Several times the back door had been broken open, regardless of the men guarding it. At one of these times, Joe Simon, overcome by drowsiness, having kissed his pint bottle, too often had gone inside, crawled under the counter and had fallen asleep.

Night came. The lamps were lighted. Counting the votes had begun. Suddenly a fusilade of shots, the crashing of doors and windows were heard almost at the same time. The lamps were shot out, the house in darkness, cries from within were heard "help help, I'm shot all to pieces." These from Joe Simon, who hadn't been touched. A lamp brought from a distant house revealed Keils on his knees before J. W. Comer, to whom he had given the Masonic sign of distress. The latter was shot in the leg by Walter White, who in the darkness thought he was shooting Keils in the head. Mr. Comer had several times knocked aside the pistol of a younger brother, trying to shoot this same Keils, thinking he was the one who had shot his brother. This arch traitor was not hurt. Alas, there lay young Willie Keils, shot fatally. Five bullets were in his body, the victim of his father's greed, whose pistol did the deadly work no one knows.

Guarded by Wallace Comer and Joe Alston, one on each side, as some of the men still wanted to kill him, Keils was escorted to the home of Grandma Drewry. To this place also was taken the body of the dying boy. During the riot Bill Herritt's coat tail was shot off by Jim Long. The former said that "he flew on the wings of the wind, never stopping for breath until he splashed through the waters of Red River, four miles away."

By this time there was not a negro to be seen. One, a manager of the election, named Battle, said afterwards that he crawled on his hands and knees until he fell into Cowikee creek, two and one-half miles away.

Another negro crawled as far as he could under a store at the corner, then being caught by a nail, stayed there for hours before he was rescued.

In the meantime the ballot box had been carried off and buried in the woods.

Who can imagine the agony of that poor mother's waiting? Waiting all that dreadful day, in her Eufaula home, fearing she knew not what—till at last the message came: "your son is mortally wounded."

An eye witness told me that when she reached there, in the gray dawn of the morning, her eyes wild with grief, her hair streaming over her face and shoulder, she was the very picture of tragedy itself. Her reproaches were heart rending. "Oh, Mr. Keils, I begged you not to bring my child here. You did it to shield yourself, regardless of him."

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When this boy was buried the next Sunday in Eufaula, there was a stream of negroes over a mile long on one sidewalk, and only two carriages to follow the victim to the grave.

The principal actors in this life's drama, were all indicted: J. W., B. B., and J. F. Comer, Tobe and Joe Alston. Walter White and others were summoned to the station to make bond.

The three former made bonds for eleven thousand dollars each, and the others for ten thousand.

Hardly a man in the county, but went to the station to go their bonds. When the mother of the Comer boys was asked if she were worth thirty thousand dollars, she replied: "Before Tuesday's election I was poor, but now I feel rich."

When one lady was informed of the results of the election, she exclaimed, "Thank God red blood is still flowing in the veins of our Alabama men." Thus were the shackles broken from our fair state and from all the southern states, for scenes similar to these were being enacted in them all.

Let us hope, let us pray, that never again will the tyrant's horde invade our Southland, and that it will ever be THE LAND OF THE FREE AND THE HOME OF THE BRAVE.

(Signed) MRS. J. F. COMER, Midway, Alabama

RIOT AT EUFAULA NOV. THIRD, 1874

The smoke of the fires of War Between the States had not entirely disappeared, for the smouldering embers were being constantly kept stirred, for a re-fling of political graft, by the red radicalism kept at fever heat by the office seekers and their henchmen.

When the morning of Nov. 3rd, 1874, dawned at Eufaula, where lived Elias M. Kells, the Republican judge of the City Court, Democratic citizens felt that the graveness of the situation called for special precaution at the polls and to this end a number of citizens headed by James Buford, had arranged for extra watch guards, and deputy sheriffs all over the County, at each polling place, for there was every indication that there would be an effort made to control the voting and stuff the boxes.

For a long period, federal military rule had created minor misdemeanors and daily rendezvous of the negroes and their scalawag leaders had brought about a state of unrest that grew into anxious fear. The whole County was almost entirely under Republican rule and domination.

Many of the best citizens had, years before, been forced to sign an oath of allegiance to the federal government, during the four years of the war, and the personal feelings of the majority of Southerners against those so unfortunate as to
be forced to sign this oath of allegiance was not the kindest in some instances. Therefore, the unrest, fear and dissatisfaction in many homes was very tense.

Once before, since the date of negro emancipation, a great riot at Eufaula had been threatened, but was providentially averted, but grim, gaunt suspicion stalked everywhere. The election and its always attendant anxiety was on the heart and mind and in the face of every loyal citizen.

James M. Buford, as far back as 1854, before the War Between the States loomed, had with his patriotic, but red hot editorials in the "Spirit of the South," Barbour County's leading newspaper, kindled a flame in the Democratic heart and soul—that by the time these reconstruction troubles had begun to undermine the Democratic structure, the citizenship was incensed to a readiness to act, when a crisis arose.

This crisis did come. By ten o'clock the streets were thronged with negroes (population has always been 6 negroes to 1 white, in Barbour County). Lunch stands were set all over Broad street, from Eufaula to Livingston streets. These stands were all run by negro women. The Western Union Telegraph office was upstairs, over the now Thomas Drug store. A Republican henchman was making a speech to negroes gathered as thick as they could stand in the street. Mr. Buford and several other citizens came down the stairs from the telegraph office, and as he struck the sidewalk, guns and pistols began firing, the sound that reached far and wide continuing for over ten minutes) resembled the setting off of millions of firecrackers.

No one ever knew who fired the first shot, but the quick firing, after ceasing for several minutes, began again and soon there were several negroes lying on the streets wounded and several dead.

Mr. Buford's gun struck one of the women at the lunch stand, killing her, and a young boy standing near her, about ten years old. When he saw them lying dead, he cried out "My God, that I should have done this."

Despite the fact that he was shooting as a patriotic citizen, in effort to quell a riot, in which hundreds of negroes were shooting at random—at the instigation of cowardly scallawags and infamous Republican henchmen—the fact that he had killed a woman and child threw a shadow of personal regret and sorrow over a very useful and brilliant career.

That night the buildings of the East Alabama Fair Association were burned to the ground, lighted by incendiaries, who were not in sympathy with the policies of the "Grange," an organization sponsored by the best Democracy of the County.

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Suspects were arrested, tried and sentenced, and many threats were made for months against many citizens.

It was at a riot at Old Spring Hill this same night that the sixteen-year-old son of Republican Judge Keils met his death from an unknown hand that shot him.

It was said that Keils held his son up before him, thinking no guns would be fired against the boy, and this would no doubt have been the case had the light not been knocked out, and in the darkness there was no way of knowing the boy was in front of the father. Bad a man as Keils was considered, few there were to believe that he was coward enough to push his son into danger to save himself. There was no pity for him and deep sympathy for his wife, who was a fine Christian woman, a member of one of the prominent old families of this section, her life ruined by the politics of her husband.

He had amassed a fortune, from the office he held, built one of the finest homes in Alabama (still standing—now the home of Mr. George Dent, II, and George Dent, III, and little George Dent, IV, on Barbour street, Eufaula), but when citizens of the County, resenting all that he had been the direct cause of, masterfully took hold of the situation they made it imperative that he leave.

He went to Yankton, Dakota, and Washington, D. C., where he could be at home among Republicans.

The following letter written back to a friend who had befriended his wife in her trouble the night he was arrested and put in jail at Eufaula shows his attitude toward Eufaula. We wrote back his delight to see certain Eufaula candidates defeated for office.

At the Keil boy’s funeral the father invited negroes into the parlors and it is said that it was one of the most disgusting, as well as heart rending spectacles ever witnessed here.

But even before 1874 there had been another riot (the worst of it being squelched) in Eufaula, the outcome of Republican office holding and Republican domination in the County.

There was a group of eight negroes—four brothers named Thomas, others named Cowan, who had been owned by leading citizens and who after the emancipation of the negro felt that they had the right to stand on equal footing with white citizens.

Bray Brothers—John W., William H., Nathan M., and Wells J.—owned a large wholesale and retail hardware store, carrying a heavy stock of guns, ammunitions and firearms. These negroes conceived the idea of and planned to break into this store, arm themselves, set fire to the store, and when the male citizenship left their homes to fight the fire,
they would rob the homes and set fire to them, thus destroying the town. They confided in and tried to get cooperation from one Alex Hamilton, a mulatto contractor and builder, who as a slave had belonged to the distinguished Crocker family of Lumpkin, Georgia, and he, having come to Eufaula as a slave of a member of this family living here had remained in the service of this family for a long time after being freed. He was a negro of superior intelligence and proved to be of good, honest character.

In sympathy with the white element, he confided to Officials and for weeks this band of plotters gathered nightly on the Iron steps of the John McNab Bank, discussing their plans. Alex Hamilton was always present, attending these meetings as one of them.

Mr. Elliott Thomas, of Eufaula, was secreted in the cellar of the bank each night, where he could hear all each man said. He was a rapid scribe and took down the details of all they planned. Their signal to enter the store was to be “Keno,” and when it was given on the fatal night, 50 or more citizens, headed by the mayor, Dr. C. J. Pope, Capt. S. H. Dent and others, fully armed, rushed in, arrested the negroes, tried and convicted them all. They served terms in the penitentiary.

The city of Eufaula presented to Hamilton a gold watch and chain and a lot to build him a house, on which he did, living in it until some time in the late eighties. He moved later to Atlanta, taking contract to build one of Atlanta’s largest and finest buildings. He remained there. He had built many of the finest old homes in Barbour County.

When Col. A. H. Alston was appointed Judge of Probate, following the impeachment of Wiley E. Jones, the chaotic conditions in the County were due to the long period of reconstruction and its resultant evils. He had a gigantic task before him, but his keen insight, knowledge of the law and the obligations of the office holder were so serious that only a strong will and determination could have brought order out of chaos as he did.

He cleaned out the political pot thoroughly and so splendidly did he succeed against almost insurmountable odds that he was re-elected twice and was the first to break the Republican shackles that had crippled and disgraced the county for so long.

DEVELOMATIC AND CONSERVATIVE TICKET
FOR 1874

For Governor—George H. Houston of Limestone County.
For Lieut.-Governor—R. F. Ligan of Macon County.

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For Justices of the Supreme Court—Thomas J. Judge of Butler County, R. C. Bricknell of Madison County and A. R. Manning of Mobile County.

For Attorney General—J. W. A. Sanford of Montgomery County.

For Treasurer—Daniel Crawford of Coosa County.

For Supt. of Public Instruction—John M. McKleroy of Barbour County.

For Congressman at Large—B. B. Lewis of Tuscaloosa; W. H. Forney of Calhoun.

For Chancellor—Eastern Division—Neil S. Graham of Macon County.

For Congressman from Second Division—Jere N. Williams of Barbour County.

For Judge Eighth Judicial Circuit—Henry D. Clayton of Barbour County.

For member of the Board of Education—Second District—J. D. Padgett of Crenshaw County.

WHITE MAN’S TICKET OF BARBOUR COUNTY

For Judge of Eufaula City Court—Alpheus Baker of Barbour County.

For the Legislature—Dr. J. F. Crews; Winston Andrews.

For Judge of Probate—Wiley E. Jones.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court—John C. McNab.

For Sheriff—B. Frank Hart.

For Treasurer—R. A. Solomon.

For Tax Collector—T. R. Sylvester.

For Tax Assessor—W. B. Stewart.

For Clerk of Eufaula City Court—George H. Estes.

For County Commissioners—Frank M. Cordeman; John C. McRae; A. Reeder; B. B. Comer.

For Coroner—Theo Pruden.

LIST OF LAW FIRMS IN BARBOUR COUNTY
FROM 1850 TO TODAY

Cochran and Bullock—John Cochran and E. E. Bullock, Eufaula, 1853; Pugh and Buford—J. L. Pugh and J. M. Buford, Eufaula, 1853; Cato and Cato, Eufaula, 1946; Alpheus

Since the War Between the States—At Clayton:

A. H. Alston, Joe White, Alto V. Lee, George H. Peach, deceased, Alex H. Thomas deceased, E. Perry Thomas, deceased, James J. Winn, J. S. Williams, T. M. Patterson, Millard Jackson, George Andrews, Sr., Guy Winn, deceased, Crews Johnson, Preston G. Clayton.


