

The May Meeting Tuesday, May 26, 2015, 3:00 p. m. The McMillan Museum Jefferson Davis Community College, Brewton

The Program



Matthew Gage, Director of the University of Alabama Museum's Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) will present the program and display artifacts about the excavation of Tuscaloosa's "Bank of the State" Site. These excavations, prompted by the construction of a new Embassy Suites Hotel, revealed fascinating information about early Tuscaloosa life.

"Archaeology is the only means we have to understand much of our history and prehistory. . . . Without written records, we have no other way of learning about prehistoric peoples or historic sites. Archaeology and preservation go hand-in-hand. By seeking to learn about our past, we come to understand and appreciate who we are and develop a strong sense of community."

**Matthew Gage in an article in the Crimson White
(<http://www.cw.ua.edu/>)**

More About Dr. Gage and the OAR

Dr. Gage was with the University Of Alabama from 1994 until 2004 before he left to work for the University of Tennessee, Knoxville for seven years where he earned his PhD. While at the University of Tennessee, he also worked for the Tennessee Valley Authority where he focused his research on prehis-

toric settlements in the Middle Tennessee River Valley.

He returned to the University of Alabama in 2011 to take over the Office of Archaeological Research (OAR). He has been the Principle Investigator on many archeological projects and is the

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The June 11, 2015 Meeting A Special Treat, A Field Trip You Don't Want to Miss

For our regular June Meeting, we will go by Chartered Bus (a luxurious touring bus with facilities) to Selma, Cahaba and Thomasville.

Selma is one of the most historic cities in Alabama, full of lovely Antebellum Homes, Beautiful Churches, Civil War history.

Cahaba was a Capital of Alabama, County Seat of wealthy Dallas County with King Cotton and Civil War history.

Thomasville as the birthplace of Kathryn

(Continued on page 2)



State Capital at Tuscaloosa
About 1890

Volume 42, Number 5

May 2015

More About Dr. Gage and the OAR

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Principle

Investigator of the City Fest or Bank of the State lot in Tuscaloosa.

The OAR facility is located at the end of a narrow road near the entrance to Moundville Archaeological Park. The plain looking building belies the significance of the facility, the people who work there, and the materials stored there. From the article “Saving What We Can’t Get Back,” we have this description of the facility, “Surrounded by trucks and boats used in fieldwork, most would not realize that inside is a treasury of maps, charts, photographs and reports representing decades of work, some of it unavailable anywhere else.”

From the same article, we learn that the facility is “one of the *biggest* cultural resource management service providers in the Southeast, with a presence stretching from Moundville to the Middle Atlantic States, down to Mexico and the Caribbean. The 33 employees include specialists and technicians trained in areas ranging from architectural history to Native American cultures to satellite mapping software.”

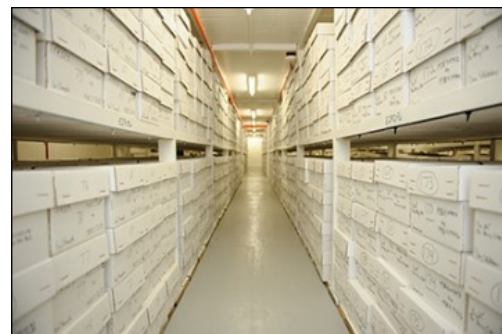
The article further points out that the OAR is noted for providing services to “federal agencies and local governments, to utilities such as Alabama Power and the Tennessee Valley Authority, to commercial developers who want to avoid building on Indian mounds, and to landowners who want to locate the family cemetery on the old home place” (<http://dialog.ua.edu/2015/04/saving-what-we-cant-get-back/>). €



To the left, OAR Director Matt Gage (left) and Deputy Director Eugene Futato stand amidst a few of the many boxes of artifacts in the original storage room of the OAR facility at Moundville

To the right, new storage area with thousands of custom-made boxes.

Photos from (<http://dialog.ua.edu/2015/04/saving-what-we-cant-get-back/>).



The June 11, 2015 Meeting, A Special Treat, A Field Trip You Don't Want to Miss

(Continued from page 1)

Tucker Windham is the location of the Museum Honoring her.

Date: Thursday, June 11, 2015

Time: Meet at the McMillan Museum and leave at 8:30 a. m.

Return: Approximately 6:00 or 6:30.

