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Cover image: Fendall Hall, one of Alabama’s outstanding Italianate houses and site of the Thursday night reception. Image courtesy of John Greene.

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Founded in 1947, The Alabama Historical Association is the oldest statewide historical society in Alabama. The AHA provides opportunities for meaningful engagement with the past through publications, meetings, historical markers, and other programs. The AHA is a volunteer-led and membership-supported organization. Our members are from every walk of life but share a common interest in Alabama history and a belief in its value for society today. Visit www.alabamahistory.net for more information.
Welcome to Eufaula! This historic city in equally historic Barbour County (home of six governors) hosts the 2013 Annual Meeting April 11–13 at beautiful Lakepoint Resort State Park. Thanks to Local Arrangements Chair Deborah Casey and her stalwart committee, we look forward to a spectacular time. To see short videos of some of Eufaula’s sites, go to the AHA home page, www.alabamahistory.net.

Just prior to our Annual Meeting—on Thursday, April 11—AHA will partner with ADAH and Auburn University’s Caroline Marshall Draughon Center for the Arts and Humanities to host a meeting of the Public History Network. Informally organized in 2010 by Steve Murray, the Network joins academic and practicing public historians with local historical society representatives to advance historical knowledge and appreciation. We hope most of the attendees will stay for the AHA meeting.

Preservation has emerged as the unofficial theme of our meeting that begins with Thursday afternoon tours of the Shorter and Fairview Cemeteries in Eufaula. North of Eufaula, reconstructed Fort Mitchell, a stronghold for troops under Gen. John Floyd during the Creek War of 1813 and later an assembly point for the Trail of Tears, will also be open for tours. Our Thursday night reception will take place at Eufaula’s Fendall Hall, an outstanding example of mid-nineteenth century Italianate architecture now operated by the Alabama Historical Commission. Entertaining us there will be Eufaula’s “Tales from the Crypt.”

Friday’s events begin at Lakepoint Lodge, the conference hotel, with an opening meeting followed by paper sessions that are sure to stimulate every interest. This year we have expanded the program to include a fourth session as well as poster presentations. Doing so provides opportunities to learn more about Alabama history as well as adding flexibility for some who might not otherwise be able to participate.

In another alteration this year, on Friday we’ll leave Lakepoint to enjoy a boxed lunch at the First Presbyterian Church followed by a tour of almost a dozen sites in or near downtown. Be sure to change into your comfortable clothes before leaving the hotel! That evening, we’ll return to the Lodge for the annual banquet featuring Dothan’s Understudy Theater performing its long-running dinner comedy, “Grits on the Side,” a raucous send-up of Southern stereotypes. Please see the program and maps for further information.

Saturday begins with breakfast and John C. Hall, AHA member and noted environmental historian, who will speak on the Longleaf pine forests of Alabama. Later we’ll conduct the AHA’s business, enjoy another round of paper and poster presentations, and conclude with lunch and the traditional Presidential Address. Afterwards—unless you sneak out early—you can play a round of golf on Lakepoint’s green for the change in your couch cushions.

Preparing an AHA Annual Meeting is impossible without the active engagement of AHA members and friends. In addition to the Local Arrangements Committee, I thank the Program Committee chaired by Scotty Kirkland, the Sulzby Award Committee chaired by David Alsobrook, the Hamilton Award Committee chaired by Harriet Amos Doss, the Coley Research Award Committee chaired by Mark Palmer, and the Nominations Committee chaired by Gary Burton. I especially thank the officers and Executive Committee of the AHA who work behind the scenes to keep the AHA on track.

We look forward to a great time in Eufaula.

INTO THE FUTURE

As I reported in the Fall 2012 newsletter, I’ve asked members to chair two ad hoc committees to report opportunities to work with similar organizations and local historical societies in the state. Additionally, I’ve asked another committee to report on managing our copyright to The Alabama Review in light of new electronic distribution tools. I look forward to their reports as well as a discussion of long-range planning for the AHA.

Sometimes the future comes upon us in good ways. The AHA website, www.alabamahistory.net, is more robust than ever, featuring not only a backlist of AHA Newsletters but also podcasts (and links to non-AHA videos and interviews) and the biographies of AHA presidents from 1947 through 1997 (previously published in The Alabama Review). In addition, Anna Henderson Martin penned biographical sketches of those after
whom we have named AHA awards. They, too, are available through the website.

This year, in what I hope becomes a tradition, we have posted synopses of the papers our members will present at the 2013 meeting. Want to know what to expect beyond a catchy title? Now’s your chance!

Finally, we have a couple or three issues of the *The Alabama Review* from our new editors at the University of West Alabama. I hope you’ve enjoyed them, and I look forward to a long, prosperous relationship with Rob Riser and the crew at UWA. You can see the Table of Contents and a few articles at the Review’s website, www.uwa.edu/alabamareview.

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**The Sanctuary: Golf at Lakepoint Resort State Park**

If you’re interested in indulging in a round of golf while attending the annual meeting, look no further than Lakepoint Resort State Park. Their 18-hole championship-caliber golf course will be open during the meeting. The club house offers shower/bathroom facilities and includes a pro shop with golfing apparel and supplies, as well as snacks and drinks.

Rates are $20.00 for green fees and cart for 18 holes—$25.00 on Saturday and Sundays—and after 1 p.m. drop to $13.00. Tee times are recommended on weekends and holidays. If you wish to reserve a time, contact the Sanctuary Pro Shop at (334) 687–6677 or email them at lakepoint.proshop@dcnr.alabama.gov.

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*Original street plan of Irwinton (later Eufaula). Image courtesy of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission.*
Eufaula to Host Annual Meeting

Historic Eufaula, located on a high bluff overlooking its scenic namesake lake, has a storied past that is brought to life by a stroll down its tree-covered streets. A quintessential Southern river town occupying land that for centuries was home to Native Americans, it was founded in the early 1800s as a frontier settlement. As early as 1823, settlers from Georgia had established a small community near the ancient Creek town of Eufaula. The new community started to develop in earnest in the 1820s through the influence of William Irwin, a Creek War veteran who had been granted several thousand acres of land in Henry County, just to the south of modern-day Eufaula. Through his political connections, Irwin established the first steamboat wharf along the river, setting the foundation for the town’s rise to prominence as a center of trade. The community was renamed Irwinton in 1833 in appreciation of his work. It quickly developed into a population center in the new county of Barbour, which was created in late 1832.