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Chapter Twenty-one

The Granger-Farmers’ Alliance and Silver Question

The National Grange was organized in 1872, and a few months later there were local Granges all over the state. It promised social and economic redemption for farmers and made strong appeals because farmers were in need of any kind of salvation. By 1875 there were 650 in the state and members numbered 17,440. Picnics, barbecues, rallies and speech making. The main object was to improve agriculturally, by the mind, as well as by the hand. Soil improvements and diversification were stressed.

The Grange finally developed into a business enterprise, and nothing but lack of money to operate prevented the experiment of opening up banks and the establishment and maintenance of general trade in merchandise, farm products, etc., for the benefit of stockholders. The Grange did establish a system over the state to act as agents and a Granger’s Life and Health Insurance Company of the United States at Mobile in 1875.

By co-operative buying and selling Grangers in Barbour County, headed by Col. Hiram Hawkins, undertook to reduce the cost of cotton, corn and feeds, storage, insurance, bagging and ties and fertilizers. Although operating on a non-political basis, the Grange did get into politics and took active part in the overthrow of the carpet baggers. It was so strong in the legislature of 1876 that it was called “the Grange Legislature.”

The Grange element was entirely progressive in the Democratic party and had much influence in all the objectives at that time.

Grange influence was felt in the R. R. Commission, State Department of Agriculture laws, Immigration laws, and all reforms in the state. But, unfortunately, the Grange did not solve the farmers’ problems, and the organization failed, because of forces, exercised by its opponents and also by its own mistakes.

In Barbour County, the Grange lasted until late in the eighties, longer than in some other counties. However, the death of the Grange was not evidence that the farmers in
Barbour County were through with organized effort, and from that time until now there have been found now and then (left as echo from those days) some of the same spirit that had its birth in the Grange movement.

ALLIANCE

Later the Farmers' Alliance was created and organized, following the example of Madison County in 1887. It had all the advantages of the Grange, bending more to politics and at first it was favored by the newspapers, but finally had only the good will of its own publication, "The Southern Agriculturist" and Farmers' "Alliance Advocate."

Its endeavor was to promote better farming and to save the farmers from the harms of mortgages and crop lien system and to protect them from the evil grips of the monopolies, trusts, usurers, and extortionists.

Incorporated in 1889, it functioned until the agricultural forces began to fret.

Reuben F. Kolb, Agricultural Commissioner of Alabama, and an enthusiastic Alliance leader, published some hand bills, that were persuasive and in 1886 he exhibited "Alabama On Wheels," through the North and West. During the eighties the legislature was friendly to the farmers, but the growth of the farmers' movement in 1886 alarmed politicians and many of them quickly joined these farmers' organizations.

"Alabama On Wheels" was a Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company's car exhibiting the resources of the state of Alabama, with Capt. Kolb and other prominent citizens of Barbour County in charge.

There began to be talk about "Rings," "Tax Burden," "Honest Count" and "Discontent Between County Sections." sprang up. The Alliance, under Capt. Kolb of Barbour and Rev. S. M. Adams of Blount County were drifting too deep into politics, it was claimed, when the Birmingham Age-Herold (then friendly to the Alliance) on July 3rd, 1889, said "the forces are organizing and several classes of the people who have ills to cure and complaints are getting together" and soon the state was about to get into a grave political upset. Some members contended that the Alliance should "make its own politics." Later farmers recognized to some extent their own mistakes, but blamed others for most of their troubles, assailing the "Tariff" and "Trusts" and demanding a "larger and more elastic currency," more "adequate transportation."

They felt the low price of farm products was the cause of the scarcity of money. They favored expanding the volume of currency, some were so strong in their convictions
that they bolted the Democratic party and when silver became the chief hope of currency expansion, the farmer clamored for its free and unlimited coinage, not doubting that they could succeed, if there were ample currency in the county, and if railroad freights were reduced.

Their lack of knowledge on all these problems made agricultural reform slow and after a short period of seeming success, the co-operative business enterprises failed completely, suffering from lack of capital, credit and experience.

The leaders of this movement in Barbour County, R. F. Kolb and Col. Hiram Hawkins, Master of the State Grange. Both, having large farming interests in the County, made valiant efforts to hold both organizations together, but the political phase was taking on varied shape, and both died for want of sufficient and proper nourishment and application.

The war and reconstruction conditions had impoverished and demoralized the farmers, whose continued poverty became harder to bear in the face of industrial activities around them. When gaunt poverty stalked among them and success was plainly to be seen in the mercantile, banking, professional classes, the comparison that was the outcome of the distressing situation caused the farmers of Barbour County to attempt to reestablish themselves but, being without money, or credit this work of restoration was slow with nothing but land (and most of it rented) as security for loans. The situation narrowed back to only the “crop lien.” It had been tried before the War Between the States to some extent but the exigencies of “after the war” and reconstruction made this almost impossible until in 1877 a law was passed which made this “crop lien” law permissible, and later it was modified to allow the tenant with his landlord’s permission to open store accounts. But (especially in the case of negro land tenants, this law proved, by its abuse, unwise, and the cry for help was back to banks and money lenders, but even this was not practical for banks felt that prospective crops were not good bank security.

The cotton market, because of his mortgaged crop, was not a competitive market for the tenant farmer and he neither had much opportunity. His mostly merchant creditor owned the crop and he was rarely ever able to pay off this indebtedness.

With most of the farmers in debt, and crops not sufficient to pay out, it naturally followed there was little competition among the merchants for trade, and with banks not giving direct aid to farmers, many of the farms passed into the hands of the merchants, loan agents and a few, very few, of the more successful farmers between 1880 and 1890.

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In Barbour County, many farmers were in grave condition, debts piled up, taxes became a great burden, high protective tariff made living commodities almost out of reach, and it seemed to the farmer that the commercial world had conspired against him and his efforts to solve his problems by a co-operative plan which had failed because there were so many obstacles fighting success.

The farmers sought remedies for their peony and poverty and there were many claims that the farmers themselves were responsible for their condition and that their move was agitation begun by them in the eighties that first gave rise to a scientific agriculture in Barbour County.

It was claimed that Cotton was consuming too much of the substance of the people and an Alabama paper attempted a revolt against cotton ruling and after much pro and con, Commissioner Betts and Prof. J. S. Newman of the State Agricultural experiment station at Auburn, suggested and urged crop diversification and the reducing of agriculture to a scientific basis. He told the farmers that "it was certain Agriculture would have to come to the same basis on which other industries of the country succeeds: and that they would have to "be a definite reduction in cotton acreage in favor of food and feed crops, use of proper fertilizers and strong and rigid economy."

In Barbour County, there were Alliance men who were ready to lead in the work of reforming the state and nation, and the man who took upon himself the greatest of this effort was this same Reuben Kolb. He had been "to the manor born," a lineal descendant of Lords and Kings of England, but with all a heart throb for the oppressed, as had his friend and neighbor, Hiram Hawkins.

Democrats in Barbour County had felt the strike of Republican dominations through reconstruction days, but that was over now, and there was now grave fear of greenbackers or Republicans, but in the election of 1890 the Farmer-Alliance struck a blow that was a veritable jolt. The farmers did have grievances and the Alliance concluded that "these grievances could be redressed, only by political action" and being aware of their might, because they were strong in numbers, they attempted to control the Democratic party, the newspapers and politicians and succeeded in making them today to them. Kolb had gathered about himself for years some strong friendships. He was Agricultural Commissioner of the state in 1887; president of the Farmers National Congress, and unlimited authority was given him. He attended every agricultural institute, meeting or gathering and won thousands of personal friends by his genial personality, and persuasive power. He was also ambitious and long before

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time for the election of 1890, he saw political possibilities for himself and although the Alliance did not (they claimed) include politics in it, stenets, former political teaching to them, unaware, had begun to bear fruit in the Alliance. In the Convention of August, 1889, Kolb was endorsed for Governor.

He went to St. Louis to attend a National Congress of Farmers that had been called to work out assisted by the Knights of Labor a charter of “Liberties for Toilers of the Fields and Factories,” chief of which were: Abolition of National banks and substitution of legal tender—treasury notes—for National Bank notes. Free and unlimited coinage of silver, a fair tax system and economy in public expenditures, laws dealing in futures of agriculture and mechanical production, laws pertaining to ownership of land and the reclaiming of all lands owned by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, to be held for actual settling and the public ownership of communications and transportation.” To these demands the Southern Alliance added a sub-treasury plan."

The delegates agreed that only such candidates for office as could be depended upon to enact these principles into the statute law, uninfluenced by party caucus, should receive the votes of their respective organizations and this caused great discussion in Alabama. In Barbour County it created varied opinion before the meeting of the state convention June, 1890. These principles were objectionable to Conservative Democrats and the Montgomery Advertiser said, “Never had certain of its doctrines found place in the Democratic Caleans.” The wine proposed was too new for old bottles and the rock-riffed party organs like the Advertiser and the Register deplored the proclamation of such heresies, and they made a strong attack on most of the program, particularly those parts advocating the abolition of National banks, public ownership of railroads and the sub-treasury scheme.

The Mobile Register pointed out that the sub-treasury plan could furnish no relief to farmers who mostly needed assistance unless they possessed unmortgaged cotton and corn. They could not use the credit system proposed, asserting that the sub-treasury bill was a rich man’s scheme and would benefit non-Alliance men and ruin those belonging to the Alliance. This great doubt in the minds of even Alliance men made Kolb’s plan doubtful.

The opposition to Kolb was led by the Montgomery Advertiser, which paper was most vitriolic in its denunciations. The Birmingham Age Herald was friendly to Kolb at first, but viewed the political situation from both angles and “watched” its editorial statements with caution. It said “This white man’s party of ours in Alabama is broad enough to
take in all who vote the ticket that stands by the nominees and is true to the cause of a white man's government when different standards are set up; when all men shall be read out of the party who have any notion different from other people—then Democracy's date has come."

The campaign was a spectacular one. The Alliance Advocate replied to the Advertiser and the contest was hot and fierce and not before the records of participants were brought to light and old stories given new wings. Many were most ludicrous. The Alliance was in the limelight and much in the politics of the time. In Barbour County the Alliance men were loyal to their leader, although many differed with him. However, while the Advertiser was denouncing Kolb as party rebel, his home town paper, the Eufaula Times, claimed that he was as good a Democrat as Thomas Jefferson, nay, he is a better Democrat than was the great Virginian," it asserted, and has done more for the party in Alabama than any other man.

The real cause of Kolb's defeat was, viz: At a caucus of his opponents, the night before the election, it was found that neither Johnson, nor Crook could beat Kolb, but that Judge Richardson could beat him by four votes and Jones by thirteen.

Whereupon, it was decided to combine on Jones, the strongest of the Conservatives in the Convention. It was said, too, that if Jones had not been nominated the Montgomery delegation would have supported Kolb.

FROM LODI, ALABAMA, JULY 1ST, 1889

To the Alliance of Barbour and Henry Counties, Alabama: How would this suggestion for a warehouse in Eufaula meet with your approval?

For each sub-Alliance to decide how much stock it would take in a warehouse after consultation with its members, appoint delegates to meet in Eufaula on the 19th day of July, to make the report of the subscription from their respective Alliances so that the meeting will be able to act intelligently without calling other meetings. I think the president of each County Alliance might make a request of the Sub-Alliances in keeping with the proposition, provided it is not inconsistent with the object of the meeting on July 19th.

If we intend business, let us go in business form and let those parties who have property to dispose of know that we come with the money and that we want to buy.

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MASONS IN BARBOUR COUNTY

Harmony Lodge No. 46 Free and Accepted Masons was organized in what was then Irwinton in 1838 with the following charter members, viz: John P. Boothe, Isaac Nathans, Reuben C. Shorter, Levi T. Wellborn, A. Treadwell, L. N. Broughton, James Young, D. T. Driggers, Isaac Daniels, D. S. Taylor, C. C. Mills, Eley C. Holleman.

The following have served as "Worshipful Master:” Thomas Cargill, Zadoc C. Daniel, G. A. Roberts, James Milton, George A. Beauchamp, G. L. Comer, D. Seth Mabry, H. B. Dowling, George M. Dent, J. T. Mainor and a Mr. Halsted.

The Lodge purchased a handsome building on Broad street many years ago from Woods and Raney, and for more than 60 years have used the same Lodge Room in this building.

The names of E. Stow, Robert Moulthrop, Sr., and R. Moulthrop, Jr., John C. Thomas, James Milton and G. L. Comer stand out notably as leading members of this Lodge in the long ago. John C. Thomas was keeper of Records and Seal 30 years.