Lunch: We will stop along the way for sandwiches, and eat at a nice place in Selma.

The Society will bring a cooler with water and some snacks. Bring your own sandwiches, snacks and cooler with drinks if you wish.

Also, anyone who would like to bring baked goods and treats to share, that would be welcomed.

Cost: There is no charge for this trip.

For More Information about the Trip: See the Journal Section.

Excavation of Tuscaloosa's Bank of the State Site

In 2013, our speaker for the May program, Dr. Gage, was the overall director of a team of fifteen researchers (the team combining members from the University of Alabama as well as the University of Tennessee), who excavated the site of the first State Bank of Alabama, a site also known as the City Fest Lot. The project revealed much of the rich history of Tuscaloosa.

The archeological excavation was under contract from the city of Tuscaloosa to perform the excavation in order to meet federal guidelines before the construction of a new Embassy Suites Hotel at the site. The former City Fest lot is located on the corner of University Boulevard and Greensboro Avenue.

UA Cultural Resource Specialist and project director Brandon Thompson, commented on what the team was able to learn from artifacts found at the site: "We are able to examine artifacts that include bottles, ceramics, fauna remains, buttons, pocket-knives, pipes and iron tools. . . . These cultural materials tell us how people were living, what they were eating and how they were interacting. We are also able to see difference and changes in architectural engineering in structural foundation remnants" (<http://www.cw.ua.edu/article/2013/07/city-fest-lot-excavation-tells-story-of-tuscaloosas-past>).

Staff Writer Ed Enoch in an article for the Tuscaloosa News from 2013 comments: "The narratives laid out by the bits of broken crockery, petite medicine a printing press and other artifacts include the block's role as a small outpost on the bluff overlooking the Black Warrior River, a commercial center in the 1820s near the state Capitol, and the site of a Civil War prison." From the same article, Matt Gage calls the site "kind of a perfect storm of archeology" (<http://www.tuscaloosaneews.com/article/20130627/NEWS/130629825?p=3&tc=pg>).

The site was once the location of not only the first Bank of the State in Tuscaloosa, but also the Broad-



Bank of the State Building as a Private Home in 1850's. Three Members of the Fitts Family, Owners, Shown on Horseback.

way Hotel, an ice factory, the Drish warehouse (which was also a Union prisoner of war camp in 1862), and a furniture manufactory. The first structure appears to have been a log cabin from 1816 built by Revolutionary War veteran John Click.

The remains of the furniture manufactory of Justin Lynch is significant since Lynch's business was considered one of the most prominent of the antebellum period.

Lynch's company made furniture for the state capital building and some of the buildings of the University of Alabama.

His company also made ivory billiard balls which were sold to people in Washington D. C. Ivory was discovered at the archaeological site as well as rusted saw blades and drills. The ivory balls were carved from elephant tusks likely imported from Africa.

The remains of a latrine for the Dish warehouse, which was used as a prison for Union soldiers in 1862, was an exciting find for the researchers. It yielded corroded type from a printing press on the first floor of the two story warehouse and was used by the Union soldiers to make counterfeit Confederate money. Gage speculates that the soldiers threw the type in the latrine when the counterfeiting was discovered.

In general, archaeologists love latrines because the remains tell them all manner of things about the inhabitants: "The latrine and the pits from outhouses offer a glimpse of the health, diet and living conditions of the inhabitants of the block," Gage said. "The pits preserve refuse such as glass bottles, organic material such as seeds and plant matter. Chemical and physical analysis of soil collected from the pits yields clues about daily life" (<http://www.tuscaloosaneews.com/article/20130627/NEWS/130629825?p=3&tc=pg>).

The team also discovered some beautiful decorative pieces from the Bank of the State (built in 1829)

(Continued on page 4)

Excavation of Tuscaloosa's Bank of the State Site

(Continued from page 3)

as well as some Spanish coins. The coins, reales minted in Brazil, Guatemala City and Mexico City, came from pits containing British gun flints and early bottles located near where John Click's log cabin would have been. Gage believes the Spanish coins came from traders coming through Tuscaloosa or dealings with the Bank of the State

In the same article, Gage comments, "In the early 1800s, foreign currency was used as frequently as

coinage minted in the country. . . . There were so few mints in the U.S. at the time, any currency of monetary value made of gold, silver or copper was given value and could be exchanged as easily as currency minted in the U.S." (<http://uanews.ua.edu/2013/06/ua-archaeologists-unearth-tuscaloosas-early-history/>). €

News and Announcements

Addendum to Headstones and Heritage Now Available

The Addendum, prepared by Darryl Searcy, which brings up to date the cemetery listings for Escambia County is on sale by the Society. Tom McMillan has had the manuscript printed and bound.