The town began to take the shape familiar to us today in 1834, when Capt. Seth Lore laid out its principal streets. Broad Street ran west-east, and the four main north-south avenues were named Livingston, Orange, Randolph, and Eufaula, spelling out L-O-R-E. The rich agricultural lands of the surrounding region drew many to the area. As the swelling population of land-hungry settlers crept farther and farther into Indian lands, tensions with area Creeks escalated. The bloody Second Creek War of 1836 was the result. In the brief conflict, fought to a large degree in the Chattahoochee Valley, the Creeks were defeated in their effort to preserve title to their last remaining ancestral lands. Fortifications were built during the conflict, including a small fort built on what is now North Randolph Street in Eufaula. One of the last battles of the war, the Battle of Hobdy’s Bridge, was fought on the Barbour/Pike County border in 1837. Once the fighting ceased, defeated Creeks were forced to move west in a migration that has become known as the “Creek Trail of Tears,” and a large swath of eastern Alabama officially opened to American settlement.

Irwinton gradually expanded westward from the river bluff in the following years. Some of the older wooden buildings overlooking the river were moved farther down Broad Street as that thoroughfare became the primary business center for the growing community. The stark contrast between the older section of town, featuring primarily wooden structures, and the newer developments, featuring several brick buildings, must have been striking—visitors record that they were popularly known as “Rotten Row” and “Brick Row.” Decidedly not cosmopolitan in its early years, 1840s Eufaula was a place where hogs roamed the streets; cows and pigs grazing in the city cemetery were serious issues on the city council agenda. Rapidly growing nevertheless, the community in 1843 reclaimed its original name of Eufaula because residents grew tired of having mail misdirected to Irwinton, Georgia.

Eufaula’s economy boomed for the remainder of the antebellum period. During this prosperous time, thousands of bales of cotton were shipped down the Chattahoochee from Eufaula to ports as far away as New York and Liverpool, England. When the steamers returned, they often carried exquisite furniture and an array of fine goods for the growing markets in the Eufaula area. Many magnificent homes

Continued on page 6
were built on the town’s broad, tree-lined boulevards. By the 1850s it was a thriving port and regional trade hub that boasted a vibrant business community, several large churches, and a college for young women.

As tensions over slavery rose, a politically powerful secessionist faction known as the Eufaula Regency was among the first and most vocal groups in the South to advocate secession as a viable political option. An informal group rather than an official organization, the Regency was comprised of young, wealthy lawyers who practiced in Eufaula or nearby Clayton, also in Barbour County. It is believed it received its nickname from opponents who took issue with its presumption to speak for all of Barbour County. Leading figures in Alabama history associated with the Regency include Confederate Brig. Gen. Alpheus Baker, state senator Edward C. Bullock, future University of Alabama president Henry D. Clayton, Congressman James L. Pugh, Governor John Gill Shorter, Governor William C. Oates, and famed secessionist leader William L. Yancey.

For over a decade prior to the Civil War, the Regency kept threats to slavery under discussion in the pages of its newspaper—the *Eufaula Spirit of the South*—backed likeminded candidates for political office, and promoted the expansion of slavery to counter perceived limitations being contemplated by the federal government. The Regency was most active in the first half of the 1850s, vigorously backing several states-rights candidates for statewide and national political office and working to shape public opinion in favor of secession as a political weapon. Perhaps the most controversial action taken by any of the Regency’s members took place in 1856 during the national debate over the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Outraged at the possibility that slavery might be outlawed in the territories, Regency member Jefferson Buford and several associates launched an effort to underwrite the costs of moving hundreds of pro-slavery settlers to the area. Although the plan ultimately failed, the attempt brought the Regency to national attention. The high point of its influence on Alabama politics came in August 1861 with the election of Shorter as governor of Alabama. He served one two-year term but was defeated in his bid for reelection by an already war-weary Alabama in 1863.

While local leadership in the war effort diminished, however, hundreds of local men remained in the ranks. Altogether, six companies of soldiers from Eufaula and Barbour County served the Confederacy on battlefields from Bull Run to Appomattox. Eufaula’s contribution to the war effort went beyond supplying men in the ranks. It became a small part of the burgeoning industrial complex centered upriver at Columbus, Georgia, by hosting a subsidiary facility for the Confederate Naval Ironworks. One of the special projects of the Confederate navy, an experimental torpedo boat known as the Viper, ended up in Eufaula near the end of the war and was seized by Union forces in one of the conflict’s closing campaigns.

Given the role of the Regency in bringing about the secession of Alabama, it was only fitting that Eufaula would briefly become a center of attention one more time in those
last days. As Gen. James H. Wilson made his way through central Alabama in April of 1865 on his way to capturing Montgomery and Columbus, Governor Thomas Watts fled the capital city and ordered the state archives sent to Eufaula in preparation for having the city serve as the state capital. No sooner had some of the records arrived, however, than word was received of the approach of troops under the command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson. By the time Grierson’s forces reached the city in late April, both Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. Joseph Johnston had surrendered their armies. Mayor C. J. Pope and a small delegation of citizens met Grierson on College Hill near Fendall Hall under a flag of truce to share the news in hopes of sparing the town destruction. Save for a supply of whiskey held at the city commissary, it was. The Union troops marched peacefully through town and across the bridge over the Chattahoochee to Georgia, where they camped. Local legend claims that a Eufaula musician defiantly played “Dixie” on the front porch of a house as the troops paraded past.

Though many local treasures escaped destruction during the war, they would not have been preserved for us today without the work of the local preservationists who organized the Eufaula Heritage Association in 1965. After the demolition of several old homes, including the residence of Governor William Dorsey Kelks, the Association helped preserve many architectural gems. In 1965 it purchased Shorter Mansion at auction and used this architectural masterpiece, constructed in the Neoclassical Revival style, as headquarters for both the Association and the annual Eufaula Pilgrimage. The Pilgrimage, also initiated that year, is the oldest home tour in Alabama and generates approximately $1.5 million in revenue for Eufaula each year. A museum interpreting local history and honoring the service of eight Alabama governors who hailed from Barbour County as well as the career of Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, a former chair of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is located on the second floor of the mansion. Eufaula is also one of the stops on the Barbour County Governor’s Trail, part of the Alabama Scenic Byways program.

The Shorter Mansion is part of the Seth Lore and Irwinton Historic District, which when placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1986 contained over 700 historic structures and was the largest historic district in Alabama. Today it remains the largest historic district in this section of the state and contains a wide variety of architecture styles, including Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Neoclassical Revival, Second Empire, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman. The style that is perhaps the most noteworthy in Eufaula is Italianate. Based on rambling Italian farmhouses, the style features square towers or cupolas, low-pitched roofs, wide overhanging eaves with decorative brackets, wraparound porches, and tall, narrow windows. There are several exquisite examples of this style in Eufaula, including the Drewery-Mitchell-Moorer House (1848), which was once topped with a cupola, Fendall Hall (1860), Dean-Page Hall (c. 1850), St. Mary’s on the Hill (1850), and Kendall Manor (1872).