CLAYTON LODGE

The Royal White Heart Lodge No. 10 A. F. and A. M. at Clayton has a long honorable record.

The present W. M. is J. D. Vinson and Secretary, C. C. Scheffer.

CLIO LODGE NO. 566 A. F. F. & A. M.

One of the oldest Masonic Lodges in Alabama was the Holsey Lodge No. 68 of Glennville, Barbour County, then—now Russell County. William L. Johnson was W. M.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD IN BARBOUR COUNTY

Chevala Camp No. 16 W. O. W. at Eufaula was organized in 1897, with 20 charter members. J. D. Schaub has been clerk since its organization.

ODD FELLOWS

I. O. O. F. Lodge No. II was organized in May, 1857, at Eufaula. The annual celebration was held May 16, 1854, with C. A. Battle, of Tuskegee, speaker.

The annual celebration of Eufaula Lodge No. 11 will take place on Wednesday, May 10, 1854, an address will be delivered at the Methodist church by Brother C. A. Battle, of Tuskegee. Brothers of the order and the public generally are invited to attend.

—E. S. Shorter, C. Rhodes, J. Hardman, W. H. McIntosh, H. Black, H. P. Pratt, Committe.

B. P. O. E., Eufaula No. 12, functioned for many years in Barbour County, but for the past ten years has been non existent.
Chapter Twenty-two

Military

These men wore the banner of the South that was unalloyed
Its tenets flying to the breeze,
And the echo of its song of joy
Is the opportunity we seize,
To reveal in its pride and glory
Of Home and Country so dear—
That is an old, old story
That each generation loves to hear.

The old Eufaula Rifles was organized June 23rd, 1857.
Capt. B. F. Treadwell was first captain and there were 41
members. During the struggle there were the “Shorter Vol-
unteers,” “Barbour Greys,” “Clayton Guards.” In 1853, “The
Eufaula Huzzars” was organized and a year later, the Eufaula
Militia. March 17, 1860, Alpheus Baker was made captain of
the “Eufaula Rifles.”

On Nov. 3rd, 1861, the Eufaula Rifles saluted the first seces-
sion flag hoisted in Eufaula. In 1880 the Eufaula light Infan-
try was organized with Clement Clay Shorter, captain. Many
of the officers and members of this Company—which during
the eighties, was responsible for some of the most brilliant
social history of any city ever recorded—have gone to answer
the eternal roll call, cut off in their young manhood, but pass-
ning away at home, not like these of the first Eufaula Compa-
nies dying on the battle fields.

Charles R. Ross, Will Ross, Jacob Ramser, Will M. Bray,
Alexes Besson, Ernest K. Brannon, all died in the eighties.
Only recently James E. Sapp, George W. Whitlock and
others. Jere Danile, the Colored Drum Major of the Company,
and little old Bill Thompson, Armory Janitor, were always
loyal to the soldier boys, thinking them the greatest soldiers
that ever donned a uniform. Both of them wore this uniform
on all occasions.

In 1897, the Light Infantry having long before disbanded,
when the Spanish-American war sounded reveille a company
was organized, with J. R. Barr, Captain, and the Company
went to Miami, Fla., until Cevera’s defeat. The following
were officers of this New Eufaula Rifles:” J. R. Barr, Capt.;
R. A. Ballowe, Robert Stephens, Dan B. McKenzie and Ray
Irby all served as captains.
Hart’s Hall was used as an Armory, until it was burned November, 1904. Then a hall in the Irby building was used.

**EUFAULA LIGHT ARTILLERY**

Organized February 26th, 1862. Composed of men from Barbour and adjoining counties—two hundred and sixty two, rank and file. This company was equipped with guns and ammunition, this battery joining the Army of Tennessee and was in all its operations throughout the war. Forty-eight men were killed and wounded and 36 lost their lives by disease. J. W. Clark was captain and they surrendered at Meridian, Miss.

**Roll**


**Privates**

EUFAULA LIGHT ARTILLERY


Copied from Eufaula Paper—

Copy Eufaula Rifles Parade Ground Barrancas Barracks, Pensacola, Florida, April 8th, 1861.

At a meeting of the Eufaula Rifles, the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved that thanks of this company be tendered to our kind friends at Eufaula for their continued interest in our welfare, manifested by sending us presents of good things. Please kindly publish for us.—Signed J. W. Howard.

Following is a list of contributions:

- Mrs. J. G. Shorter, 2 pair blankets and two pair socks.
- Mrs. J. G. Hunter, 3 pairs socks.
- Mrs. Battle, 1 pair socks.
- Mrs. Reuben Shorter, 3 pairs socks.
- Mrs. J. W. Howard, 2 pair blankets.
- Mrs. Ott, 2 pair blankets.
- Mrs. H. R. Shorter, 1 pair blankets.
- Mr. Hall, 1 overcoat.
- Mrs. R. R. Howard, 24 blankets.
- Mr. Bernstein, 1 blanket.
- Mr. J. Hardy, 3 blankets.
- Miss Kate Stow, 2 pair socks.
- Mrs. A. Stow, 1 pair blankets.
- Mrs. R. R. Howard, 1 blanket, 1 shirt, 1 cot.
- Mrs. McKenna, 1 pair blankets.
- J. A. Ramer, 1 pair blankets.
KOLB'S BATTERY

The original Barbour Light Artillery, known as “Kolb’s Battery” — William Beauchamp, standard bearer — was organized in Eufaula and entered into service on May 27th, 1862. One hundred and twenty strong. Only sixty of the number returned after three years service in the battles of the Western Army.

OFFICERS

R. F. Kolb,—Captain.
Robert Cherry—First Lieutenant.
Robert Flournoy—Senior Second Lieutenant.
William Young Johnston—Junior Second Lieutenant.
John R. Buford—First Sergeant.
H. C. Billings—Second Sergeant.
W. M. Flournoy—Third Sergeant.
George H. McGruder—Fourth Sergeant.
W. T. Lester—Fifth Sergeant.
W. W. Booth, Sixth Sergeant.
T. A. Russell—Seventh Sergeant.
W. H. Carlisle—Eighth Sergeant.
C. R. Wellborn—First Corporal.
George Boyer—Second Corporal.
F. C. McGruder—Third Corporal.
R. M. Head—Fourth Corporal.
J. J. Grayson—Fifth Corporal.
W. M. Campbell—Sixth Corporal.
E. M. Sanders—Seventh Corporal.
J. T. Fuller—Eighth Corporal.
J. S. Jordan—Ninth Corporal.
Thomas Cobb—10th Corporal.
J. A. Cawthorn—11th Corporal.
H. A. Thomas—12th Corporal.

PRIVATES


RECRUITS WHO JOINED DURING THE WAR


October 13, 1862, the Confederate Congress passed an act authorizing the President to present "Badges of Distinction to soldiers for individual acts of bravery in battle—among the first of these was a medal to Ebenezer Priest of Eufaula. Companies A and E were Eufaula men and on the Honor Roll Barbour County was well represented.

HONOR ROLL BATTLE MURPHREESBORO
39TH ALABAMA REGIMENT

Adjutant J. M. Macon; Second Lieutenant E. J. Thornton, Company K; Second Lieutenant E. C. Petty, Company K; Sergeant C. K. Hall, Company H; Sergeant J. W. White, Company H; Sergeant Ebenezer Priest, Company K; Private W. C. Menifee, Company A; Sergeant A. L. J. Talbot, Company A; Privates S. M. Martin, Company B; John Dassby, Company C; E. Burkees, Company D; Frank Jones, Company C; Wil-
William Meadows, Company F.; Sergeant John H. Poyer, Company G; Sergeant F. H. Espy, Company G; Sergeant Flowers, Company I; Sergeant J. S. Wilson, Company K; 7th Battalion Sharpshooters; Private J. A. Rutherford, Company A; Private W. S. White, Company B. The 39th Alabama Regiment was organized by Col. H. D. Clayton.

Ebeneezer Priest lost a leg when color bearer at the battle of Atlanta, having been transferred from the Eufaula Rifles to 39th Alabama Regiment.

Prest while at the head of his regiment, was shot in the leg as he fixed his colors to the works, saying 'Follow the flag boys.'

Miss Alice Priest, his daughter, now living at the old Priest home on the bluff, in the section where Eufaula was first settled, has a piece of this flag and also a medal her father received for other deeds of bravery, during his service for the Confederacy.

Other Barbour County wounded were viz: Ebenezer Priest lost leg; Dr. Carter a leg; Captain J. W. Tullis his foot; W. Judson Brannon, part of his foot; John Sauls, face twisted from a minute ball; Charlie Hart, injured Spine; Bryan James, J. C. Guice, James Hancock and James Evans lost an arm each. Osborn Wells, wounded in the leg; J. E. Spann, seriously injured and afterward recovered in hospital, located temporarily on Broad at Eufaula; James H. Baker was shot in the eye and blinded; R. Q. Edmondson, wounded in the face and later in the shoulder; Captain S. H. Dent was wounded three times, but remained on the battlefield until the year ended.


Dr. John W. Drewry served with great distinction as surgeon of the 35th Regiment.

Captain Leonard Yancey Dean, who came to Eufaula in 1869, brought with him the empty sleeve, and arm left on the battle fields, going when a young man from his home in South Carolina to the war, and coming out of many battles, a hero.

In every cemetery in Barbour County, there are monuments, and unmarked mounds that silently tell of the bravery and loyalty of those who fought, bled and gloriously died for "Dixie Land."

Note: Since this was written all the graves have been marked.
LIST OF BARBOUR COUNTY VOLUNTEERS
C. S. A.

Barbour Volunteers—1860—Organized at Market House at Eufaula.
Eufaula Rifles—1861—Alpheus Baker, Captain.
Eufaula Light Artillery, 1862—February, 1862—Captain Clark.
Kolbs Battery—1862—Kolb Captain—Original Barbour L. A.

Honor Roll Murphysboro 39th Alabama Regiment.
Seventh Battalion Sharpshooters.
Eufaula Huzzars, August 11, 1853—W. B. Brannon, Captain.
Chapter Twenty-three

Veterans Who Received Crosses of Honor

The story of how General Lee,
At Appomattox, that eventful day
Made the whole world see
The glory of the boys in gray.

The list was compiled by Miss Mary Clayton, founder of the chapter, and completed by Mrs. Erin McCormick Jones. Registrar Barbour County Chapter.
The list begins in 1902:
8. P. T. Brown, P. In Kolb’s Battery.
11. T. J. Brown, P., Kolb’s Battery.
20. L. Y. Dean, P. Co. B., South Carolina Volunteers; rank of Sergeant. Afterwards Captain of Co. E. South Carolina Infantry.
22. S. J. Flournoy, P. Eufaula Light Infantry (Eufaula Battery).
23. J. G. Guice, P. Co. K., 31st Regular Georgia Volunteers, Army of Northern Virginia; when discharged was special scout and sharpshooter. Lost an arm.
24. T. A. Griffin, P. Co. K., 39th Regiment Alabama Volunteers.
28. Andrew H. Beauchamp, P. Co. F., 1st Alabama Regiment Volunteers
33. Barbour Cherry, First Lieutenant Kolb’s Battery, 4th Battalion; discharged rank captain.
35. W. P. Copeland, P. Co., Clayton Corp Cadets; rank Sergeant.
40. M. D. Deshazo, P., Kolb’s Battery.
42. R. Q. Edmonson, P. Co. 45th Regiment, Alabama Volunteers.
44. James T. Flewellen, Captain 39th Regiment Volunteers A. V. C., the Mitchell Volunteers.
45. Timothy Green, Company K., 37th Volunteers (Pike County.)

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47. Freeman Griffin, P. Co., F., 39th Regiment.
52. John J. T. Hatfield, P., Co. E., 57th Regiment Alabama Volunteers.
53. Hiram Hawkins, Captain Co. C., 5th Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers; discharged with rank of Colonel.
56. Lee E. Irby, P., Kolb's Battery.
61. C. B. Kellar, 2nd Sergeant, C. C., 1st Florida Regiment Volunteers.
62.—E. N. King, Member Camp No. 1108 N. C. V. P., Co. H., 13th Regiment Georgia Volunteers.
63. L. W. McLaughlin, P. Co K, 1st Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, N. O.
64. A. J. Locke, P. Co., 1st Regiment Alabama Volunteers.
69. Franklin S. Margart, P. Co. D., Regiment 13th, South Carolina.
70. T. S. Mashburn, Co. B., Battalion (Walkers) Sumter County, Georgia.
71. William Hoadley Bray, 1st Lieutenant Co. K., Jeff Davis Legion Young's Brigade; promoted to Captain.