The Addendum is on sale for \$20.00 and there are still copies of Headstones and Heritage available for \$20.00.

West Florida Genealogical Society Meeting

Saturday, June 6, 2015; West Florida Genealogy Library. 5740 N. 9th Ave, Pensacola, FL 850-494-7373; 10:00 AM

Topic: Archaeological Survey of the Old Federal Road

Speaker: Dr. Greg Waselkov

The Old Federal Road was a major migration route running through what are now the states of Georgia

and Alabama, beginning in 1805. Dr. Greg Waselkov, Director and Professor of The Center for Archaeological Studies at the University of South Alabama, will discuss current efforts to produce detailed documentation of the Old Federal Road's actual path through Alabama, as it ran between Milledgeville, Georgia, and Fort Stoddert, Mississippi Territory.

Contact: Charlotte Schipman, 850-477-7166, cschipman@mac.com

Dedication of E. O. Wilson Park Set for June 14, 2015, 2:00 p. m.

Edward O. Wilson has confirmed that he will attend the dedication of his namesake park, "The E. O. Wilson Nature Adventure." The 100-acre park is a wilderness area along Burnt Corn Creek dedicated to educating young people about biodiversity and is a project of the city of Brewton. €

Report on Field Trip to Jack Springs, Alabama

By Ann Biggs-Williams

ECHS members met at the Atmore campus of Jefferson Davis Community College on May 5, 2015 for a driving tour of the often overlooked northwestern corner of Escambia County, Alabama. Jeff Ross was a "walking, talking encyclopedia" of locations of historic grist mills, saw mills, cotton gins, etc. on the trip.

Driving north on Highway 21 through the properties of Holman correction Facility, G. K. Fountain Correctional Facility and J. O. Davis Correctional Facility (work release). The group heard interesting

tidbits of the history of the prisons and saw historical areas including the spot where the Old Federal Road is said to have crossed Highway 21.

Turning on to Wayside Road, the motorcade headed to the area where the Steadham Community which dates to 1884, was located. The Westin Family settled this land. There was a school at Steadham. Today, crops are growing where this community once was. Not far from Steadham, we stopped at an area known as Woodyard Junction and learned the intricate history of the industry tied to the railroad. Near Woodyard Junction was a road leading to Edward A. Hauss Nursery. There was also an

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Report on Field Trip to Jack Springs, Alabama

(Continued from page 4)

airplane beacon in this area at one time.

Reflecting present day industries, the group passed oil refineries and peanut companies. Red clay fields that now grow peanuts, as well as hay bales that had just been harvested, along with grazing cattle was a common scene on the drive. We passed a number of historic homes on the trip including the Old Cruit Homestead.

The group traveled up Butler Street to Coley United Methodist Church in Monroe County at a place known as Vocation and stopped at the first of the historic markers where Monroe County has marked the historic sites on the Ole Federal Road that runs through that county. This stop was known as Hadley. Participants were shown a copy of the brochure available from the Monroe County Heritage Courthouse Museum where one can do a driving tour of these Old Federal Road Sites in Monroe County. Much interest was expressed in doing just that on a future trip.

From Monroe County, the group back tracked down County Road 45 and turned on to County Road 30 which took the group through the area that used to be known as Durant's. This was the first Indian settlement that dates prior to the Poarch Settlement. The Indian Cemetery there dates to 1800 and the Sardis Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery dates to 1906.

Turning at the Huxford School that dates to 1928 and was saved from closure with the help of the Poarch Band of Creek Indians, the group drove to downtown Huxford on Wilson Street and paralleled the railroad tracks. The group previously learned that the first prisoners to come to prison facilities were transported by rail to Huxford and then marched to the prison properties. Huxford at one time had been called Local in 1913 but was changed to Huxford in 1929 when C. C. Huxford opened naval stores there. Huxford Pole and Timber is still in operation.

