public Schools in 1923.

We have countless of African-American heroes from Escambia County that we don't know to call by name. Many of them were our great grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousins. However the oral history as well as the written history is not being recorded.

For example, who was the first African-American to own a business in Escambia County? Who was the first African-American from our county to join the Army? There are many gaps inside of the history of African Americans in our county.

Without this valuable history, our community suffers. History is important because it helps us to understand the world, and how it became what we see today. It can help us to solve problems that we face

## Lost Stories of Local African-American Heroes

**Escambia County's journey to write the stories of our local African-American Heroes is being launched by Iyalode Community Projects.**

**The Director is Felecia Sajna. We will hold our first journey meeting on March 5, 2012 at 5:00 pm at Second St. Siloam Baptist Church in Brewton, Alabama. If you would like to volunteer or have any information that you would like to share, please join us.**

today by seeing the solutions that were tried in the past. We must learn from mistakes that were made before us, so that we do not repeat them.

This article does not just serve as an historical document for us to read and remember but it is a call to action. The information in this article gives a little window into the great strides of our communities' African-American ancestors which leaves us with the responsibility of bridging the gap

to insure our children have an identity, which is important for them to become good and responsible citizens of Escambia County. Let us begin the Journey that will record and honor our Lost Stories of Local African-American Heroes. €

## ECHS Field Trip Set for Wednesday, March 6, 2013

### Basic Arrangements

ECHS members will have the opportunity on Wednesday, March 6, 2013 to visit the northern part of Baldwin County that played an important role in the War of 1812 and the Creek Indian War of 1813-1814.

Those who wish to make this trip should meet in front of the Thomas E. McMillan Museum on the Brewton campus of Jefferson Davis Community College on **Wednesday, March 6, 2013**. The group plans to leave the museum promptly at **8:30 a.m.**



**Red Eagle's Grave**

### Places to Be Visited

Tentatively, the group will first visit **the gravesite of William Weatherford and his Mother, Sehoy III.**

*Editor's note. Weatherford is discussed as one of the leaders of the attack on Fort Mims in the article in the "Journal" section of this copy of ECHOES on the history of Baldwin County.*

*(Continued on page 5)*

## ECHS Field Trip Set for Wednesday, March 6, 2013 *(continued)*

*(Continued from page 4)*



### Montgomery Hill Baptist Church

Those on the tour will also visit **The Montgomery Hill Baptist Church**

**and Cemetery.** Claudia Slaughter Campbell and sister Marilyn Slaughter Davidson will share the history of this historic church.



**Beautiful iron work on a fence around a family plot at the Montgomery Hill Baptist Church Cemetery.**



### Restored Portion of Stockade at Fort Mims

The tour will then continue to Ft. Mims. The site of the Fort Mims stockade

is owned by the Alabama Historical Commission and is cared for in cooperation with the Fort Mims Restoration Association. Claudia Slaughter Campbell, who is also President of the Fort Mims Restoration Association, will be our guide at the Ft. Mims site.

### Notable Events at Fort Mims for This Year

There are two notable events planned this year at Ft. Mims. The weekend of March 16 & 17, 2013 from 9 a.m.--2 p.m., there will be a program on The War of 1812 and its effect on the "Tensas" Country. The last weekend in August will be the 200th Anniversary Commemoration and annual reenactment of

the August 30, 1813 Massacre.) For more details, see [www.fortmims.org](http://www.fortmims.org).

### Lunch and Afternoon Activities

Society members will plan to eat lunch at the **Stagecoach Café on Highway 59 in Stockton, Alabama.** The Stagecoach is known for its country cooking. Weekday lunch buffet is \$9.50 plus \$1.50 for tea that includes refills on tea.

There will be optional afternoon activities. More details will be available at the February 26th ECHS meeting. Anyone who misses the Feb. ECHS meeting may call **Ann Biggs-Williams at 251-867-2445** for more information.

### Close to the Stagecoach Café



**William Edward Bryant/Maggie Richerson Home: 1911** The home of William Edward and his wife, Maggie Richerson Bryant, was begun in 1911. Mr. Willie was Justice of the Peace for many years and also had a mill in operation in Dyas Fork where the framing and the joist for his home were cut and hauled by ox team to its present location.

The dimensions were 2 feet by 12 feet.; the sills 12 feet by 12 feet. The ceiling, flooring and weatherboarding were bought from the Cedar Creek Lumber Company in Brewton, Alabama, shipped by rail to Bay Minette and hauled by ox team to Stockton.