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73. Thomas S. Mitchell, M. D., P. Co. H., 54th Regiment Georgia Volunteers Surgeon.
75. Daniel B. Methvin, P. Co. F., 61st Georgia Regiment Volunteers, Infantry.
76. D. D. McDonald, Company 1, 6th Regiment Florida Volunteers (Clayton).
81. Charles S. McDowell; enlisted P. Co. Lynch's Battery Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers; afterwards Co. A. Pages Battalion, Artillery; promoted to 1st Lieutenant with colors, Pages Battalion, echols Division, Army West Virginia.
82. John M. L. McRae, P. Co. B. 1st Alabama Regiment Volunteers; promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant.
84. J. F. McTyer, P. Kolb's Battery, Stors' Battalion.
85. John C. McNab, Captain Co. K., 29th Alabama Regiment, Alabama Volunteers.
86. John C. McEachern, Corporal Co. F., 1st Alabama Regiment Volunteers; promoted to 2nd Lieutenant Company F., 1st Regiment Alabama Volunteers.
87. John Nary, P. Co., 6th Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers; resident of Kentucky; moved to Hoboken, Eufaula suburb.
90. E. B. Priest, P. Co. K., 9th Regiment, Alabama Volunteers, color bearer, lost a leg in the Battle of Atlanta.
92. James Ryak, P., Co. A., 1st Reg., Alabama Volunteers; afterwards "Eufaula Battery."
93. George Albert Roberts, Captain Co. K., Davis Legion Young's Brigade, Butler's Division, Hampton's Corps, Army of North Virginia.
94. J. H. Reeves, P. Co. C., Corps Cadets (Dallas County).

95. B. W. Smith, Sr., P. Company, Kolb’s Battery, Colonel Williams Artillery, French’s Division, Army of Tennessee.


97. C. C. Skillman, P. Co. C., 9th Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers.

98. Simon R. Smith, P. Co., Kolb’s Battery.


100. R. G. Smith, P. Co., 1st Regiment Alabama Volunteers.


102. John G. Smith, P. Co., F., the Regular Alabama Volunteers.

103. John W. Tullis, Lieutenant Hardaway’s Battery Alabama Volunteers; promoted to Captain.


106. Dr. H. M. Weedon, Medical Officer 4th Regiment Florida Volunteers, Surgeon.


109. Additional names—Copies of their certificates of eligibility have been lost.

Capt. E. L. Graves (Harris Station, Georgia).

H. C. Compton

Lain McCarrell, Terese, Alabama.

R. C. Patrick.

Isaac Wells.

J. G. McIntosh.

**ROSTER OF LOUISVILLE BLUES**


MILITARY MEETING

Pursuant to previous notice a meeting was held in the Market House this evening, August 11, by those favorable to the formation of a cavalry company in this place. On motion A. H. Dickerson was called to the chair, and M. C. Westmoreland requested to act as secretary.

The meeting was organized, the object explained by the chairman, and the names of a sufficient number being obtained to organize a company, they proceeded to elect officers when the following gentlemen were chosen:


The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft by-laws for the government of the company: D. McLean, M. Sinquefield, D. McCall, G. W. Brannon and W. H. Roberts.

The following were appointed a committee on uniform: W. M. C. Westmoreland, G. W. Rice, William Smith, T. K. Appling and W. D. Brannon.

There being no other business to transact in motion the meeting adjourned sine die

A. M. DICKERSON, Chairman.

W. M. C. Westmoreland, Secretary.

—Clipped from the Spirit of the South September, 1853.
Most Perfect Body of Soldiers

The First Alabama Battalion of Artillery, organized at Fort Morgan February, 1860, attained such high degree of discipline, that the Federal General Granor pronounced it "The Most Perfect Body of Either Army."

Eufaula Rifles Took Part in Inauguration on Their Way to Pensacola

Jefferson Davis, senator from Mississippi before secession, was chosen president of the Confederate States of America, Feb. 9, 1861. He was chosen by the Congress of the provisional government, convened in Montgomery.

The day before the constitution had been drafted, patterned in part after that of the United States, though embodying articles for which the South had seceded.

It was a gala occasion in Montgomery—the new capital for a new nation. Flags, banners and bunting floats over the streets and from the tops of buildings. Enthusiastic youth paraded while the more mature gathered in excited groups at the street corners.

It was the birthday of the Confederacy. The day before, a government had been formed, but Saturday, Feb. 9, Jefferson Davis was its head. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, was vice president.

The Eufaula Rifles, which took a leading part in the affairs of the Confederate States, attended the inauguration of Jefferson Davis. The Rifles were on their way to Pensacola under command of Col. Alpheus Baker who was afterwards promoted to Brigadier General. They went to Pensacola to take command of the fortifications there.

After a year they returned to Eufaula and were organized into the Eufaula Light Artillery.

After the war military organizations were maintained at Eufaula and in every war the United States has been well represented.

During the Spanish-American war, Capt. J. R. Barr, so we are informed, was in command of the Eufaula Company.


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Headquarters 85th Regiment Alabama Militia
Eufaula, Ala., Oct. 21, 1853, Special Order No. 1,

The Commissioned, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of 85th regiment, Alabama Militia, are hereby ordered to be and appear at Eufaula, Alabama, on the 15th of November, next, for review and inspection—The commissioned and non-commissioned officers will attend at Parade ground on previous day for drill. By order of:

COLONEL G. A. ROBERTS.
R. L. Moore, Regimental Adjutant, Eufaula, Oct. 22, 1853

Military Notice

On Saturday, the 10th day of September, next, there will be an Election held at the various places of holding Company Musters, in the Eighty-fifth (85) Regiment, 11th Brigade, 5th Division, A. M., for the purpose of the same. By order of Brigadier General.

B. F. Treadwell, Adj., Gen.
Aug. 10, 1853.

EUFALA HUSSARS

The “Eufaula Hussars” were organized at the Market House Eufaula, August 11th, 1853, A Calvary Co.


Made its first public appearance October, 1853. Regularly Recd.—From “Spirit of the South.”

NOTES:

TIMES OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY

Written by Ada Young Martin, Daughter of Edward B. Young, Pioneer Citizen of Barbour County and Wife of James G. Martin, Prominent Politician Of Reconstruction Days

The war clouds were gathered in 1860. Our people of the South, enthusiastic and full of joyous hope, looking for a bright day coming, felt little fear. Carolina, on December 20th, 1860, seceded from the Union; Mississippi, January 9th; Florida, January 10th; Alabama, January 11th; then on as their legislatures met, until October 31st, 1861, 13 stars graced
our glorious flag. Companies in Barbour County began vigorously making ready Clayton Guards and Pioneer Guards of Eufaula, were in camp. Those with the Eufaula Rifles, were all local companies of the states. The Eufaula Rifles, under Captain Alphues Baker, were fortunate in reaching Montgomery in time to become part of the Confederate States.

All our Barbour County Companies were members of the 1st Alabama Regiment Colonel Henry D. Clayton, command-er. All served their time of enlistment.

After their return the Eufaula Light Artillery, was organized and left March 26th, 1861, for Tennessee. John W. Clark, captain. Other companies quickly followed. The war was seriously on us; depressed, when our troops failed; bright and buoyant at their successes.

Many can remember the trying and troublesome times, our noble boys fighting valiantly until outnumbered. They came home paroled on May 10th, 1865. What a home coming? Wounded and worn, feeling all lost, still gallant in spirit, they went to work to build up their own beloved country. Eufaula and Barbour County were fortunate in escaping some of the horrors of the after war period and the Reconstruction days.

The Armistice was declared before Grierson reached Barbour County. Then came the reconstruction days, full of horrors and troubles.

The fearful riots, which were controlled only by the indomitable spirit of our brave men. There were many trials in those days, but a good God brought us safely through.

UNVEILING OF CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AT EUFAULA, NOV. 24TH, 1904

The Confederate Monument that was built under the auspices of Barbour County Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, was unveiled today, with interesting ceremony. It stands at the intersection of Broad and Eufaula streets, and is not only a monument to the Confederate heroes whose bravery it commemorates, but is also a lasting monument to Mrs. Stella Drewry Guice, wife of Jason G. Guice, one of the brave Confederate soldiers, from Barbour County, who lost an arm in the war between the states, fighting for the Southern Confederacy, and daughter of Dr. John W. Drewry, a famous physician, whose wonderful surgical skill was so helpful and was so generously given to the wounded soldiers.

Mrs. Guice spent several years of hard work, the leader in the labor of love and patriotism, that raised the money to pay for this monument. She had good help, but her personal work was the largest factor in erecting this beautiful memorial.

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The following is the program of the unveiling exercises:

The line of march began at 12 o'clock at the courthouse, up Broad street to the monument, in the following order: 1. Band playing "The Bonnie Blue Flag." 2. Military Company Eufaula Rifles, members who were sons of Veterans, wearing badges of white and red. 3. Float, girls representing the Confederate states: Misses Lila Merrill, Addie Skillman, Lucy Kellar, Mary Ross, Carrie Spurlock, Eloise Foy, Serana Brown, Bessie Seligman, Janet McDowell, Mary Comer, Cerrelee Irby, Pauline Couric. 4. Veterans wearing crosses of honor. 5. Floats: U. D. C. Barbour County Chapter and visitors. 6. Carriages, Speaker and Ministers. 8. Carriage, City Council. 9. Citizens and school children. Program announced by the Mayor.

1. Prayer by Dr. W. B. Wharton. Reading of list of troops by companies from Barbour county, 1861-1865 and roll call of Eufaula Companies—Capt. S. H. Dent, commander of Camp 3.

3. Veterans surrounding base of monument respond to name as called; salute from military.

4. Cords drawn, unveiled monument—Misses Ida Prudent and Mary Merrill; band playing "Dixie Rebel Yell."—Everybody.

5.—Presentation of monument from Barbour County Chapter U. D. C., to City of Eufaula, by Miss Mary Clayton (she having been organizer of Barbour County Chapter and daughter of the late Colonel Commanding the first regiment of Alabama mustered into Confederate service, composed largely of Barbour Troops.) Response from the Mayor for the city.—Mayor H. H. Connor.

6. Introduction of speaker by Mayor.

7. Address—Captain Ben Screws.

Benediction—Rev. E. L. Hill.
Chapter Twenty-four

Memorable March of Grierson’s Army Across Chattahoochee River

It was noontime of a glorious last of April day, 1865—the smoke of battle had not entirely cleared away and the echo of the roar of guns was still in the Southern air—when a messenger galloped over the Western hill, reporting that a Regiment of Union Calvary was coming.”

There was consternation over all of Barbour County, the little town of Eufaula, Alabama, was astir. Soon men and women were busy hiding their valuables, for it was feared that the “Yankees” would pilfer and burn the town, as General Benjamin H. Grierson (it was rumored) had not yet heard of General Lee’s surrender at Appomattox and no report had been received from Capt. James Hobby, of Louisville, who had gone out with two boys just grown, Edward Young and Edward Stern, who were his emissary of “Truce.” It was a fact, however, that they had met General Grierson before he reached Troy, Ala., and were the means of saving both Troy and Eufaula from being burned.

After accepting the “Truce,” General Grierson sent a messenger ahead, demanding further “Truce” at Eufaula, and Dr. C. J. Pope, then mayor of Eufaula, and several prominent citizens rushed over the hill to meet General Grierson beyond College Hill.

The men and horses of the Regiment were tired and jaded and the march over the hill, down Broad street and across the Chattahoochee river to the Harrison fields on “Tobena” creek in Quitman County, Georgia, was slow—for twelve hours a steady phalanx passed along.

It had been their intention to camp on the Alabama side of the river, but the Mayor and committee, urged against it and the Georgia site was selected because of the fine spring and supply of water from the creek for the horses and camp use. Provost guards were stationed about the streets of Eufaula during the several months that the Regiment remained in camp and all this section was under Federal Military restriction.

Dr. Pope escorted General Grierson and his staff to his home, where he entertained them at dinner and Mrs. Pope
(who was a most loyal, heart and soul, woman of the South (sister of General Henry D. Lamar Clayton of the Confederate Army and father of the late Henry D. Clayton, Federal judge, and Mayor Lee J. Clayton, Eufaula, and Colonel Bertram Clayton, U. S. Regulars, who was killed in France during the World War—while a most gracious hostess to these Union army officers—drove home to them some pointed facts, relative to heart-breaking conditions, brought about in the South by this War Between the States.”