The motorcade then turned on County Road 30 or McCullough Road and went through beautiful farming country on the five mile drive to McCullough. A quick tour of downtown McCullough, which dates from 1893, gave the group a glimpse to McCullough's past and also the current Continental Cotton Gin, formerly the Frank Currie Gin, which is Escambia County Alabama's only cotton gin.

The group paused at a historical marker, placed by the McCullough Friendship Club in 1990 to mark the location of the McCullough High School that burned in 1963. Across the road, the historic Prestwood Home which contains part of the old McCullough School was noted. It is now owned by Greg and Anita Sullivan. Hopefully, ECHS members will visit this home at a future date.

The group paused briefly at the most widely accepted location for Jack Springs and then traveled on to the Steadham Chapel and Cemetery where our hostess was Elaine Brooks. Elaine's Mother was Dorothy Steadham Purvis. Dorothy's father was Leonard (Lynn) Steadham, son of John Victor Steadham. Assisting Elaine was her cousin, Shirley Brown. The Steadham family has been having family reunions since the 1950's. They meet twice a year, in the spring and in the fall. The chapel that we visited is forty years old this year.

Dressed in Indian attire, Gordon Phillips, a Steadham descendent who is also on the Board of the Ft. Mims Restoration Society, gave the Steadham family ancestry. John Victor Steadham was born April 20, 1830 at Montgomery Hill, Baldwin County, Alabama. He died Nov. 6, 1909 at McCullough and is buried in the family plot at Jack Springs at Steadham Cemetery. He was married to Mary Virginia McGhee, daughter (or some say granddaughter) of the noted Creek chieftain Lynn McGhee and Elizabeth (Hattie) Semoice. Mary was born June 13, 1837 at Jack Springs. She died Oct. 27, 1903 and is buried in the family plot at Jack Springs. All of their children were born at Jack Springs.

Family tradition as written by Dr. Charles E. Bryant in A Steadham Genealogical Record, says that John Victor's father, Edward Steadham forbade his son to marry the Creek Princess. He threatened disinheritance if the romance continued. It blossomed into marriage and resulted in disinheritance. However, John Victor Steadham and his family flourished and became one of the wealthiest and most respected families of the entire area. After Mr. Phillip's presentation, the group ate lunch on the screen porch of the chapel and the hostesses joined the group at their next destination.

The group traveled though some of the land that William Bartram traveled in 1795 going through the Lottie Community. There was a brief detour in Lottie to the Lottie New Home Cemetery where an

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Report on Field Trip to Jack Springs, Alabama

(Continued from page 5)

old stage stop was located. The group made another brief stop at the famous Splinter Hill Bog in Splinter Hill where they met up with some travelers touring the pitcher plant bog. Darryl Searcy, resident ECHS botanist, gave visitors and ECHS members alike a quick discourse on bog plants that were in full bloom.

The motorcade traveled on to Perdido Vineyards

where host Jim Eddins, also a Steadham descendant, gave the history of the vineyards and talked of future plans to have a Literary Wine Tasting Trail in Alabama.

From the Vineyards, the group returned to the JDCC Atmore campus via I-65 with a better working knowledge of the history of the historic northwestern corner of Escambia County that borders both Baldwin and Monroe counties. €

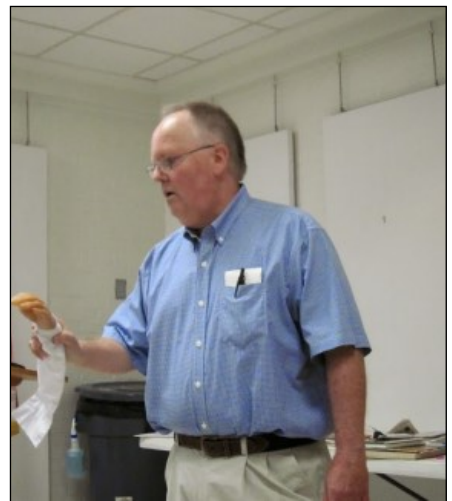
Snapshots of the Field Trip to Jack Springs, Alabama



Snapshots of the Field Trip to Jack Springs, Alabama (Continued)



Snapshots of ECHS April 2015 Meeting



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The ECHS *Journal* Section

Images of Selma and Old Cahaba

Selma



Sturdivant Hall: Known as the Sturdivant Hall Museum, this mansion is said to be one of the finest examples of Neo-Classical-Greek Revival Architecture in the South



Kingston: Built in 1867 of Italianate design, the house was once owned by Confederate Captain Joseph Forney Johnston who served as Governor of Alabama from 1896 to 1913. This was also the home of Dr. Goldsby King. The fretwork was manufactured in Selma in 1867



White-Force Cottage: A nice example of Victorian style architecture. White-Force Cottage was the home of Martha Todd White, a half-sister to Mary Todd Lincoln.