But enchanting history is only part of Eufaula’s unmistakable charm. The city is located on a bluff overlooking scenic Lake Eufaula. Formed in 1962 when the US Army Corps of Engineers dammed the Chattahoochee River at Fort Gaines, Georgia, the lake covers over 45,000

Continued on page 8
acres and boasts 640 miles of shoreline. It is a paradise for those interested in fishing, boating, skiing, swimming, and even birding. The adjacent Eufaula National Wildlife Refuge offers opportunities for visitors to hike trails and look for unique birds and other types of wildlife. Many fishing tournaments are held on the lake each year, attracting hundreds of fishermen who leave behind hundreds of thousands of dollars in tourism revenue for the city and general area. Little wonder that Eufaula is known as the “Big Bass Capital” of the world.

Modern-day Eufaula is home to over 15,000 residents who enjoy its small-town atmosphere and who exude the hospitality that is so much a part of the culture of the South. It has a diverse economic base centered on agriculture, small industries and, of course, tourism. Eufaula is often cited as one of the best places to retire by a number of magazines. 2013 will mark the 190th anniversary of Eufaula’s founding. Thanks to progressive city leadership, the future of “The Bluff City on the Chattahoochee” is assured for many more years to come.

Mike Bunn is the current Executive Director of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission, and Doug Purcell is the organization’s former director. The authors would like to thank Jennifer Langdale and Ann Sparks for their assistance in obtaining images.
Making History Public Workshop
Thursday, April 11, 2013 • 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

Eufaula Barbour County Chamber of Commerce
333 East Broad Street, Eufaula, AL 36027

Sponsored by the Alabama Historical Association and the Caroline Marshall Draughon Center for the Arts & Humanities, College of Liberal Arts, Auburn University

Are you a leader or volunteer in a local historical society, museum, or nonprofit organization that preserves, interprets, or makes history available to the public?

Join with others for a day of networking, learning about resources and funding opportunities, and preserving history digitally through Alabama Mosaic.

The cost of the workshop is $15, which covers lunch, and you may add the cost to your AHA registration fee using the form in this newsletter.

Bring a historic photograph or document from your community! Scanning stations and technicians will help us make these available to the public at www.alabamamosaic.org.

For more information, contact Maiben Beard at meb0015@auburn.edu or (334) 844-4903.

Pebble Hill in Auburn. Image courtesy of the Caroline Marshall Draughon Center for the Arts & Humanities, Auburn University.

Girls dressed in asparagus costumes. Image courtesy of Special Collections & Archives, Auburn University Libraries.
Thursday, April 11

10:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m. Making History Public Workshop, Eufaula/Barber County Chamber of Commerce

9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. Pre-meeting Tours (tour times vary by location):
• Fort Mitchell, 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
• Indian Heritage Center, 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
• Shorter Cemetery, 2:00–4:00 p.m.
• Fairview Cemetery, 2:00–4:00 p.m.
• Eufaula Barbour County Chamber of Commerce, 2:00 p.m.–4:00 p.m.

6:00 p.m.
Reception: Fendall Hall, sponsored by the Friends of Fendall Hall

Friday, April 12

8:30 a.m. Registration and Book Sales, Lakepoint Resort State Park

9:30 a.m. General Session, Lakepoint Resort State Park

10:45 a.m. Concurrent Sessions, Lakepoint Resort State Park

SESSION ONE—The Birmingham Demonstrations:
A Becoming Alabama Roundtable
Glen Eskew, Georgia State University
Jim Baggett, Birmingham Public Library Archives
Barbara Shores, Birmingham
Dan Puckett, Troy University (Chair)

SESSION TWO—Alabama Places
• “The Survival of Arlington, Birmingham’s Antebellum House”– Carolyn Green Satterfield, Birmingham
• “Five Airfields of Tuskegee during World War II”– Daniel L. Haulman, Air Force Historical Research Agency
• “Agriculture in the Antebellum Wiregrass”– Tommy C. Brown, Auburn University

SESSION THREE—Alabama Biography I
• “Peter Brannon’s Extra-Illustrated Copy of Philip Henry Gosse’s Letters from Alabama (1859)”– Gary R. Mullen, Professor Emeritus, Auburn University
• “William A. Fenn and Eufaula’s Lively Livery Stable Culture”– Angela Lakwete, Auburn University
• “The Burdens of Justice: John McKinley and the Original Ninth Circuit”– Steven P. Brown, Auburn University

SESSION FOUR—Fighting Alabamians (and Some Georgians, too)
• “Not Here You Won’t! Dueling Across State Lines” – Matthew A. Byron, Young Harris College
• “To Arms! To Arms!”: Alabama’s Response to the Mexican War”– Ronald Thomas, Abbeville
• “Fighting for College and Country: Birmingham-Southern in the Second World War”– C. Gates Janich, Birmingham-Southern College

Noon–1:00 p.m.
Lunch, First Presbyterian Church

1:00 p.m.
Afternoon Tours:
• Shorter Mansion
• Eufaula Carnegie Library
• Rudderman House
• First Presbyterian Church
• Fendall Hall
• Hart House
• Honan House
• St. James Episcopal Church
• Eufaula Carnegie Library
• Kellogg House
• Masonic Lodge
• St. Luke AME Church

6:00 p.m.
Cash Bar and Reception, Lakepoint Resort State Park

7:00 p.m.
Annual Banquet, Lakepoint Resort State Park – Dothan’s Understudy Theater, “Grits on the Side”
**Saturday, April 13**

8:00 a.m. Breakfast, Lakepoint Resort State Park – *Dr. John Hall, Black Belt Museum, University of West Alabama*

9:00 a.m.–9:45 a.m. Registration and Poster Session, Lakepoint Resort State Park

9:45 a.m. General Session, Lakepoint Resort State Park

10:30 a.m. Concurrent Sessions, Lakepoint Resort State Park

**SESSION A—Towns and Mill Villages in Alabama**
- “Town Development in Antebellum Alabama” – *Evelyn D. Causey, Auburn*
- “Donald Comer: Mill Owner” – *Mike Breedlove, Alabama Department of Archives and History*