General Grierson paid a high tribute to her loyalty and to her tact, in speaking of the courteous way she received him and his staff in her home.

My grandmother (a staunch Southerner) told me the story of this march through Eufaula and how, as the soldiers came over College Hill, playing “Yankee Doodle,” Prof. J. C. Van Houten, the great blind musician (who born in New Jersey, had cast his lot in the South, living in Eufaula until his death in 1889—sat on Mrs. Sarah Shorter (Hunter’s) front porch, immediately across the street from Dr. Pope’s home—for hours as the Calvary passed, playing “Dixie” on his violin. Though he came from “Yankeeland” only a few years before the war, in after years he loved to tell to his Southern girl music pupils, how that day “his bow refused to bring forth for him any note of melody, but that of “Dixie.”

Files of old Telegraph messages (all offices between Columbus, Georgia, and Apalachicola, Florida, had been seized and appropriated to the United States Government Service) show that General Grierson had orders to seize no personal property, other than horses, and it later developed that the only horse he took that day was the one belonging to LaFayette Howe, owner of the Columbus and Apalachicola Telegraph Company, and used by G. W. Barefield, linesman for the Howe Telegraph lines, operating between Silver Run (Seale, Ala.) and Mrs. Mary Barnett, pioneer citizens of Eufaula, who lived next door to where the First Baptist Church now stands, corner of Randolph and Barbour streets—told me when I was a young girl a story of how she had “hidden between the ceiling and roof of her house, more than one hundred pounds of sugar, a quantity of cured hams and her silver-ware—fearing her house would be searched and property seized by pilferers belonging to Grierson’s army.” She kept boarders and two or three soldiers did ask for supper at her table, but no search of her premises was attempted.

The Confederacy Commissary was less than a block away from the Northwest corner of Broad and Randolph streets and she told me that she “saw the doors opened and the U. S. officers helped themselves. Numbers of barrels of whiskey stored in the cellar were brought up, the heads brok-
en in with an axe, the contents poured out in streams that flowed down the ditch that paralleled the sidewalk in front of her house.' She "saw men, both white and negroes, down on their knees, sipping and lapping up the whiskey as it flowed along in the ditch." She also saw numbers of pigs (the four foot species) lying about the streets drunk from drinking it out of the gutter.

There was great relief to the hearts of many who were terror stricken, at the marching through the streets of so many "blue coats," when night came and there had been no rioting. The soldiers were peacefully sleeping in camp across the river.

During the four or five months that they remained on 'Tobenani' creek they did some hunting and fishing and daily visited Eufaula and Cuthbert, Georgia, and Fort Gaines, Ga.

Mr. J. E. Lanier, of Cuthbert, Ga., then a resident of Quitman County, Georgia, told me some very interesting stories of the sport these soldiers made of many of the negroes in the neighborhood of the camp, making them drill for their amusement—telling them they were to be made soldiers.

The first impression that Emancipation had put into the minds of many of the old slaves, who were farm hands, was that "the object of the war was, not only to free them, but that each Master would have to give to each male slave (when set free) "forty acres and a mule." One day a "Smart Alec" soldier said to an inquisitive negro, "Bring me $2.50 and I'll write you an order for your "forty acres and a mule." Sam raised the money and in return, received a slip of paper, which he forthwith hurried to present to his old "Marster." On the paper was written, "Lift this black rascal out of his boots, I have just lifted him of $2.50."

Many similar advantages were taken of the ignorant negroes, who looked up to these soldiers as veritable gods of deliverance, until they suffered in many ways at their hands.

The home of Dr. Pope, (now the McRae home) was notable also, as the place where his daughter, Miss Ella Pope (later Mrs. Dozier Thornton) presented a Confederate flag to the Eufaula Rifles, the day this Company of Barbour County Volunteers left Eufaula for the War Between the States. Barbour County chapter U. D. C. will mark this spot and two other historic places here this fall. Barbour County U. D. C. contemplates placing a marker on the great oak tree in the front yard of this home, under which General Alpheus Baker, distinguished Confederate officer, who carried this Company to the front, received this flag. General Baker was one of the most distinguished generals of the Confederate Army, and became one of Alabama's most illustrious sons. He was
famous as one of the "South’s silver tongued "orators and was a notable lawyer and politician.

The word Telegram always, perhaps more than any word in the English language, arouses curiosity, stirs varied emotions in human beings, "stop" and "go on." On another memorable day in Barbour County, December 20th, 1860 a telegram from Washington had been received at Eufaula that aroused the people to an undesirable tenacity of feeling.

This telegram stated that "the people of South Carolina had seceded." The messenger at the telegraph office was a unique character, a negro named Lewis Jones, less than five feet high, stout, with features very monkey-like. He had received a hurt on the head working in the salt making houses at Apalachicola, Florida, and to protect his head from heat and cold he always wore a broad brimmed felt hat and always carried an umbrella. Immediately on receipt of this important telegram, the same old telegraph horse that was later stolen by soldiers of Grierson’s army—was saddled and Lewis with the news of the secession of South Carolina, secure in his pocket, was started on the 21-mile trip to Clayton, Ala., the county site of Barbour County.

Lewis was alert to the expectancies of prevailing war conditions and realized the importance of the document he was carrying. As he galloped over the hill near "Rockland," the suburban home of Major M. A. Brunson, a prominent citizen to whom Lewis was accustomed to deliver many business telegrams, met him. Expecting him to stop and hand one to him, Major Brunson attempted to stop him, but Lewis replied: "No, Mars Brunson, I can’t stop—I’se in a big hurry. Carolina done seed sumthin and I’se got the news in here," tapping his breast pocket. Lewis was on hand when General Grierson filed many telegrams at the Eufaula office and was heard to proudly tell him, "I was de one dat carried the news to Clayton about what dem Calini niggers and poor white trash seed over dare." General Grierson was greatly amused and interested in the story Lewis told him. He lived to feeble old age in Eufaula, a familiar figure who always felt, and made everybody else see, what an important feature he was in the telegraph business of the community.

General Grierson was described to me by my father (John C. Thomas) who was manager of the Eufaula Telegraph Office and had much business with him during the time his regiment was encamped across the river from Eufaula)—as a man of most pleasing personality—who many times sat in his office and chatted cordially with him, never once referring to their differences regarding the war, but always eager for every item of news from headquarters.
He was quite indisposed for several days, at one time, but despite signs of suffering in his face, he came regularly, each day, to send his replies to messages delivered to him by messenger at his headquarters. His writing was regular and plain. The following is a copy of one of the large number, now in possession of the writer.

Headquarters Quitman County, Georgia
U. S. Army, Division No. Six,
June 7th, 1865.

To Lieutenant C. S. Crosby,
U. S. A. Relief Corporation,
Pensacola, Florida.

Lieut. Pace enroute to you with instructions and map. Detachment should reach you June 9th.

Signed—Grierson, C. T. C.

During the months that General Grierson's regiment camped in Quitman County, Georgia, he formed a personal friendship with Dr. Mark Shivers of the little town of Cotton Hill, Ga., who assisted the regiment Medico in several major operations at his office. The Quitman and Clay counties line was within the camps and the famous old Baptist church at Cotton Hill (Shiloh) still standing, was thronged with Union soldiers every Sunday.

The C. C. C. camp that was at Cotton Hill the past three years has recalled this fact by again being the place of worship for men in government military service.

In 1872, one David P. Lewis, a deserter from the Confederate cause and a political "turncoat," was the Republican candidate for governor of Alabama, nominated over Thomas H. Hendley, of Mobile.

There was some discontent, formented by Republican promoters, and Hendley was unable to arouse interest in the northern counties. With Democrats in control of both houses, the Republicans were in a predicament—but only one carpetbagger was elected to the House of Representatives, the first negro sent up by Alabama negro farmers.

The Republican party was overthrown in 1874 and the Scalawag reign in Barbour County was over.

Democrats were more harmonious and united than ever before and were determined to put Republicans out of office, even if force were necessary to do so.

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NORTHERN MEN COME SOUTH AND ESPouse SOUTHERN CAUSE

Among the pioneer citizens of Barbour County, there were some notable men who espoused, heart and soul, Southern principles, and they (and their descendents) have been an honor to Barbour County.

In the thirties came Edward B. Young from New York. He was the moneyed man of those pioneer days and his bank, the “Bridge Bank,” was the first bank established in the County.

Later came Chauncey Rhodes from Weathersford, Connecticut—spent his life cashier of the John McNab Bank. Volunteered for the Confederate Army enlisted and started to the front, but has called back from Fort Gaines, Georgia, because he was so badly needed in the bank’s business, and no one capable of filling his place could be had. Like Mr. Young he was loyal to the South.

Then four Bray brothers, from New Haven, Connecticut. Two William H. and John W., went to the front and fought for the Confederacy. The third brother, Nathan M., was Mgr. of the arsenal that furnished the arms and ammunition for the Southern soldiers. His daughters, Misses Katie and Ethel Bray have in their possession the honorable discharge, with special remarks of appreciation of his services, thereon, of which they are very proud.

The fourth and youngest brother, Wells, J., was also in the store and offices of the firm and later was mayor of the City of Eufaula for several terms.

Robert Moulthrop came from New Haven, Connecticut, coming to superintend the building of the railroad bridge across the Chattahoochee river at Eufaula. When that job was completed, he remained, and became the largest manufacturer of brick in southeast Alabama or southwest Georgia. He was a broad-minded, loyal citizen, amassed a fortune, was truest to Southern principles and was one of the most honored and valuable citizens who ever lived in the County. He was an enthusiastic Mason and Knights Templar.

James Milton came to Barbour County as watchmaker for N. M. Hyatt. He was a native of London, England. Soon he established a business of his own and became thoroughly Southern, possibly the best beloved citizen in the city of Eufaula from many standpoints out of the ordinary. Mr. Hyatt came from New York, spent his life here and left in the hearts of his descendents an innate love for his adopted home.

John H. Whitlock came from Perry, Georgia, soon after the War Between the States, from which place he enlisted in the Confederate Army. His record for loyalty and bravery is
an enviable one. He came South to Perry from his native New Jersey home; later his brother, George, followed him and they spent their lives in Eufaula, leaders in everything except politics in which they took no part but in later years they were loyal to the South.

James Baker, a musician, who was the finished artist and violin teacher, came from his northern home at Boston, entered the Army of the Confederacy, and while a member of his company's band, was so badly wounded that he lost his eyesight.

He was brought from the front to a hospital at Eufaula, and when all was over he married a Barbour County girl, Mary Ann Barefield, whose mother had been one of the Barbour County women to nobly care for the Southern soldiers in the hospital here.

Many years he kept a store (although almost totally blind) and with her assistance he made a success that was most unusual for a blind man.

He was also a composer of music. He was at New Orleans, La., when he enlisted. His daughter, Mrs. Thomas H. Wats, resides in Chipley, Florida, and his son, Graddy Baker, at Verbena, Alabama.

**CAPTAIN BENJAMIN H. SCREWS**

**General Grant and Captain Benjamin H. Screws**

*(New York Herald, June 29th, 1876)*

**Impudence at the White House. Bold Expression of a Defiant "Reb"**

"When the personal introductions were concluded, Captain Ben H. Screws, of the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, spoke as follows:" Mr. President:

I have the pleasure of introducing to your excellency my companions of the Press of Alabama, who have visited the National Capitol for the purpose of obtaining a nearer and more perfect view of the traditional animal—the elephant—than the Telegraph could give them in the dusty recesses of their faroff sanctums. We have come, Sir, from the land of the South, the land of fair and noble women and brave men, of the magnolia and the vine, the land of the far famed Ku Klux, on whose back, Mr. President you have twice ridden into the realms of almost Imperial power. The down trodden and oppressed poor South—poor and despised today, but once rich in every element of national grandure and glory. The voice of her dead sons echo yet in the Halls of your stately Capitol, built with treasure contributed by the cotton fields of Alabama, in brighter and better days.

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And while on this subject, Sir, you will pardon me for saying that the rich tapestry of your own mansion and heavy damask which curtains these lofty windows were also contributed in past by that same South. But that was in the day of her pride and power, when like our symbolic Eagle, she dared to gaze in the eyes of the sun and flinched not from the fiercest of his rays.

But, Sir, I will desist, the South needs no eulogy. A truthful record of her achievements, in peace as well as in war, will encircle her brow with a glory as bright and enduring as the diadem that sparkles in the night of her cloudless skies. Oppressed, she may be, and is today, but like Anteus of Old, she will gather fresh strength from her fall and spring up again with the light of her rising greatness, gilding and glorifying every page of her history, past, present and to come. There is today a corn field in Alabama, unmarked upon the map, but beneath whose fruitful soil there is a mine of wealth which will develop Birmingham into one of the mightiest cities of the world.