The home is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. William Morris who have restored all of the original out buildings.

*(continued on page 6)*

*(continued from page 5)*



### **Morris Working Farm and Oldest Barn in Alabama**

**This farm features the original outdoor food pantry and smoke house. The old dipping vat used long ago by many in the area, has been restored and is in operational condition. Another original building that is on the property is the servant's house. Very unique it-self. The main house is complete with antiques that are in keeping with the late 1800, early 1900 period of the structure.**

o

### **A Gift Subscription to Alabama Heritage Magazine**

ECHS member Kathryn Wilkinson has given ECHS and the Alabama Room a year's subscription to Alabama Heritage. The leading articles for the current issue, Winter 2013, include the following introductions and sample of photographs :All the text and photographs are taken form the Alabama Heritage web site.



### **The Land of Alabama: A Field Trip. By John C. Hall**

Alabama's natural beauty often evokes sighs of content and exclamations of amazement from beachgoers, hikers, and others. However, few of us are able to articulate the complex forces that combined to make this state's terrain what it is today. John Hall

tackles that challenge, tracing Alabama back through millions of years in order to explain how the land gained the characteristics we see—and some we can't see—today.



**In his WPA interview, former slave Josh Miles recalled that prizefighting ability sometimes brought premium prices at slave auctions. (Library of Congress)**

### **Slave Fighting in the Old South. By Sergio Lussana**

For many years, anecdotal evidence suggested that slaves on southern plantations engaged in wrestling or fighting matches. The publication of the slave interviews collected by the Federal Writers Project of the Works Progress Administration finally confirmed what had long been only suspected: the matches actually occurred.

These first-hand accounts prove that in Alabama and throughout the South, slave fighting transpired often and for many reasons, offering the enslaved men a chance to prove their masculinity,



## A Gift Subscription to Alabama Heritage Magazine (continued)

(continued from page 4)

settle disagreements, and sometimes even add to their owners' profits. The events became a central part of a plantation's social life, and they were both celebratory and recreational—even as they expressed another facet of the violence of slavery.



### **Joe Rumore: More than Radio's "Good Neighbor"**

**By Wendy Reed**

In a career that began in 1941 and spanned four decades, Birmingham's Joe Rumore became one of the most prominent radio personalities of his era, and he redefined radio in the process. Rumore's

savvy business sense helped, but the real impetus behind his success was his genuine concern for others and his willingness to open his life and home to help the people in his community. Rumore's fame and approachability were so strong that he received letters from POWs during World War II, visits from celebrities such as Hank Williams and Andy Griffith, and, one year, over forty thousand Christmas cards. Author Wendy Reed takes us through the story of Rumore's life and its significant effect on

both his industry and his community

### **Both Sides of the Lens: Photographs by the Shackelford**

**Family, Fayette County, 1900–1935** By Andrew Nelson

In the early twentieth century, when the lives of most African Americans were still ignored in many mainstream media, one Fayette County family worked to preserve details of everyday life in Alabama.

Along with their chil-

dren, Mitch and Geneva Shackelford took nearly one thousand photographs of African Americans, using this relatively new technology to capture and celebrate the quotidian—and leaving behind valuable records of rural life in Alabama.

Thanks to the Birmingham Public Library, where many of the Shackelfords' negatives are now housed, the readers of Alabama Heritage may see these revealing and moving portraits taken nearly a



### **Ollie and Roxie Shackelford with Unidentified Children, c. late 1910s.**

Mitch and Geneva Shackelford's son Ollie (kneeling), along with his brothers Curtis, Jackson, and Carlos (not pictured), continued to run the family farm after Mitch's death in 1919.

Known collectively as "the Shackelford brothers," the four men also engaged in multiple business ventures and operated a sawmill and a syrup mill.