**SESSION B—Civil War**
- “Embattled and Embedded: Braxton Bragg, John Forsyth, and the Convenient Relationship between the Civil War Press and the Military” – *Lonnie A. Burnett, University of Mobile*
- “Alabama Women Respond to the Union Occupation of North Alabama” – *Joseph W. Danielson, Des Moines Community College*
- “The Production of Military Supplies at the Alabama State Penitentiary during the Civil War” – *Brett J. Derbes, Auburn University*

**SESSION C—Post–WWII Politics**
- “Promises, Promises: Integration of the Alabama Democratic Delegation to the 1968 Convention” – *Chriss H. Doss, Birmingham*

**SESSION D—Alabama Biography II**
- “James H. DeVotie and the Growth of Alabama Baptists” – *Christopher Morgan Peters, Tuscaloosa*
- “The Burden of the Southern Historian: Frank Lawrence Owsley, Agrarianism, and the Plain Folk” – *John J. Langdale, III, Andrew College*

11:45 a.m. Annual Luncheon, Lakepoint Resort State Park

*Presidential Address by Marty Olliff*
Making History Public Workshop Venue
Eufaula Barbour County Chamber of Commerce
333 East Broad Street
Eufaula, AL 36027
(334) 687-6664

Thursday Night Reception
Fendall Hall
917 West Barbour Street
Eufaula, AL 36027
(334) 687-8469

Hotels and Meeting Venue
Lakepoint Resort State Park
(hotel and meeting venue)
104 Lakepoint Drive
Eufaula, AL 36027
(800) 544-5253 or (334) 687-8011

Hotel rooms, cabins, and cottages are available, starting at $81.90 per night, plus tax. AHA members must mention Group Code 1797 when making reservations. Reservations must be made by March 11, 2013, to receive the AHA rate. Note: Alabama State Park policy requires payment of the first night’s stay to secure reservation.

Baymont Inn & Suites (hotel)
136 Towne Center Blvd.
Eufaula, AL 36027
(334) 687-7747

Reserve room by March 28 to receive the AHA rate of $70.00 per night, plus tax.
2013 AHA SITES, EUFAULA, ALABAMA

C  Eufaula/Barbour County Chamber of Commerce, 333 E. Broad Street
FC Fairview Cemetery, 751 N. Randolph Ave.
FH Fendall Hall, 917 W. Barbour St.
J  Jameson Inn, 136 Towne Center Blvd.
SC Shorter Cemetery, S. end of Riverside Dr. through cattle gap; path to the left
L Lakepoint Resort Lodge, 104 Lakepoint Dr., Hwy. 431 N., 7.1 mi. from intersection of Barbour St. and Eufaula Ave., then follow signs
FM Ft. Mitchell Historic Site, 561 Hwy. 165, Fort Mitchell, AL. Hwy. 431, 1 mi. N. of entrance to Lakepoint Resort, then right on AL Hwy 165.
Pre-Meeting Tours of Eufaula
Thursday, April 11, 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.

Plan to arrive early to Eufaula, because even if you do it may be a challenge to see everything there is to see! Read on to discover the wonderful ways you can spend your time before the Thursday night reception.

If you arrive early in the day, two of the Thursday tour sites are located a short distance from Eufaula and are well worth the drive. The Chattahoochee Indian Heritage Center is located about 25 minutes north of Eufaula, adjacent to Fort Mitchell Park, and is open to visitors from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Wednesday through Sunday. Although the Creeks were once the most powerful Indian nation in the area, they were systematically driven from their lands during the territorial period and early years of Alabama’s statehood. The site is an outdoor interpretive center and memorial honoring the Creek Indians who called the area home for generations. It consists of a 21-foot-high sculpture representing the Sacred Fire that sat at the heart of every Creek town; four bronze panels inscribed with names listed on the Creek Indian census of 1833; a ball field modeled on traditional stickball fields; and numerous interpretive trails with plantings of traditional species. The center is administered by the Chattahoochee Indian Heritage Association.

A National Historic Landmark, Fort Mitchell Park contains a reconstruction of an 1813 fort that figured prominently in the history of the lower Chattahoochee Valley, an early 1800s log cabin, a historic cemetery, a former dueling ground, and a visitor’s center. The fort was originally constructed by Georgia militia along the Federal Road during the Creek War and used as a base of operations for two major campaigns. The fort was reconstructed after the war and continued to play a role through periods of service in the Second Creek War through the Civil War. The grounds were visited by Marquis de Lafayette during his celebrated visit to America, and Francis Scott Key and Gen. Winfield Scott were both briefly posted there. Most poignantly, the fort served as a primary assembly point for Creeks prior to their removal to the West in what has become known as the “Creek Trail of Tears.” It is open Wednesday through Sunday, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

If you arrive later in the afternoon, you may wish to start off your tour at the James S. Clark Center, home of the Eufaula Barbour Chamber of Commerce. Originally constructed around 1892 as a freight depot, the facility served Eufaula and the surrounding area until the late 1980s. It then sat vacant and deteriorating until 2000, when the Eufaula Barbour County Chamber of Commerce—in partnership with the City of Eufaula and the Barbour County Heritage Museum Board—began renovations to house the Chamber, Visitor’s Bureau, and Barbour County Heritage Museum. It now serves as Eufaula’s visitors center and contains exhibits featuring a variety of items borrowed from the Eufaula Heritage Association that chronicle local history.

The Clark Center and the two following sites will have someone ready to greet you from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Two historic cemeteries are also on the agenda. Fairview Cemetery is Eufaula’s oldest cemetery, established in the late 1830s. Over the years this public burial ground has grown through land purchases and consolidation of other cemeteries, including Jewish, Presbyterian, Masonic, and Odd Fellows.
It is believed that soldiers who died from injuries in Civil War battles are buried here, though there are no grave markers. Injured soldiers were transported down the Chattahoochee to the Tavern, located on the banks of the river; the 1837 building served as a hospital during the war. Many of the early settlers of Eufaula and Barbour County are also buried here. The name Fairview Cemetery was adopted at the suggestion of Claude Hill, daughter of Eufaula Mayor P. B. McKenzie, in 1895.

Shorter Cemetery is located on the bluff overlooking Lake Eufaula and is near the site of the original Shorter home, which was destroyed by fire. It is believed that the cemetery has existed since the 1840s. John Gill Shorter, Governor of Alabama from 1861 to 1863, is buried here, along with his father Gen. Ruben Clark Shorter (the first Shorter to settle in Barbour County) and other family members. In a nearby brick enclosure are the graves of family servants and slaves. Shorter Cemetery has suffered from vandalism and neglect, but funds obtained from an Alabama Historical Commission grant and donations from individuals and the Sons of Confederate Veterans have spurred much needed restoration. The local SCV chapter conducts this restoration project.