Heaven will bless Alabama, the Philosophic Poet informs us, Mr. President, that the pen is mightier than the sword. On the truth of this apothegm it does not become us to speak, nor you hear. You have tested the power of the one we have endeavored to exemplify the might of the other.

Your victorious sword, twined though it may be from hilt to point, can never be so completely covered with evergreens and flowers that blood will not show in its polished blade. Your triumphs left the blackness of ashes—the mournful tears of the widow, and the piteous cry of orphans, to testify of their cruelty. For your victories, you are hailed as the savior of the Nation.

We for curs, claim no higher honor than to be called the saviors of freedom and the champions of Liberty. The vanquished, who fell beneath your Legions were but mortals. Mr. Morse, the printer, encountered the very lightnings in midheaven, and yoked them to the vehicles of thought. It is related, Mr. President, of Scotland's favorite Monarch, King James VI, that on one occasion he encountered a bold mountaineer, who demanded homage of his Sovereign, on the ground that James, although King of Scotland, when at Stirling, was but a subject when at Kipping.

You may be King in Stirling, said he, but I am King in Kipping; and the good natured King admitted the justice of the bold claim, and paid the required tribute. In like manner do I, Sir, even in this august presence claim your respect, for although you may be President of the United States, I am President of Lomax Fire Company No. 4, of Montgomery, Alabama, and am entitled to all the dignities of that exalted station.
We sympathize with you, Mr. President, in the discharge of your arduous labors and as much as men may, who can show no bright record for loyalty, extend to you the assurance of our respect and esteem.

As I said before, we may have come to Washington to see the elephant, and have now viewed the animal in all his entirety, and are ready to hear him speak.”

Note: The above account appeared in the New York Herald, the morning following the visit of the Alabama Press Association to General Grant, and created a National sensation.

This speech constituted a Bible of Southern Democracy, in Reconstruction days, and in its viewpoints is vital today.

Captain Screws, who as a boy captain in the Confederacy died early, largely due to a wound received at the Battle of Atlanta.

His speeches, with their fire and literary finish, rank with those of Yancy Toombs and Hill.

NOTES:

MURMURS OF WAR

While this article has no direct bearing on, or in, Barbour County History, it is injected herein because of the fact that the author of this history wrote it one fearfully hot day in August, 1900, and it was published that day as an editorial in the Eufaula Daily Times. News was scarce that day, and it was written merely as a “filler.”

In Dec., 1915, when the prophesy of this editorial had come so literally true, it was published a second time in the Daily Citizen.

It is reproduced here simply as a matter of history.

If ever the adage was true that “Kings and Monarchs sit upon precarious thrones,” it is certainly applicable at the present time, when the fires of war are blazing in some far away countries and smouldering in others.

England has much to fear; her Irish subjects are everywhere plotting and planning. The manacles they have long worn are clanking with ominous sound and the “sons of the Shamrock,” both there and in this country are awaiting to make England’s necessity Ireland’s opportunity.

Queen Victoria, good woman that she is, will have much more on her hands than she has now, in trying to preserve her possession and dominions abroad.

The red flag of the Anarchist waves in LaBelle, France, and the restless, excitable Frenchman paints for the bloody field of battle.

Germany, with her varient, contentious confederates,
is moving like the troubled sea and casting up from her depths “the mire and dirt” of past, but not forgotten quarrels.

The down trodden, the idle and starving Myriads of Spain and Italy will hail any move with joy that promises relief from oppression and when the match is set and the fire rages the crowned heads, innocent though they may be, will ache with the roar and din of war.

From the far Orient, the echo of the guns of the allied armies is sounding across the sea, into the ears of rulers of the great nations and the sound is a jar that stirs the already troubled breasts.

These undercurrent waves of war and disaster may be submerged by the “dogs of war” restlessly sleeping on the shores of each country, while the whole world watches them with curious anxiety, waiting to see which one will be the first to thrust his sharp fangs into the heart of peace, sleeping beside him.

The historical student, ever on the alert, methinks has, his far seeing eye lifted to skies that ever seem blue over the ‘Fatherland,” and in the future, yea, the near future, sees the reflection of the marching hosts of Germany, carrying out and obeying the teachings of Frederick’s ambition, instilled into them and his descendants, by holding up the hands of his beloved grandson, Wilhelm II.

Whether the future carries them down in defeat or raises them to the highest glory, the World will, before a half century, recognize the Hohenzollern rulers as the most fearless, intellectual and the scheming the world has ever known and every nation on the globe will have left the strong hand of their power.

Wilhelm’s arm, though withered, will be able to execute the cunning of his brain.

Our modern world has defined religion, God, and the Christian Church as so complex that the shrewd ruling classes have laughed at the Ten Commandments as old fashioned and have left God’s laws out of the struggle of the nations for political liberty.

In every country, where the Church rules the state, there smoulders the embers of the fire-kindled by the German Democracy of 1891, that adopted a program that will yet stir the world.

BARBOUR COUNTY SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN FRANCE DURING WORLD WAR

Colonel Bertram T. Clayton

Colonel Bertram Tracy Clayton was the highest ranking officer of the World War to be killed in France. He was the son of General Henry D. Lamar Clayton, a graduate of West
Point of 1886. Resigning, he located at Brooklyn, New York, and became an engineer. He served in the Spanish-American war, organizing the troop that he commanded. From 1899 until 1901 he was Colonel of the 14th Regiment, National Guard, of the State of N. Y., later being appointed Captain and Quartermaster. He also served as chief Quartermaster of U. S. troops in the Canal Zone in 1911, and during the World War he was chief Quartermaster of First Army Corps A. E. F. in France and was in service when killed by an air raid. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. General Pershing, who was his classmate at West Point, acted as pall-bearer at his military funeral. His cousins, Rev. Bertram and Rev. Wyatt Brown, Episcopal clergymen, officiated at this funeral.


James Asbury Boswell went into service as first lieutenant of infantry in the Officers Reserve Corps on November 27, 1917, and lost his life on September 30, 1919, in France. He died of wounds received in action while serving as first lieutenant of the 371st infantry. He is buried at Elmore, Alabama. He enlisted from Eufaula, where he was principal of the Eufaula High school.

Hinton Watson Hollemon, Army serial No. 8,421, enlisted in the National Guard on July 23, 1915, at Montgomery, Ala. He was killed in action at the Battle of Chateau Thierry, France, July 26th, 1918, while serving as a private first class, in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, with Company, July 26th, 1918, while serving as a private first class, military honors.

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Robert Warren Brannon, Army serial No. 995,956, enlisted in the National Guard July 1, 1916, at Montgomery, Alabama. He was killed in action on October 17, 1918, while serving as Sergeant with Company B, 167th infantry, Rainbow division. After having been allowed to select sixteen of the bravest men of the Company, he was sent on patrol duty at four o'clock in the morning through the Argonne Forest. On this mission he and seven of his companions were killed. Just before going on this trip he told one of his companions to tell “the women of his home town Eufaula, that it was for them that he was gladly giving this risk to his life.”

When the death angel was hastily and ruthlessly spotting victims on the battlefields in France, his eyes fastened on “Jeff” Quillen, a mere lad of 16, who with his elder brother, insisted against pleadings of his parents, Jefferson and Belle McRae Quillen, who finally consented, despite the youth of both of these fine boys, and they went forth.

They enlisted in the 42nd division of the 167th Infantry (Rainbow Division) and when on July 26th, 1918, in the fierce battle that reaped down the “crown and flower” of America “Jeff” was a victim. His brother, B. D., came back, a victim of shell shock.”

“Jeff rests in a grave in “Orse-Aisne” cemetery in sunny France where the poppies bloom.

A memorial was dedicated to him at his home town, Clayton.

BARBOUR COUNTY U. D. C.

The Alabama Division United Daughter of the Confederacy was organized at Montgomery, April 8th, 1897.

Barbour County Chapter No. 143 was founded by Miss Mary Clayton the same year, at which time the meeting was held at her home and the Chapter also named by her. She presented as a gift to each member their certificate of membership on Lee’s birthday January 19th.

The officers were: President, Miss Mary Clayton; first vice president, Mrs. J. C. Guice; second vice president, Mrs. R. F. Nance; historian, Mrs. E. L. Brown; treasurer, Miss Victoria McEachern.

The fifth annual state convention was held in Eufaula May 14-15, 1901, and the thirteenth annual convention on May 4, 1926.

The U. D. C. Monument costing thirty-two hundred dollars was built during the administration of Mrs. J. C. Guice as president.

The boulder on the Jefferson Davis Memorial Park was placed during the presidency of Mrs. O. R. Spurlock at a cost of two hundred dollars.
Thirty-eight dollars worth of shrubbery was planted in this park, which is directly on the Jefferson Davis highway.

—From the records of Mrs. Erin McCormick Jones
—Barbour County U. D. C.

JEFFERSON DAVIS VISITS BARBOUR COUNTY

In April, 1886, Jefferson Davis and his daughter, “Winnie,” Daughter of the Confederacy, as she was called, visited Eufaula, and the occasion was a memorable one. The party was entertained at the old St. Julien hotel, and the President of the Confederacy made a speech from the gallery of the hotel to more than two thousand people who had come from all parts of southeast Alabama and southwest Georgia to hear the beloved “Chieftain of the South.”

The County had many veterans of the War Between the States, living then, and they stood with heads bared as they listened to him, and at each round of applause, some patriotic old soldier gave vent to the “rebel yell,” which every voice caught up.

That night Dr. and Mrs. W. N. Reeves (Dr. Reeves had been a major in the Confederate army) gave a brilliant reception at “Mont McNab,” their palatial home. This was possibly the most notable occasion ever given in Barbour County. Present on this occasion were six Martin brothers, sons of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. L. Martin, pioneer settlers of Eufaula.

On the program prepared for the evening were several southern songs which these brothers, Edward, Eugene, Clarence, Robert, E. L. and Victor sang, and then at the request of Mr. Davis they sang “Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming” and responded to encore with a beautiful rendition of “Dixie.” At this reception, the late Mrs. L. Y. Dean presented Winnie Davis with an armful of red and white roses, which she held during the evening. Mrs. Charles S. McDowell, Jr., Past State President of the Alabama Division United Daughters of the Confederacy, who has probably done more than any other woman in the County to keep alive the spirit of the justice of the Confederacy, and the work to hand down to coming generations, just what it meant to the South, and is a loyal, genuine daughter of the South, recalls with great pride, that as a little girl, Caroline Dent. Her brother, Edward Young Dent, held her high upon his shoulders that she might see and hear Jefferson Davis speak.

The Jefferson Davis highway crosses the Chattahoochee river, passing through Eufaula, a portion of Barbour County, and the Boulder that marks this highway, erected
by Barbour County Chapter U. D. C., was dedicated some years ago when Congressman Henry B. Steagall made a speech that rang with the greatness of the only president of the onfederacy and the beloved martyr of the South.

This highway, passing through Alabama and Georgia, goes nearly to points that Mr. Davis traversed in his painful forced flight from oppression and injustice.
Chapter Twenty-five

"Address of the Fifty"

Eufaula, Barbour County, Alabama, April 9, 1874

To our fellow citizens:

The undersigned committee of fifty, among the oldest citizens of this community, was appointed by the desire and unanimous vote of a large assembly of the people, held irrespective of party, at the city hall in Eufaula on the evening of the 28th ultimo.

Anonymous correspondents, whose communications have been vented upon the public through the channels of the State Journal at Montgomery, have recently assailed our people as enemies of peace and order and charged them with the authorship of riot in this city on the 23rd day of February, last.

Then at the opening of last December term of the City Court at Eufaula they were called upon to listen in patience to a tirade of mendations and offensive accusations uttered from the bench, in the shape of a charge to the grand jury by a person occupying that high station, who prostituted it, to the purposes of injustice and availed himself of this unusual chance to force a respectable audience to listen to his maligning the community in which he lived and utter slanders upon it, which could not there be replied to.