Her husband was not a military man so the couple was able to visit Washington D.C. during the War Between the States. They were given escorts through the Federal lines and were able to smuggle medical supplies back to the South.

It was also the home of Miss M.M. Force, Selma's first postmistress.

The small white building next to White-Force Cottage is the Fitts plantation pharmacy building constructed between 1830 and 1840. It was used as a pharmacy and physician's office and moved to this spot from a plantation near Uniontown

Pictures and texts of Selma courtesy of [Civil War Album](http://www.civilwaralbum.com/misc15/selma_homes1.htm)
http://www.civilwaralbum.com/misc15/selma_homes1.htm

The ECHS *Journal* Section

Images of Selma and Old Cahaba (Continued)

Selma (Continued)



Mabry-Jones Home: This historic antebellum home was built by Dr. A.G. Mabry, one of Selma's leading citizens and one of the founders of the Alabama Medical Association. The house was built in three sections, each at a different time and is Greek Revival in style.

The stepdaughter of Dr. Mabry married Captain Catesby R. Jones, a Confederate Naval Officer who was sent to Selma to take charge of the foundry. (At that time, Selma was the second most important munitions center in the Confederacy.)

Captain Jones was one of the designers of the ironclad known as the Merrimac (so named after the Confederate ship Virginia was covered with iron). He was also the Commander of the Merrimac during the battle of the Merrimac and the Monitor.

You will see large carriage stones and hitching posts in front of many historic houses in Selma. Most are original to the home, like the one seen here in front of the Mabry home. Descendants of the Jones family still occupy this house.



Cahaba Governor's House: This house is of Italianate influence believed to have been moved to Selma from Cahaba where it was said to have been the Governor's house. This house is also said to have been the model for the White House of the Confederacy located in Montgomery



Platt-Lewis House: Italianate in design, this house was built around 1849 and purchased by Charles Lewis in 1856. According to history, the home was saved from burning and looting during the Battle of Selma because Mr. Lewis was a Mason; it was saved by a fellow Mason, a Yankee Lieutenant.

The ECHS *Journal* Section

Images of Selma and Old Cahaba (Continued)

Selma (Continued)



Phillips-Hobbs-Joyce House: This house was built in 1837 by a son of one of the original founders of the Selma Land Company. This Greek Revival home was purchased by S.F. Hobbs, a native of Maine.

Mr. Hobbs purchased a local jewelry store from an advertisement in a Maine newspaper; he later moved to Selma and fell in love with a Southern lady. When federal troops attacked Selma in 1864, Mr. Hobbs was serving in the Confederate Army against his six Yankee brothers.

This home was damaged by a cannon ball but the silver from the jewelry store, which was hidden in the weatherboarding at the rear of the house, was not harmed. Pieces of jewelry were saved by Mrs. Hobbs who sewed them into her petticoat.

The naval foundry in Selma played a key role in producing ordnance for the Confederacy, including plate steel for ironclad ships, as well as shot, shell, cannons, and the famous Brooke rifles. The foundry was burned, along with a number of other structures, during a raid by Union Gen. James H. Wilson and his troops.

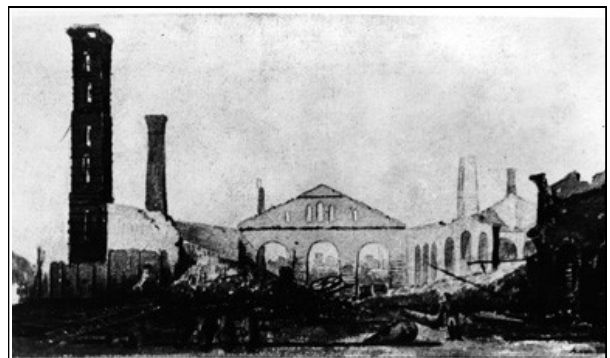
From Encyclopedia of Alabama



Arsenal Place: This entire city block is known as the Arsenal Place because the Confederate arsenal was located here during the War Between the States. The large arsenal and foundry employed some 10,000 people and was part of the reason for the Battle of Selma during the war.