Fort Mitchell National Historic Landmark.
Image courtesy of Mike Bunn.
The annual Thursday evening reception will take place at Fendall Hall, one of Alabama’s outstanding Italianate houses containing elaborate and rare interior decorative painting dating from the 1880s.

In 1860 Edward B. and Ann Fendall Beall Young moved into their new home on “the hill” overlooking Eufaula. Edward was a merchant and businessman originally from New York City. Ann grew up in Warrenton, Georgia, the daughter of a plantation owner who moved to Georgia from Maryland. The couple met in Marion, Georgia, married, and moved to Eufaula (then Irwinton) in 1837.

Their home, later to be called Fendall Hall (see the cover and accompanying photos), was completed at the height of Edward’s success. He owned a retail business; was principal owner of a covered bridge built by Horace King connecting Eufaula with Georgetown, Georgia; was president of a bank; founded a business insuring cotton being transported down the river; and owned a sawmill. Edward Young both contributed to and benefited from Eufaula’s rapid growth in the 1840s through 1860s.

Ann passed away in 1876 and Edward followed shortly thereafter in 1879. Edward stipulated in his will that his possessions be shared equally among his eight children. Daughter Anna Dent purchased the home from her father’s estate for $4,000 in 1880. The furnishings of the home were divided and only one eighth remained with the home; Anna and her husband S. H. Dent took this opportunity to completely redecorate.

Fendall Hall today is the property of the Alabama Historical Commission and is operated as a historic house.
museum. It was purchased by the state of Alabama in 1973 after serving as the home of the Young family for over 100 years. The exterior reflects the original 1860s Italianate architectural style planned by Edward and master builder George Whipple. With contributions from AHC, the Friends of Fendall Hall, Young family members, and local citizens, Fendall Hall’s interior reflects the occupancy of Anna and her husband.

Original features of the house include black and white marble tiles in the front entry, eight Italian marble fireplace surrounds, Bohemian glass pocket doors between the drawing room and dining room, hand-carved stair railing and handmade plaster moldings. The Dents added hand-painted walls in the front hallway, drawing room, and dining room; mantel mirrors in the drawing room and dining room; a pier mirror in the drawing room; an indoor water system; crystal chandeliers in the front hallway, drawing room, and dining room; electrical lighting in 1912; wool carpeting in the drawing and dining rooms; and new furniture in the high Victorian Eastlake style. Fendall Hall today reflects as closely as possible the elegance the home experienced during the Young and Dent occupancy of the house from 1860 to 1917.
Eufaula Carnegie Library

The Eufaula Carnegie Library was built with a $10,000 donation from industrialist Andrew Carnegie. The Eufaula City Council accepted the gift on February 9, 1903, noting that “the library will enhance the value of citizenship and result in good to all the people.” Local architect Charles A. Stephens designed the building and it was constructed by Algernon Blair of Montgomery. The library opened on May 6, 1904, with a collection of 1,000 books and magazines largely donated by local citizens. A local newspaper, the Eufaula Times and News, reported that the library would be “a fine place to while away the hours . . . wrestling with the bright minds of the world.”

In 1990 it was enlarged with a new addition, doubling the size of the library. It was carefully designed and planned to complement the original structure. Larry Oakes, then executive director of the Alabama Historical Commission, stated the addition was “one of the finest additions to a historical structure that we have seen anywhere.”

Each year the Barbour County Genealogy and History Group display a photo exhibit in the library’s auditorium. Photos prior to 1960 are gathered and displayed on themed boards. Please be sure to visit this exhibit while touring the library.

Petry-Honan Home

The Gothic Revival Petry-Honan home was built circa 1876 by Dozier Thornton and purchased by local cotton merchant William Petry in 1876. With its one-of-a-kind “tank room” under the eaves, it was one of the first—if not the first—homes in Eufaula to have running water. It has been occupied by Mr. Petry’s descendants since that time. Anmarie and Terry Honan are the current occupants.

Because the home has been occupied by the same family for so long, many original furnishings, clothing, and documents are intact. The original detached kitchen remains almost entirely in its original condition, complete with original fixtures and kitchen utensils. Anmarie and Terry have made recent improvements while preserving much of the original. This home is a popular fixture on the Annual Eufaula Heritage Association Pilgrimage each spring.
The Hart House

Built circa 1850, the Hart House serves as the headquarters of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission (HCC). It is recognized as an outstanding example of pure Greek Revival architecture. The home was built by John Hart, who moved to Eufaula from New Hampshire and became a prominent merchant and planter. When constructed, the house was on the western edge of the town, and it is one of only five Eufaula buildings recorded by the Historic American Building Survey in 1935. The house remained in possession of Hart’s descendants until 1941. It was purchased by the Eufaula Heritage Association in the 1970s and later listed on the National Register of Historic Places before being purchased by the HCC. The interior includes many furnishings original to the Hart family.

Wood-Rainey Building

Built on Eufaula’s Broad Street over a seven year period in the 1870s, the Wood-Rainey Building originally housed a buggy and harness shop on its ground floor. The second story rooms were used as residences, some temporary and others more permanent. The third floor ballroom was used for theatrical productions, dances, and other public gatherings. The building’s architecture features distinctive metal ceilings, recessed louvered shutters, and intricate millwork.

For over a century the building has been the home of Harmony Lodge #46, which was chartered in 1839 and is now the oldest Masonic Lodge in southeast Alabama. Over the years the Wood-Rainey Building has also been used as a meeting place by several other Masonic organizations. Non-Masonic tenants have included the Elks, the Odd Fellows, and, briefly, the Ku Klux Klan.
**Kellogg Home**

This home was built for Mr. and Mrs. Lore Russell by her mother Mrs. Thomas Smith in the early 1900s. Mr. Russell was the great nephew of Seth Lore, the land speculator who developed the town plan for Eufaula. The house is Neoclassical Revival in style and is constructed of stucco with pebbles and wood. Ionic columns support the impressive front porch roof. The current owners, Dee and Don Kellogg, recently completed a major restoration of the house.

**Rudderman Home**

This home was built in 1845 by Dr. William H. Thornton, the first mayor of Eufaula. The wide veranda with round and square Doric columns was added in the 1900s by his daughter Laura. The interiors are almost unchanged since its completion. Cathedral doors in the parlor came from England, and original marble mantels remain. The large octagonal chimney is an unusual feature.