It is remembered that speaking of the white people here generally, he contrasted them unfavorably, with those of other sections of the state that he characterized as a mob, stating that we prescribed and endeavored, maliciously to injure those who differed with us in political opinions; denounced us as law breakers and law-defiers; charged that we were unfriendly to the interests of the colored man and that, with evil intentions we had introduced and favored the order of Patrons of Husbandry, which he stigmatized as nothing less than a second edition of the Ku Klux Klan, claimed that we sympathized with criminals and habitually strove to screen them from punishment; declared that some of the most prudent and respectable lawyers at his bar deserved to be—and but for his mercy would be, stricken from the rolls for giving certain legal advice to parties whom he desired to punish, and fouly aspersed the City Council of Eufaula, by the assertion that they were enemies of law and order, and the abettors and apologists of murder.

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The duty with which this committee has been charged by the authority of the public meeting which appointed it was to prepare for the consideration of our fellow citizens an address whose faithful statement of the real facts should repel these islanders and fix the blame of the increasing lawlessness and crime in our midst, where it justly belongs.

In coming forward to bear testimony to the existence of some things calculated to mortify the minds of the community and of lamentable occurrences which threaten its peace and and best interests, we are free to acknowledge that we have no pleasant task to perform.

We feel ourselves commanded by a reluctant sense of duty to ourselves and our community—and coveting, as we do the good opinion of our fellow citizens throughout the state, we shall endeavor to discharge the duty of our vindication from false accusation, in the spirit of fairness and justice.

We shall not descend into every fact and particular which justify the statements we shall make, since that would fill a volume; but we hold ourselves ready, wherever it is properly demanded, to produce irrefutable evidence of the truths we assert, and we pledge our honor and veracity for the accuracy of all the matters and things contained in this address, in which we respectfully invite the consideration of a candid public.

In the first place, we assert that the white population of this community has been slandered by the accusation that they were the authors of the riot, which occurred in this city at the Municipal election of February last.

A large majority of the people here composing, as it does, the bulk of the intelligence and substance of our inhabitants, claimed the right to elect a council of citizens to whom a prudent constituency would be willing to entrust the important duties of the city government, and with a marshal and clerk who had been tried in the balance and found not wanting, and a mayor whose prudence, honesty of purpose, capacity and established character, fully justified the public confidence.

In opposition to the right, thus claimed by that majority, a ticket with an incompetent black candidate for marshal and a black pauper who signs his name with an X mark, for alderman, in one of the most important wards of the city was started by a few designing leaders backed mainly by the ignorant and irresponsible negroes, many of them the loungers and vagrants who infest our streets and most of them even if correctly inclined, without the capacity to understand their own interests or comprehend the consideration due to those who bear the burden of taxation.

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The colored people influenced by this opposition and with their prejudices, aroused to outrageousness against the whites, appeared at the polls on the day of the election in temper which manifested their desire to generate disturbance. The influence of mean whiskey was plainly visible and green hickory sticks, freshly cut as if for the occasion were noticed in the hands of some of them, not notorious as observers of the peace.

Yet such were the precautions adopted by the city authorities and the managers that order was presented and the voting went on quietly for several hours, until, at length, an overbearing negro, with a drawn knife in his hand, unlawfully entered into the voting enclosure and undertook to enforce by violence, the reception of a ballot of a black man well known to be an idiot. This unlawful conduct met proper opposition from the Democratic challenger and the intruder was promptly ejected from the enclosure by him. A negro under the influence of whiskey and armed with his green hickory stick immediately took up the intruders’ quarrel and a difficulty ensued: blows were exchanged and the pistol firing commenced, the first shot being fired by a negro. This shot provoked firing in reply. Is there any cause for wonder that under provocation a riot should have taken place? The same provocation would have brought it about in the most quiet city in the Union.

Intelligent citizens, however peacefully inclined, would nowhere have remained passive, under such insult and aggression. The riot occurred not, as we believe, by accident, but as the natural result of causes which have lately developed themselves in a greatly increased bitterness of feeling on the part of the blacks toward the whites and a greatly increased boldness and frequency of crime committed mainly by the former.

This unhappy state of affairs, we are reluctantly forced to declare, is mainly due to the wicked influence of one individual in our midst, Elias M. Keils, judge of the City court of Eufaula. This man, who occupied the bench without ever having been a lawyer, without ever having made the slightest preparation for the discharge of his judicial duties, by the practice or even study of that profession, which is every well regulated government finds its most honorable and as it were, its closing and crowning reward in the high position which he so rashly and recklessly ventured to begin with, obtained that position in the first place by false pretense practiced by him upon the bar and the people, that so soon as he received from them the compliment of an election he would resign the office in favor of a certain gentleman of the Bar who was competent to fill it. This was the distant under-
standing by which he imposed upon a large number of people whom he thus defrauded out of their votes.

As soon as it was ascertained that this agreement was not to be carried into effect, but that Elias Keils would attempt to execute the functions of a judge the entire Bar with but one single exception addressed and presented to him a respectful request in writing that he would resign this office, and the reason assigned by the solitary lawyer was as he stated, that he knew the judge would come to him as his best friend for counsel on the subject when he, too, would advise him to resign. Such action as this by an entire Bar has probably never before in the history of American courts been forced upon the progression; proverbial as it is for deference to the bench.

The incumbent, determined, however, to disregard this united remonstration of the bar, he retained his seat upon the bench and there is no unprejudiced man of any party who dare deny that he has so administered the law in the Court where he presides that he has long since become an admitted burlesque and a public mockery. He has lowered his tribunal to that degree that no inhabitant who feels any pride in the country where he dwells and possesses intelligence sufficient to have an idea of what a court should be can think of it without humiliation.

Let any disinterested stranger enter the “place where justice is judicially administered” by this office. He will catch no glimpse here of justice or its majesty of punishment, with its terrors for evil doers; of the impartial, righteous law speaking its thunders to the guilty, and its assuring judgments to those who abide by and regard it.

He will witness there—what we have to look upon day by day and term after term—only the learnings and blunderings of a magistrate, destitute of the information indispensable to the decent discharge of its simplest duties and at the same time without the conscience to feel self-reproach for his gross delinquencies in one respect, or the pride to be ashamed of his gross deficiencies in the other.

Since he has officiated as the presiding officer of that court, he has alarmingly demonstrated how injurious he can be, influence upon good order and public morality of an otherwise insignificant person who happens to be an ignorant and unscrupulous judge. Of this evil influence we propose to instance some examples.

The Grand Jury, being the indispensible and initial agency in the punishment of all crime, it is especially desirable that in the punishment of all crime, it is especially desirable that its members should not be criminals themselves. “The law, as well as the immemorial customs of our
country have always demanded that this important body should be composed of the best and most reliable of its citizens; of men of honesty, impartiality and intelligence and who are esteemed in the community for integrity, character and judgment. Yet this judge has permitted black members of his party, fresh from the cells of the penitentiary, criminals themselves, with the stench of the City jail still hanging around them and malefactors under indictment for larceny (for which they subsequently pleaded guilty) with their names staring at him from his state docket to sit and serve as grand jurors in his court.

Nor can he claim for this outrage the palliation that he was ignorant of his power to prevent this degradation of his court and purge the panel of such villains. For which he complacently suffered these un molested upon his own motion he dismissed a number of respectable intelligent white citizens belonging to the opposite party to his own. Among them were gentlemen who had worthily represented the state in the legislature in its better days, for reasons, at one term best known to himself; at another because, as he alleged, these distasteful jurors at a time when it was difficult, if not impossible, to obtain any other currency had expressed their willingness to receive and pay out Eagle and Phoenix money notwithstanding his aversion to its circulation here.

He has further disgraced his court room by allowing a black member of his party, accused of burglary and then under bond to answer any indictment that might be found against him, for that crime to officiate in his court, and be stationed at the entrance to the Bar so that gentlemen of the professional parties obliged to enter there would only do so by permission of a negro whom, they had probable cause to believe to be a felon.

The employment of such characters in the execution of the laws cannot fail to diminish that respect for them which is the cherished object of wise government to increase and to preserve.

Among other outrages upon the law, which he has perpetrated and which has had a direct tendency to increase crime in our midst, we call the special attention of the public to that remarkable one whereby he undertook to destroy the power of the city government of Eufaula to punish violators of its municipal regulations by guaranteeing an acquittal to every offender who would appeal to the City court for any judgment rendered in the Mayor’s court against him.

In the case of every black convict who came there by certiorari or appeal at the last term of court he ordered and entered up the false judgment of “jury and verdict not guilty.” Thus
with a dash of his pen, making the record, which we are taught to believe "Imports, absolute veracity," speak a lie; and turning loose unpunished all those convicted defendants against the remonstrations of the City Attorney, and in one case at least against that of the defendant's counsel himself. The thieves and violators of public decency, the brawlers and drunkards and vagrants in a city of five thousand inhabitants, the nightly prowlers and disorderly men and women whom the firm hand of punishment in the mayor's court had heretofore been keeping down have thus been taught by this judge that his court was not the asylum to which they might always confidently fly for protection and acquittal.

Of course such characters have not been slow to learn the gratifying lesson of and profit by its instruction, and it would indeed be difficult to estimate on the one hand the encouragement to the evil and disorderly afforded by this amazing grant of judicial license issued to them from the bench, or upon the demoralizing influence which it has exercised upon those who have henceforth been prudent enough to fear the law and keep within its bounds.

And while thus alert to effect the release of those black criminals seeking refuge in his courts his indecent eagerness to force the conviction of a respectable white citizen for an alleged failure as a commission merchant to take out his license prompted him to an invasion of the province of the jury which the Supreme Court that set aside his judgment, in perhaps the severest language of rebuke ever applied by that tribunal to a judge in Alabama—characterized as "unprecedented."

This demonstrates at least that he could not act against offenders if he would.

In his charge to the grand jury at the opening of the last December term, he showed himself the undisguised apologist for larceny, by saying in substance with a tone of voice and expression of countenance and shake of the head—which reported language cannot translate—but which was none the less significant and intelligible, especially to the negroes of his audience for whom it was intended and who received it with scarcely suppressed applause, "Gentlemen it is true that there is a good deal of stealing going on, but you know, gentlemen, that the farmers in the country don't pay their hands and they are obliged to live—they can't starve, and if you should find any bills against persons who have been stealing, you ought to examine and find out whether such persons have been paid by their employers also." Such language might have been expected on the stump from some pestiferous demagogue who, to serve his purpose, was willing at any risk to stir up strife between the races. But coming from a judge upon the bench
it was simply infamous. It was at once a slanderous accusation against the whites in this county of a general dishonesty practiced upon their employees, and insidious intimidation to the blacks that there was a prima facie presumption in their favor that they had not been paid by their employers and a sympathetic admission that the wronged laborers had a right to make up their losses by becoming thieves. In the relations which the two races occupy to each other in this County and in the present state of affairs around us, then the frequent immunity of stealing is the great disheartening curse of the whole country, a more mischievous utterance could hardly fall from a judge's lips. It is not surprising that negroes have since been heard to say that "the poor colored people" should not be punished for stealing and refer to this charge as good authority for the opinion.

Who wonders with such loose talk from the bench, listened to by an ignorant, unreflecting and needy set of misguided people, that the crime of larceny should flourish in this community and increase as it has done of late until every species of property has become a prey and every honest man, white and black is shocked at its universality and all but ready to despair of any peaceful remedy for its repression.

Among other improprieties committed by this official on the bench happily unexemplified in the judicial annals of the state we shall content ourselves by referring only to that one in which his effort to screen a party charged with forgery, he performed the rare maneuver of pocketing the indictment, and when detected in this act and forced to have the paper filed he suspended from office the sheriff of the County for telegraphing to Montgomery for the arrest of the accused, appointed a negro to succeed him and afterwards possessing himself again of the indictment, sent it by a negro member of the grand jury back to that body, with the verbal message of recommendation petition or command—we scarcely know which—that they should consider it.

The only excuse that can be offered for these persistent efforts of the judge in behalf of the accused is that the latter happened to be his son-in-law.

At chambers, his general line of conduct has been the same as that upon the bench. His constant effort seems to have been to make "the way of the transgressor (provided he were a black man) easy instead of hard.

He has been known to release without trial or legal investigation whatever, upon the prisoner's own worthless recognizance, a black ruffian in arrest upon a warrant lawfully issued by a Justice of the Peace here, for the attempted murder of an estimable white farmer of this County—the criminal instantly
availing himself of the "escape perpetrated by Judge Keils in his behalf—to flee from justice to another state.