This was the only site in the lower south capable of making the Brooke rifle for the Confederate Navy and also produced the Confederate ironclads CSS Tennessee, CSS Huntsville, and CSS Tuscaloosa as well as partially outfitting the CSS Nashville.

The Selma foundry was located on the grounds of the present Old Depot Museum several blocks away from Arsenal Place



The ECHS *Journal* Section

Images of Selma and Old Cahaba (Continued)

Selma (Continued)



Old Depot Museum



The St. James Hotel (1837), the only existing antebellum riverfront hotel in the Southeast.



Central Masonic Institute acquired the property in 1847 and erected a building.

A Confederate Hospital during the Civil War.

Dallas County Courthouse on removal of County Seat from Cahaba (1866-1901).

Presbyterian High School for Boys in early 1900's. Vaughan Memorial Hospital (1911-1960) in memory of Samuel Watkins Vaughan.

City purchased property under Mayor Smitherman in 1969.

Dallas County and City restored original structure in 1993.

Renamed Joseph T. Smitherman Historic Building in 1973.

The ECHS *Journal* Section

Images of Selma and Old Cahaba (Continued)

Old Cahaba

There is little that remains of the government buildings, businesses, and residences that once made up the first capital of Alabama. Now a historical park, the few enduring ruins of old Cahaba greet visitors among what remains of the town's former landscape of roses, flowering vines, lilies, chinaberry trees, and gracefully flowing Spanish moss.

Located in Dallas County, where the Cahaba River flows into the Alabama River, the town was initially known as Cahawba and served as the state's first capital from 1820 until 1825. When the capital was moved from Cahaba in 1826 to Tuscaloosa, many of its early residents followed.

With the continuing improvement of river transportation and the emergence of the cotton economy, Cahaba boomed again during the 1840s and 1850s. But the Civil War, floods, and the loss of rail transportation all produced a steady decline in Cahaba's importance and economy, and by 1900, it had become a ghost town (<http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-1543>).



The State House at Cahawba

“An artist's rendering of the first Alabama state capitol building in Cahaba, Dallas County. Cahaba was established as the first permanent capital of the state in 1820. It remained so until 1826, when the capital was moved to Tuscaloosa”

From <<http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/m-2657>>.

Courtesy of Alabama Department of Archives and History



Photograph of the Perine Mansion in Cahaba, Alabama.

No attribution given. - Scanned from: Fry, Anna M. Gayle. Memories of Old Cahaba, page 36a. Nashville, Tenn.: Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1908.

From <<http://commons.wikimedia.org/>>.

The ECHS *Journal* Section

Images of Selma and Old Cahaba (Continued)

Selma (Continued)



Rev. Arthur W. Small Gravesite:
Minister of First Presbyterian Church
in Selma, site of the famous "Lady
Banks" rose which shed it's petals as his
body was brought from the Battle of
Selma, of which he was a casualty, to
the church.