Married to Mary Butler Shorter, Dr. Thornton was well respected in Eufaula. Known for his strong personality, he refused to bless the union of Laura to George Legare Comer, a son of the wealthiest family in Alabama, until he joined the Baptist Church.

**Shorter Mansion**

Shorter Mansion was the home of Eli Sims Shorter II and his wife from its completion in 1906 until Wileyna’s death in 1927. This Neoclassical Revival home with its 17 Corinthian columns remained in the family until it was sold at public auction in 1965 to a group of concerned Eufaula citizens who, along with others, formed the Eufaula Heritage Association to preserve the home.

Since 1965 Shorter Mansion has served as Eufaula’s social center and as an important example of historic preservation. It is home to the Eufaula Heritage Association and a local history museum. The mansion serves as the venue for many prestigious social events each year. The Eufaula Heritage Association Pilgrimage and a Christmas Tour of Homes is held annually to support its continued preservation. The mansion is open to the public Monday through Saturday from 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. for tours. It is also available for rental events year round.
Eufaula’s Churches
Three historic churches are opening their doors to AHA members.

St. Luke AME Church. In 1840 Ruben Shorter donated lumber to construct a Baptist church. His slaves dressed the lumber and assisted in its construction. By 1869 the Baptist congregation had outgrown the building and constructed a larger church away from the river, and the building was given to the Negro Baptist Church. In 1877 the African Methodist Episcopal congregation bought it and still own and worship in the church today. St. Luke’s is the oldest extant church building in Eufaula. The building is constructed of wood and has two wooden Doric columns in the recessed entrance. The bell tower is simple and original, and the portico remains unchanged.

St. James Episcopal Church. The first Episcopal Church was formed in Eufaula in 1844, and this Gothic Revival church was built in 1905. It is said that the church was named for President James K. Polk. There are two towers and three front entrances (the bell belonged to another church before finding a new home at St. James). Open beams support the interior of the sanctuary, which is small but well-appointed and unique. Its hand-carved altar is from Germany. A beautiful rose window is situated between the two towers at the front of the church. Stained glass windows on the north and south sides of the sanctuary were given as memorials, and many original citizens of Eufaula have their names here.

First Presbyterian Church. The first Presbyterian Church was organized by sixteen members in 1836. Services at that time were held over McKenzie’s, a local store. The present sanctuary was erected in 1869 and dedicated in June 1871. It is a wonderful example of Gothic Architecture patterned after English and Scottish churches. The bricks used in construction were imported from Holland. The Tiffany-style leaded stained glass windows were purchased in New York. The pulpit furniture, pulpit Bible, silver communion service, pews, folding blinds, and chandeliers (formerly gas, now electric) are all original to 1869. On March 5, 1919, a tornado struck Eufaula. The south side of the Presbyterian Church’s patterned slate roof was blown off, along with the ornamental iron railing on the ridge of the roof. Several of the Tiffany windows were damaged and could not be replaced; substitute glass was used to repair the damage.
Entertains at Annual Banquet

The longest running musical review in the state of Alabama, “Grits on the Side” is in its 20th year of spoofing all things near and dear to the South. This original musical review is full of skits and songs portraying southerners in a light-hearted, fun manner. Created and directed by Ron Devane, the show features a cast of some of Dothan’s most talented performers who sing, dance, and spoof their way into your heart.

“Grits on the Side” has won numerous awards, including two 2002 Alabama Travel and Tourism Awards, and has been featured in several national magazines. Southern Living Magazine called it “hilarious and campy.” It was chosen to represent Alabama as one of the top four theatrical attractions for the Alabama Year of the Arts. Tourists from all over the country visit the show each year and many return for a second helpin’.

John Hall Discusses Longleaf Pine Forests at Saturday Breakfast Program

John C. Hall is the Curator of the Black Belt Museum and former Director of Interpretation at the Museum of Natural History at the University of Alabama. Dr. Hall might be best known for his portrayal of 18th-century naturalist William Bartram and for his work with the new Museum of Alabama at the Alabama Department of Archives and History. Winner of the Phillip D. Reed Memorial Award for Outstanding Writing on the Southern Environment in 2010, he has co-authored Headwaters: A Journey on Alabama Rivers (University of Alabama Press, 2010) and Longleaf—As Far As The Eye Can See (University of North Carolina Press, 2012).

Dr. Hall will discuss the history of the Longleaf pine forests of the State and his coauthored book Longleaf, which highlights the special nature of longleaf forests and proposes ways to conserve and expand them.
CONECUH COUNTY

Anderson Stage Stop
The Old Federal Road connected Washington D.C. to New Orleans, allowing mail, munitions and settlers to come into and through this part of the country. The one remaining stage stop building of the many once along the Old Federal Road is in Monroe County. Its livery stables were on this side of the road, in Conecuh County. Mathew Anderson settled on this property in 1852, farming and running an inn across the road. Carriage, or stagecoach, travelers were allowed to stay in the inn while horsemen were delegated to the livery stables. The well that supplied water still remains.

Burnt Corn Male Academy
Incorporated by legislative act on December 31, 1841, the Burnt Corn Male Academy was built near here, close to a fresh spring. The spot became known as Academy Spring. Despite its name, the institution became coeducational. John Green, who started the first school in Conecuh County near here, and Dr. John Watkins, who lived and practiced nearby, were instrumental in starting the Academy.

Dr. Watkins House
This two and a half story structure with unusual lower front extension was the home of Dr. John Watkins. Dr. Watkins was one of the first and few physicians in this part of the Mississippi Territory. Before coming to Burnt Corn he lived in Claiborne. In addition to being a doctor, he served in the Alabama House of Representatives and Senate and was trustee of the Burnt Corn Male Academy.

First School in Conecuh County
The first known school in Conecuh County, “Student’s Retreat,” was located near this site. The land was owned by John Green, who also was the school’s first teacher. Green served the county in the state House of Representatives and the 1861 Secession Convention. He was elected, too, to the 1875 Constitutional Convention, at the age of 85.

Highway 84—The Old Federal Road
The Old Federal Road was the major highway connecting Washington, D.C. to New Orleans from 1806 through the late 1830s. Only horse paths existed until there was a need for the U.S. Government to get mail, munitions and troops to New Orleans. A treaty signed with the Creek Nation on November 14, 1805 allowed for a Post Road to be built which later became the Old Federal Road. Stops were built every 13 to 16 miles. The Old Federal Road remains the main street of Burnt Corn, Alabama. Notable travelers on this road have included General Lafayette, Francis Scott Key, William Bartram, Colonel Sam Dale, Joseph Thompson Hare (a notorious highwayman) and Vice President Aaron Burr, in 1807 while under arrest for treason.