The Shackelfords' only daughter Roxie (seated right) was a highly regarded educator who trained at the Tuskegee Institute and taught at the Covin school. (Birmingham, Ala. Public Library Archives, File #877.010)



**An unidentified girl plays the Shackelford Family Organ on the front porch of the home.**

century ago. €

## Snapshots from Visit to Poarch Creek Indian Museum

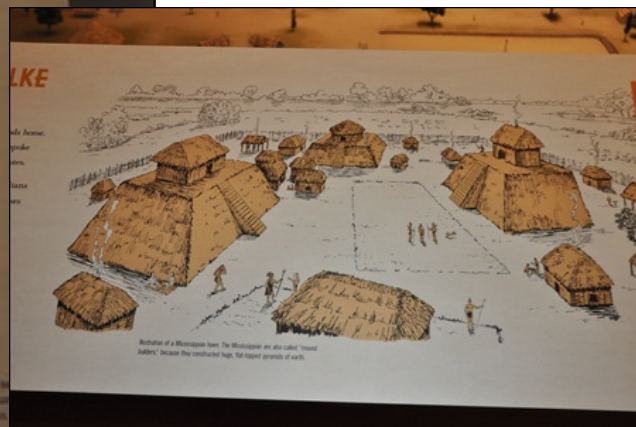
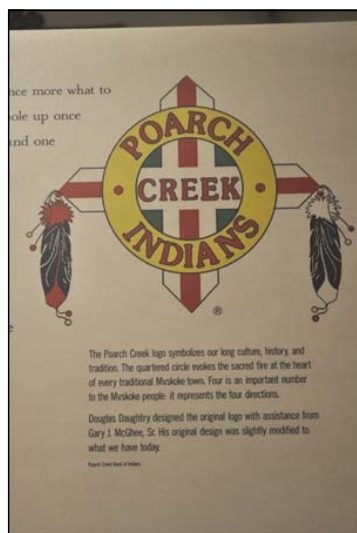


Pictures of the  
Visit to the  
Poarch Creek  
Indian Museum  
Courtesy of  
ECHS member  
Jacob Lowrey.





# Snapshots from Visit to Poarch Creek Indian Museum (continued)

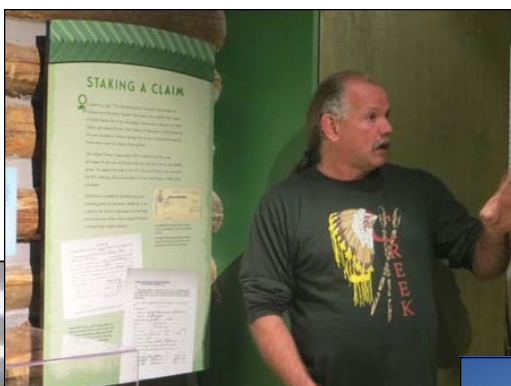


## Snapshots from Visit to Poarch Creek Indian Museum *(continued)*





## Snapshots from Visit to Poarch Creek Indian Museum *(continued)*





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# The ECHS *Journal* Section

## A History of North Baldwin County, Fort, Mims, and Montgomery Hill Church

*From ECHIOES for Oct. 4, 1973, we have this history by Bernice McMillan of places we will visit on the ECHS Field trip to Baldwin County. ECHS took a field trip to Baldwin County in that year also and the article by Ms. McMillan served as background at that time.*

North Baldwin County has several historical places that many of its citizens would like to see restored just as a historical place, and not as a money making attraction. It seems to me that these places, which were of so much importance to the development of our county, should stand on their own merits. Foremost among these places is Fort Mims.

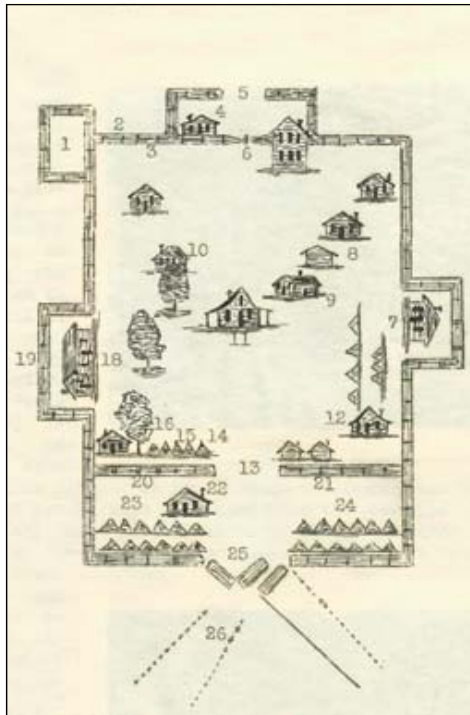
To understand the viewpoint of each side, I would like to give you a few facts leading up to the massacre (at Fort Mims). Mr. Frank Earle wrote a small pamphlet on the "Story of Fort Mims." Much of the following will be from his story and Pickett's history.