**Crypt of William Rufus
de Van King.**
Vice-President of United States 1853.

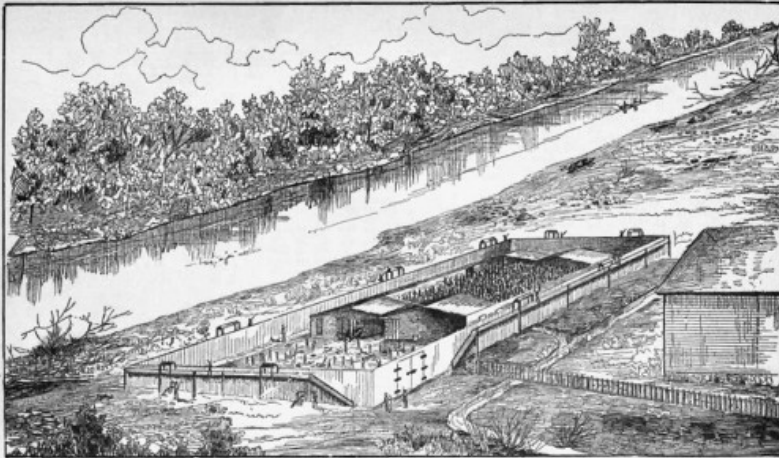
Live Oak Cemetery

THERE IS GLORY IN THE GRAVES, reads the inscription on the Confederate Monument that stands in the center of Selma's National Historic Register Cemetery. Visitors who stroll through Live Oak Cemetery will find glory, humor and pathos in the lives of those whose stories are told here. The oldest portion of the cemetery was purchased by the Township of Selma in 1829 and named West Selma Graveyard. The newer section of the cemetery grounds was purchased in 1877 and combined with the older section to form 'Live Oak Cemetery'. The cemetery received it's name in 1879 when Col. N.H.R. Dawson arranged for '80 Live Oaks and 80 Magnolias be purchased from Mobile to be planted throughout both portions of the cemetery.' Many historic Selmians are buried on these grounds. (Excerpts from "Old" Live Oak Cemetery walk tour brochure)

The ECHS *Journal* Section

Images of Selma and Old Cahaba (Continued)

Old Cahaba (Continued)



Picture of Castle Morgan Confederate Prison at Cahaba 1863-1865 drawn from memory by Jesse Hawes in Cahaba, A Story of Captive Boys in Blue. New York: Burr Printing House, 1888.

Courtesy of: Linda Derry, Site Director & Archaeologist Old Cahaba

From <<http://www.civilwaralbum.com/misc16/cahawba1.htm>>.



St. Luke's Episcopal Church

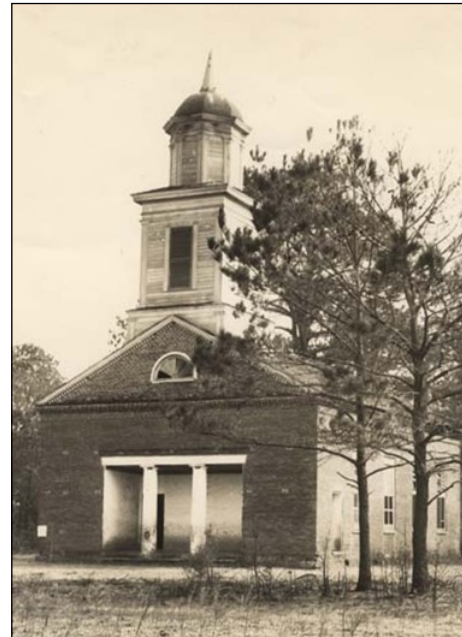
Built on Vine Street in Cahaba in 1854 in the Carpenter Gothic style. Moved to Martin's Station, Alabama in 1878, after Cahaba was largely abandoned.

Added to the National Register of Historic Places on March 25, 1982. Moved back to Cahaba from 2006-2007 by Auburn University's Rural Project and the Alabama Historical Commission.

Restored near the corner of Beech Street (now Cahaba Road) and Capitol Avenue from 2007-2010.

Text by Jeffrey Reed.

From <<http://commons.wikimedia.org/>>.



The Methodist Church in the 1930s, later destroyed by fire.

Silas Orlando Trippe - Alabama Department of Archives and History.

From <<http://commons.wikimedia.org/>>.

The ECHS *Journal* Section

Images of Selma and Old Cahaba (Continued)

Old Cahaba (Continued)



Crocheron Mansion, built 1843, destroyed by fire in the early 20th century.

Silas Orlando Trippe - Alabama Department of Archives and History
Some of the brick Doric columns (far right side of house) remain at the site.
From <<http://commons.wikimedia.org/>>.



Crocheron Columns in Old Cahaba

As mentioned in the citation to the left, brick pillars are all that remain of the Cahaba home of the Crocheron family, whose steamships traversed the Cahaba and Alabama rivers during the early nineteenth century.

The columns likely survived because the custom-shaped bricks could not be used to build other structures.

From <<http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/m-5734>>.



The Female Academy as it stood in 1903.

Silas Orlando Trippe - Alabama Department of Archives and History
From <<http://commons.wikimedia.org/>>.



Kirkpatrick mansion on Oak Street, burned in 1935. The two-story brick slave quarters remains intact, however.

From <<http://commons.wikimedia.org/>>.

ECHOES
THE NEWSLETTER FOR
THE ESCAMBIA COUNTY
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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>	\$30.00	\$25.00

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