Holley’s Store
Holley’s store, opened on the Old Federal Road about 1816, may have been the first mercantile establishment in what became Conecuh County. In 1818, the William Ogly and Eli Stroud families, who had sought refuge in the Ogly cabin north of here, were attacked by a band of Indians led by Savannah Jack. Several members of both families were killed and several others were wounded in this “Ogly Massacre.” Elizabeth Stroud, wife of Eli, and the Oglys’ daughters Mary Ann and Elizabeth were badly wounded. As the injured were being transported to Claiborne to see Dr. Watkins for medical treatment, the party stopped at Holley’s store to care for the failing Mrs. Stroud. Here she died; she was buried in the Middleton Cemetery nearby.

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**Conyecuh County Continued**

**Longmire Stagecoach Stop and First Post Office in Conecuh County**

Garrett Longmire had an early trading center, tavern and stage stop near here. He served as the postmaster when his store became a post office in 1818, one of the earliest in what was then the Alabama Territory. The Burnt Corn Post Office served as a distribution point for mail to many early post offices in south Alabama. In December of 1820, Longmire became Justice of the Conecuh County Court.

**Midway**

Midway was one of the first settlements established in Conecuh County along the Post Road which later became the Old Federal Road. Long serving as a hub for Indian trails branching out to the north, northeast and northwest, the Midway town site once included a sawmill and cotton gin. Conecuh, Butler and Monroe counties meet at this spot where Alabama Highway 83 intersects U.S. Highway 47, and Conecuh’s part of Highway 106 is nearby.

**Cullman County**

**Corbin Homestead**

Thomas Monroe Corbin and his wife, Ella, settled here in 1894 on 80 acres and built a home. As pioneers, they cleared the ground with crosscut saws, draft horses, double-bit axes, and shovels. Rocks from the field, removed with a horse-drawn slide, were used to build fences dams, and pillars for their buildings. The original home was a three-bedroom double-pen farmhouse with a rear ell and a barn. A corncrib, smokehouse, buggy and cotton house, woodshed, well, and rock walls were added as the farm grew to 120 acres. The Corbins raised cotton, corn, peanuts, peas, sorghum cane, and peaches, and also maintained cattle, mules, hogs, and chickens. Thomas Corbin was not only a diversified farmer; he was the only veterinarian in the area between 1890 and 1950. Although self-taught, he was licensed by the state in 1915. Animals were brought to the farm for treatment and he made house calls in his buggy. Property added to the Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage 1999.

**Governor Guy Hunt**

Guy Hunt was born June 17, 1933, in Holly Pond, Alabama, to William Otto and Orene Holcomb Hunt. Guy grew up on the family farm and graduated from Holly Pond High School in 1950 as salutatorian of his class at age sixteen. He married Helen Chambers, daughter of Homer Lee and Mattie Talley Chambers. They had four children. After serving in the U.S. Army during the Korean War, where he earned the Distinguished Service Medal, he was ordained as a minister in the Primitive Baptist church in 1958. He served as probate judge of Cullman County from 1965 to 1977, and as state chairman of the Alabama delegation to the Republican National Convention in 1976 and 1980. As a reward for his party loyalty, Hunt was appointed as the state director of the federal Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, serving from 1981 until 1985. In 1986, he was elected as the first Republican governor of the State of Alabama since Reconstruction. In his first year in office, he was named one of the nation’s top governors by U.S. News & World Report. Governor Hunt was reelected in 1990, but was removed from office in 1993 when convicted of misusing inauguration funds. In 1998, The Board of Pardons and Paroles approved a pardon for him on grounds of innocence. Hunt died January 30, 2009, and was laid to rest alongside Helen in the cemetery of his beloved Mt. Vernon Primitive Baptist Church.

**Superconductivity Discovery**

A graduate student from The University of Alabama in Huntsville achieved a major advance in science at this site on January 29, 1987. He discovered that a material composed of Yttrium, Barium, Copper, and Oxygen would superconduct—show no electrical resistance—at 93 degrees Kelvin. The discovery changed how electrical power was transmitted and used. Sponsored by the University of Alabama in Huntsville (UAH Campus, Huntsville).
**Marshall County**

**Shoal Creek Baptist Church**

The church was founded on March 14, 1886 by charter members R. J. Riddle, Julie Riddle, W. J. Wright, A. M. Preston, W. B. Scott and F. E. Scott. It is named after Shoal Creek, which rises up less than a mile from the church grounds and empties into the Tennessee River near Paint Rock Bluff. Before the original building was erected in 1887, services were held under a brush arbor. The present sanctuary was built in 1956, the education building in 1979, and the fellowship hall in 1993. Shoal Creek’s first pastor was P. M. Thompson. Montgomery K. Taylor, another of the church’s early pastors, served here for thirty years. He also served as the first pastor of Arab First Baptist during his term at Shoal Creek. As he had requested during his tenure, he was laid to rest behind the church in the grave plot closest to the pulpit.

**Montgomery County**

**Bertha Pleasant Williams Library at the Rosa Parks Avenue Branch**

*Side 1: Bertha Pleasant Williams*

First black employee of Montgomery library system, Bertha Pleasant Williams received a high school degree in Fairfield, AL in 1939, a degree from Alabama State College (now ASU) in 1943, and, in 1949, a BLS degree from Atlanta University. Her first job was elementary teacher at Snow Hill Institute, teaching all subjects. Upon Montgomery’s funding a public library for blacks in 1948, Williams came as librarian, receiving special recognition “so that adults and children of Afro-American communities can have their first use of Public Library Services.” For twelve years served in this capacity, and in 1960, when new branch library opened on Cleveland Avenue, she became the Head Librarian, working there for over nine years. Upon leaving city library, she moved to Alabama State University Library for seven years and as Head of the Rare Book Collection and archives for another seven. In 1993, Alabama State University recognized her fifty years of contributions to library service and education with a special Golden Graduation Diploma. Bertha Williams served as President of Montgomery Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. between 1954–1956 as she continued as Head Librarian of the Union Street Library for Coloreds. The Alabama Library Association also honored Bertha Williams.