During the American Revolution and for two decades following, there was a movement of many settlers into South Alabama from Georgia and the Carolinas. Many left their homes for political reasons and some because they were not satisfied with the conditions where they lived.

In the beginning there was only an Indian trail which led thru Georgia into Alabama and into Baldwin County by what is now Tensaw, and crossed Boat Yard Lake by Mim's Ferry (established in 1797), across the Alabama River, Nannahubba Island, and on to Fort Stoddard.

This trail was later known as the Federal Road, and most of the people who came to Baldwin

County came by this route. Since water was the best means of transportation, they settled on or near the river bank from Montpelier, now Blacksher, to Stockton. All of this settlement was known as Tensaw.



**Diagram of Fort Mims**

Even though the colonists had defeated England, she didn't give up trying to keep a foothold in the new land. England, with the secret aid of Spain, began operations on the Gulf of Mexico to harass the white citizens. They did all they could to stir up the Indians against the settlers. It began to work, for the Indians went on the warpath and murdered people in outlying places.

This naturally frightened the people, and after the Battle of Burnt Corn, the people began to leave their homes and seek protection at the forts. It isn't known if any part of Fort Mims was built at an earlier date, but just before the Battle of Burnt Corn, the people united in constructing a fort around the home of Samuel Mims.

Mims was a wealthy Indian countryman who had once been a pack-horseman for George Golphin. Mims house was 400 yards east of the Boat Yard and one mile east of the Alabama River. The house was a large one-story frame building with spacious shed rooms (out buildings). Around it pickets were driven, between which fence rails were placed. Five hundred port holes were made three and one half feet above the ground. The stockading enclosed an acre of ground, in a square form, and was entered by a gate on the east and one on the west.

Within the enclosure, beside the main building,

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# The ECHS *Journal* Section

## A History of North Baldwin County, Fort, Mims, and Montgomery Hill Church *(continued)*

*(Continued from page 13)*

were various out houses, together with cabins and board shelters, which had been erected by the people who moved into the fort, wherever a vacant spot appeared. At the southwest corner a blockhouse was started but never finished.

There was a large potato field on the south, woods were between the fort and the lake (this would be to the west), to the north were cane swamps and on the east were flat lands covered with cane brakes at intervals with some large ravines. It was altogether a most ill chosen place for fort, as was ultimately proven.

General Claiborne placed Major Daniel Beasley in command of the Fort, and told him to strengthen the picketing, build two more block houses, respect the enemy and send out scouts frequently. Major Beasley did extend the picketing on the east side for sixty feet and formed a separate part for the officers. He weakened his command by sending small detachments to Fort Madison, Easley, Pierce, and to Joshua Kennedy's saw mill where some citizens had gathered. The mill would have been about 20 to 25 miles to the south on Rains Creek.

Pickett says the population of Fort Mims now was 553 souls. Being crowded together like this in an Alabama swamp, in the month of August you can see that there had to be much sickness.

Beasley and Claiborne kept up a correspondence. Beasley told him of many false alarms about Indian attacks. But, on August 30, 1813, they had relaxed their vigilance, dinner was about to be served, the soldiers were lying around on the ground, the young people were dancing, the children were running from tent to tent, while one thousand warriors in their war paint lay in a ravine four hundred yards from the east gate thirsting for American blood. The east gate was open and recent rains had washed sand against it. When the awful moment came that these warriors rose and rushed the fort, Beasley tried to close the

gate, but to no avail.

The weak, wounded and feeble were pressed to death and trodden under foot. There was one immense mass of human beings herded together too close to defend themselves.

This terrible battle lasted from about twelve o'clock until five. About five o'clock the Indians began to scalp all the victims, since the British Agent at Pensacola had offered \$5.00 for each scalp.

Only about fifteen persons were able to escape. Among there were Dr. Thomas G. Holmes who made his home in Tensaw and is buried on the site of his home place. Edward Steadham lived in this vicinity and is buried in the cemetery at Montgomery Hill Church.

After several days, General Claiborne sent Major Joseph P. Kennedy with a detachment of men to bury the dead. When they arrived, they found bodies scattered everywhere. They dug two pits and buried everyone in these common graves. The main buildings in the fort were burned to ashes. The ashes were filled with bones.

After the destruction of Fort Mims, Fort Montgomery was built in 1814 to accommodate the troops of Andrew Jackson, who came to the rescue of the people in this area.