*Side 2: Rosa Parks Branch Library*

Second public library for blacks in City of Montgomery, this building opened in 1960 as Montgomery Branch Library on Cleveland Avenue. Designed by architect James Miller Davis, it served the black population at a time the main facility on High Street prohibited their patronage. Planned to contain 15,000 volumes, this structure has meeting rooms and areas for adults, teen-agers and children. Judge Frank Johnson ordered desegregation of Montgomery libraries in 1962. The first public library for blacks opened in 1948 in two rooms of the Community House of City Federation of Negro Women’s Clubs on South Union Street. Librarian Bertha Williams, the first black employee of the city library system, led that branch for its twelve years of operation and became head librarian of this one upon its opening. Change of name to Rosa Parks Branch came with re-naming of Cleveland Avenue for heroine of Bus Boycott. Sponsored by the Fortitude Foundation-Montgomery Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.

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Montgomery County  Continued

Brewer Memorial Church
Brewer Church began in 1898 with 10 members in a one-room structure at its current location in Cecil, AL. Construction of the sanctuary occurred a few years later. Brewer Church was named for its first pastor, George Evans Brewer, a former State Senator and commander of the 46th AL Regiment in the Confederate Army. Rev. Brewer was also instrumental in establishing the Talladega School for the Deaf and Blind and Bryce Hospital in Tuscaloosa. After 1968, the church sat silent for many years due to an aging & declining membership. In 2008, local families revived the church and its cemetery, with blessings from the Montgomery Baptist Assoc. Sponsored by East Montgomery County Historical Society.

The First White House of the Confederacy
On this site stood the First White House of the Confederacy. William Sayre built his townhouse here between 1832 and 1835. On February 21, 1861, the provisional Confederate Congress leased it for the Executive Residence. President Jefferson Davis and his family lived here before the CSA capital moved to Richmond. The White House Association saved the house, moved it next to the Capitol, restored it, dedicated it as a museum, and gave it to the people of Alabama on June 3, 1921. Sponsored by the White House Association of Alabama.

Selma-to-Montgomery March  Side 1
The Selma-to-Montgomery March ended here on March 25, 1965, when 25,000 civil rights marchers arrived at the Alabama State Capitol to demand the right to vote for African Americans. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and other civil rights leaders addressed the marchers and the nation, culminating a series of demonstrations that began in Selma on March 7—“Bloody Sunday”—when some 600 peaceful protesters were savagely beaten by lawmen as they tried to cross the Edmund Pettus Bridge.

Selma-to-Montgomery March Side 2
In January 1965, activists led by Dr. King launched a series of voter registration drives and demonstrations to secure the right of black citizens to register and vote in Alabama elections—a constitutional right impeded by Gov. George Wallace and other officials. They were met with state-sponsored terrorism. On the night of February 18 in Marion, amid a melee that began when police started clubbing peaceful protesters, a state trooper shot and killed a young black man, Jimmie Lee Jackson. Infuriated by Jackson’s murder, leaders of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference called upon residents of Alabama’s Black Belt counties to peacefully march on the Alabama Capitol to demand voting reforms. Less than five months after the last of the three marches, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act of 1965 into law. Sponsored by the Southern Poverty Law Center, the Kenneth Mullinax Foundation and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Alpha Upsilon Lambda Chapter.

Pickens County
R. J. Kirksey High School
1958–1971. Summerville Industrial High School, the first high school for African Americans in the southern part of Pickens County, was moved to this site in 1958, becoming Robert Jackson Kirksey High School. The new name honored a long-term member of the school board and donor of the land. Otis James Brooks, principal of the Summerville Industrial High School since its 1937 beginning, continued in that role at Kirksey High School, remaining there until 1971. Pickens County schools were integrated in that year and the school was designated to serve as a middle school, becoming Aliceville Middle School. Sponsored by Summerville/Kirksey Alumni.

Pike County
First Missionary Baptist Church
Organized July 11, 1872, as a Regularly Constituted Independent Missionary Baptist Church, the church was the first African American Baptist church in the Troy area. The Reverend Wright of Perote was called as the first pastor; he was known as “John the Baptist” for his fiery preaching. The first regular church service was held in a brush arbor; the first baptismal service was held in 1873. The men of the church bought three acres of land on Lake Street where the first building, the Baptist Bottom Church, was built. A school, the Lake Street Baptist Academy, followed on the same property. As the congregation outgrew the original building, a new site was purchased and, in July 1906, a new structure was completed. In 1958, that church building was destroyed by fire. The following year, under the leadership of Rev. Collier, the edifice was reconstructed, an event celebrated on the second Sunday in October by the Pastor and members who marched from the Masonic Hall, where services had been held, to the rebuilt church.
Shelby County
James Daniel Hardy Side 1

May 14, 1918–February 19, 2003. James Hardy and his twin brother, Julian, were born and reared in Newala, Alabama, 3 miles east of Montevallo. He attended the consolidated grammar school nearby which had 3 rooms for the 6 grades, then attended high school in Montevallo. James received his BA from the University of Alabama in 1938, and his MD in 1942 from the University of Pennsylvania, and continued there for his surgical residency and junior faculty experience. In 1951, he became Director of Surgical Research at the University of Tennessee in Memphis. Three years later he became the first chairman of the Department of Surgery at the new University of Mississippi Medical School in Jackson, serving in that capacity until his retirement in 1987. As a surgeon, researcher, teacher, and author Dr. Hardy made signal contributions to medicine over his long career.

James Daniel Hardy Side 2

May 14, 1918–February 19, 2003. In 1963 Dr. Hardy and co-workers did the first human lung transplant. In 1964 he and co-workers excised a living human heart for the first time and performed the first heart transplant in a human utilizing a chimpanzee heart. The procedure emphasized the need for generally accepted criteria for brain death so donor organs could be secured. Dr. Hardy trained over 200 surgeons. He authored, co-authored, or edited 23 books, including 2 that became standard surgical texts, and 2 autobiographies; published over 500 articles in medical journals; and served on numerous editorial boards and as editor-in-chief of the World Journal of Surgery. Among numerous other honors James Hardy served as president of the Southern Surgical Association, the American Surgical Association, the American College of Surgeons, the International Surgical Society, and the Society of University Surgeons.

Tuscaloosa County
Zeta Tau Alpha, Nu Chapter

Nu chapter of Zeta Tau Alpha was installed as the second sorority at the University of Alabama. On April 11, 1910 the chapter’s first nine women were initiated in the Sigma Nu hall. In 1925, Zeta Tau Alpha built the first sorority house on the campus. The original house had only three rooms and was located on Thomas Street, just off University Boulevard. This house was erected in 1962, preserving the large columns from the original house on Thomas Street. Nu chapter celebrated its Centennial Anniversary on April 11, 2010.
SAVE THE DATE: The annual fall pilgrimage will be held Friday–Saturday, October 18–19, 2013. Horseshoe Bend National Military Park will be our host!!