We can hardly think of Fort Mims without thinking of William Weatherford or Red Eagle. Major J. D. Driesback of North Baldwin County presented a paper on Red Eagle to the Alabama historical Society at Tuscaloosa in January, 1884. He says that Weatherford was an extraordinary man and that no man has been more misrepresented or less understood.

To him the stake to be fought for was the land of his childhood, the land where deer roamed and flowers bloomed and where his kindred slept. He considered the white man his foe since he was trying to drive him from his native land. He would have been

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# The ECHS *Journal* Section

## A History of North Baldwin County, Fort, Mims, and Montgomery Hill Church *(continued)*

*(continued from page 14)*

called a coward had he joined forces with the whites and this he couldn't take. He also felt that maybe he could help the women and children that fell into the hands of his warriors. These reasons were given by him and it is said of him that he never lied. But, as in the case of Fort Mims, he started the storm but then couldn't control it.

On the night before the attack on Fort Mims, they (Weatherford and his warriors), camped about ten miles to the north on David Tait's Plantation. Weatherford made a speech to his warriors and told them they were to fight warriors and not women and children. When he saw what was happening at fort Mims and realized he had no power to stop it, he rode away back to the plantation where he and his men had camped the night before.

After the war was over, Weatherford became a citizen of this part of the county. He owned a fine plantation and a number of slaves. He was highly esteemed and respected for his strict integrity and manly qualities. He died in 1824 and now sleeps by the side of his mother, Sehay, on the same spot where he camped and made his speech on the night before the attack on Fort Mims.

Religion has always played an important part in the life of the Tensaw community. Tensaw claims the first protestant church in Alabama, organized in 1803 by Lorenzo Dow. The first services were held under a brush arbor, then later in a log school building. The Holly Creek Church building was built by a Mr. Davis who was a wealthy settler and a Methodist from South Carolina. He owned a saw mill and gave the lumber for this building.

This church served both Methodist and Baptist until the Baptist decided to build a church of their own. This building (Holly Creek) was used until 1900. It has since been demolished. All that is left on the site

is a Baptismal Hole. This can be seen off Highway 59 near Holly Creek.

The deed to the property of the Montgomery Hill Church is dated March 25, 1822. Member of the building committee were Dr. T. W. Belt, Thomas Atkinson, Thomas G. Holmes, and Edward Steadham. The contractor was John Blake. The building was completed in 1854 at a cost of \$1,400. Still in use today, the Montgomery Hill Church, is much the same as when completed 119 years ago (now 159 years). The pews are the ones that were installed when the church was built. The same old light fixtures were wired and rehung by Pierce Holmes, a former member of this church.

North Baldwin County claims several historic firsts:

1. First American School taught by William Pierce of Massachusetts.
2. First Post Office in Baldwin County 1811.
3. First Missionary, Lorenzo Dow, 1803.
4. First Methodist preacher Matthew P. Sturdevant preached at Tensaw in 1808.
5. First appointee from Alabama to the United States Military Academy at West Point – David Moniac.
6. First Military Hospital in Baldwin County, which was at Fort Montgomery in 1814.
7. First distillery in Alabama, erected by James McGirth at Tensaw.
8. Second cotton gin in Alabama owned by the Pierce Brothers at Tensaw.

Many distinguished people whose names have appeared on the pages of history books were visitors to this area. Lorenzo Dow, Albert Pickett, Sam Dale, Andrew Jackson and his wife, Rachael, William Bartram, (the English naturalist spent some time with Major Robert Farmer in Stockton in 1777), and Aaron Burr, who passed thru here on his way to Washington to stand trial.

All that is left of Tensaw today is its history, but so much of our early history lies there that it should be an interesting place to visit. €

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

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<u>Wildflowers of The Escambia CD</u>	\$12.50	\$10.00
<u>History of Brewton and E. Brewton (sc)</u>	\$51.00	\$45.00
<u>Flomaton Centennial Scrapbook</u>	\$46.00	\$40.00
And more		

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

Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Names) \_\_\_\_\_

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Do you prefer to get your newsletter by  
U.S. Mail \_\_\_\_ or email? \_\_\_\_

Dues \_\_\_\_\_

(\$25.00/person,  
\$35.00/two family members at same address; Lifetime, \$250.00/person;  
\$50.00/year business)

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

❖ Dues are to be paid at the beginning of the  
year. Christmas is coming—give a member-  
ship as a gift!

*ECHOES, The newsletter for the Escambia County Historical  
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at [escohis@escohis.org](mailto:escohis@escohis.org) or call 251-809-1528.*

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