He has habitually employed habeus corpus as a mere contrivance to effect the release of criminals, fugitives from Georgia, vagrants, thieves, perjurers, burglars and has constantly perverted that great writ of Liberty to purposes which only the felon and malafactor could approve. In fact, such has been the general luck of black criminals before this judge that it has come to be a notorious fact that whenever any of them get into trouble for violations of the law, it is their habit to make at once for him as the best adviser they could possibly obtain to manage them out of their difficulties. We solemnly believe, fellow citizens, that these acts of this inefficient administration of the law by the judge presiding here have had disastrous effect to increase and encourage crime in this community. The peace-loving citizen is comparatively powerless against the criminal without the assistance of the law and that assistance has not been afforded by the judge.

All crime is probably on the increase and thrives under his worthless administration. No such state of things has heretofore existed in this county since its settlement. No man can shut his eyes against it.

Stealing, forger-y, perjury, attempts at assassination, burglary, robbery, murder flourishes over us, and yet we hear of few punishments inflicted by his court.

The gallows has gone, out of fashion, the penitentiary is but little used—the chain gang has become a sort of myth. Thieves roam at large unpunished and offenders, admitted to be guilty, walk our streets unhampered.

In the meantime our community suffers in its comforts, its reputation and its material interests.

The people who trade with us from below complain that they are afraid to come to Eufaula, except in companies, for fear of being robbed by the negroes who infest the suburbs.

Property is stolen almost every night. Men supposed to keep their money about their premises live in constant and well grounded fear of midnight murderers.

Our wives and children feel an unusual sense of security in their homes and no man can leave his family for a night without being tortured by fears and apprehensions for their repose and safety.

Notwithstanding, fellow citizens, the slanders that have been uttered against us as a community, notwithstanding what we have to endure in the present and have borne in the past, we assert our just claim to your regard as a prudent and law abiding people.

We repel the foul aspersions attempted to be cast upon our good name as citizens and point to our history for the
past eight years, in vindication of our right, to be regarded as eminently peaceful and patient community.

We address you now, only in the spirit of self defense and the interest of future self protection. We have non political purpose to subserve, no political design to accomplish hereby, and we solemnly declare that in what we have said of Judge Keils, we are moved by no desire to wrong or defame him. It is in vain to say that we have spoken of him as we have done herein from any political prejudice that sways us.

The postmaster at Eufaula, the justice of the peace, the tax collector, the sheriff and the other officers of this county all belong to the same party as Judge Keils and yet we regard these gentlemen with far different feelings from those which we are constrained to entertain for him. We have spoken of the past administration of justice in this city, as we believe its truthful history warrants, and during present evils and seriously apprehending greater ones that must result from the same causes which have produced those that now affect us; we appeal to all good men without regard to party, to make an effort to arrest these evils by securing a just, impartial and firm administration of the law in this community; and to this end we invite all fair-minded Republicans, white or black, to come forward and cooperate with us in the accomplishment of a purpose so devoutly to be wished.

PART FOUR
Chapter Twenty-six
Newspapers

The first newspaper published in Barbour County was the Irwinton Herald, published by J. M. Davis and printed by Jack Hardeman in 1837. It lasted only one year as it advocated the Union party. It was to become the property of John Curry and J. P. Boothe, who published it as a morning paper, printed by John Bosworth. It was succeeded by the “Nepenthus,” but was soon sold out.

In 1841 The ‘Champion of Democracy” was started up, was afterwards moved from Eufaula.

In 1841, the Southern Shield, a Whig paper was launched by Benjamin Gardner in 1841. Its motto was “The Cradle of Science, the Nursery of Genius,” and the Shield of Liberty.” Southerners were not in sympathy with its policies and it died, after only four years.

On June 25, 1845, The “Eufaula Democrat” began publication by John Black and Edward C. Bullock, and was successful. It had already been shown that the newspaper is the driving wheel that moves more than anything else could, the machinery of progress, and though we may weep over its pages, cry over them, argue over it, swear over it and disagree with all its policies, we cannot do without it, for it gives the NEWS and the NEWS is the life of everything.

So when the publication of the Democrat began, its news, voicing the sentiments of the people and its editor and publisher, were to succeed by their popularity.

In 1850 the political agitation foretold the War Between the States, even ten years in advance and the name of the Democrat was changed to “The Spirit of the South” and during the years of the great struggle it was strong in its convictions and held firmly to its principles and advocacy of states’ rights.

During the fifties Major J. M. Buford, whose pen stories glistened with the light of genius and whose editorials in those days helped to sound Alabama secession decree, was editor.

The Spirit of the South’s motto was “Equality in the Union or Independence Out of it.”
During 1855-56 H. H. Goode and John Wagnon established a paper called “Native” which was ably conducted, supporting Fillmore for President. Another paper published at Eufaula was the Eufaula Dispatch, published by M. H. Butt. It was established January 12, 1866, but only existed six months.

Before 1860 the name was changed to the Tri-Weekly News, which Mr. Jno. Black published until he died early in the seventies. Capt. A. A. Walker and M. A. Merrill Sheehan had for some time, published another newspaper contemporary with Mr. Blacks News, it being the “Bluff City Times,” and when Messrs. Walker and Sheehan bought the News they called it “The Times and News” in 1876.

On April 1st, 1869, The Bluff City Times, a weekly, was established by Post and Williams and continued until April 23rd, 1872, when Captain J. M. Macon bought it and changed it to a daily. It suspended publication in 1874 and finally Richard Williams and Company became owners of and conducted it until 1879 when they were succeeded by the Eufaula Publishing Company, which operated for a short while.

In 1880 Mr. William D. Jelks came to Eufaula, purchased the paper and plant and was so successful in publishing the Times and News, making it one of the greatest papers in the state. During the 20 years that he published it, he had associated with him Lucien Walker, whose pen sketches rose hued and golden lined are recalled tenderly. He died in Birmingham years ago. Edward J. Black, son of the founder of the paper, patriotic son of the old Eufaula, a lover of the new, died a few years ago in Thayer, Missouri, where he was publishing the “Thayer News.”

Robert D. Shropshire (familiarly called Shropp) the quick news gatherer, and glowing story teller, was laid to rest in Fairview cemetery some years ago, brought home from Birmingham, and laid away at the twilight hour.

Mike Brannon, the inimitable and only one Mike, of Cleveland Fabbit Foot fame, who not only wrote beautiful lines a long time for the Times, but published here at one time in the eighties a paper of his own, the “Daily Mail,” and was identified also with the Daily Bulletin, a small paper owned and published by Dr. J. B. Hoyle, of Hoyle’s “Rheumatism Cure” fame.

Mr. Brannon was forced to give up newspaper work on account of his eyesight, and he too, long years ago passed on to the mystic beyond.

Two younger men, who began life with Mr. Jelks’s paper, and remained with him until he sold out are J. D. Schaub, now the proprietor of the “Times Book Store,” the oldest book store in Barbour County, and the largest business of that kind between Macon, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama. Mr.
Schaub, immediately after finishing school, came from LaGrange, Ga., to accept a position in Mr. Jelk's book store, and today is one of Eufaula's most prominent business men and best beloved and valuable citizens.

Mr. Schaub is also president of the City Council.

The other young man was R. Malcolm McEachern, son of J. C. and Victoria Williams McEachern, first families of Barbour County, who began his career carrying the Times, and has since been an honored and outstanding citizen. He was elected to the office of tax assessor of Barbour County in 1900, and has held the office 35 years, being successively reelected at each election until 1935, when he was defeated by a conspiracy of sold votes, a few hours before the polls closed. Mr. McEachern refused to put up money to secure votes. The fight against his reelection was made to get the office moved from Eufaula to Clayton.

One of the most important personages ever connected with the Times was Mr. G. W. Barefield, "Wash," as he was familiarly known. He served the paper in every capacity, editor, reporter, printer, foreman of printing department, solicitor, collector and advertising agent, and was identified with all its interests from 1860 to 1903. He was personally known to every subscriber of the weekly as well as the daily, and was as enthusiastic over the paper's success as if he had been the proprietor.

He was a man of superior intelligence and was called by his close friends "Eufaula's Bureau of Information." His grandfather and great grandfather were among the first settlers of Eufaula and he loved the place patriotically. No tribute to his life could be too high.

Mr. Charles A. McKinnon, now one of the publishers of the Troy Messenger, was foreman of the Times and manager of the composing room for over 20 years, and one of the most thorough and all-round newspaper men of the South. He is of high integrity and superior literary knowledge.

In 1890 Mr. Jelks sold the Times and News to Moore and Muir of Bowling Green, Ohio, and in 1901 Mr. Moore sold his interest to A. G. Muir.

In 1880 Dr. J. D. Hoyle published the daily and weekly Bulletin, and after three years the Daily Mail was born of the Bulletin's parentage, with W. R. McKenzie manager and Mike M. Brannon, editor.

Mike Brannon, the inimitable and only one Mike, of Cleve- the Daily Mail and Rabbit Foot and Satin Issue fame, wrote beautiful lines a long time for the Times. While editing the Daily Mail in the eighties he was forced to give up his newspaper work on account of his eyesight.
A paper established at Clayton by Captain Benjamin H. Kieser was the "Banner." It was a spicy Democratic paper by H. D. Clayton and was edited by H. D. Clayton. It was sold to John Post. He also published "The Primitive Baptist," a religious paper.

In 1870, E. R. Quillian commenced publishing the "Clayton Courier."

In 1908 Mr. R. M. Lee of Clio leased the paper and in 1909 Hyatt and Berry leased the plant. Later they sold their lease to Beahrs and Cory, who changed the name to "The Citizen."

Mr. Muir sold the plant and paper to T. G. Wilkinson, who published it for several years. He leased the paper to J. K. Simmons, who published it only a short time, after which Mr. Wilkinson sold it to the Eufaula Daily Tribune, published by H. L. Upshaw, who is now giving a most excellent newspaper service to the County and public generally.

Mr. W. C. Croker is managing editor, Mrs. A. A. Couric (Willie Couric) society and feature editor.

CLAYTON NEWSPAPERS

In the early sixties the Clayton Banner, published at Clayton by Post and Colson, was a weekly paper, and Jefferson was the political editor. James E. Colson was the editor in chief. It was a patriotic sheet and voiced the sentiment of the Citizenry as to the state of affairs in Barbour County.

Later came the Clayton Courier, published by E. R. Quillen, who from 1880 to 1896 assisted principally by his sons, published the Courier.

Then Lawrence H. Lee became publisher for a time, but E. R. Quillen remained with the paper, and in 1901 Peach and Williams became publishers with J. S. Williams editor. Following, B. L. Bland and A. L. Bland were publishers and in 1906 A. C. Bishop became publisher.

Another change in 1906 made W. E. Floyd publisher, and in 1910 G. Ernest Jones took charge. In 1907 the name was changed to The Record Publishing Company and in connection with the Louisville News was published.

E. R. Quillen and sons published the Courier from the late Seventies for many years, and the family was notable in newspaper publication at Clayton for several generations. In 1913 Robert Davis was publisher and in 1915 W. L. Gam-
mell bought the Record and since then has been the A-No. 1 newspaper man, whose splendid, spicy weekly sheet is a loud voice in the uplift of, not only Barbour County, but the adjacent Counties of Dale, Henry and Pike. The job printing department of the Record is worthy of special note, and Mr. Gammell is one of the most enthusiastic, alert and outstanding editors of the state.

**CLIO FREE PRESS**

In 1906 G. Ernest Jones published the Clio Free Press. In 1915, Allen Newberg was publisher and in 1917 G. Ernest Jones was again publisher, later going to Birmingham, the Free Press being published for a time by A. D. Teal and O. G. Easterling.
Chapter Twenty-seven

Barbour County Schools

The schools of Barbour County come first.
They have long been Charlie McDowell's hobby
And the boys and girls thirst
Always for him to lobby.

PROFESSOR P. A. McDaniel

One of the best informed and most scholarly men of letters in Barbour County is Professor P. A. McDaniel, Jr., superintendent of education of Barbour County.

He received his high school education in the Schools of Abbeville, Ala., which are among the best in the state of Alabama. He graduated from the University of Alabama and took special post graduate courses at the University of Virginia and from Peabody College, Nashville, and the University of Tennessee.
Prior to coming to Barbour County in 1919 to accept a position he now holds, he held the same position in Henry County, Alabama.

He has held this position now for twelve years or more and under his superintendency, the County schools have progressed. Many consolidated schools have been established and are progressing splendidly.

Personally Prof. McDaniel is a man of most pleasing address, genial, and bears all the earmarks of the cultured gentleman that he is, capable, painstaking and a valuable leader in educational lines in the County. He is vice president of the Commercial Club of Clayton; a Mason; a Woodman of the World, and an active member of the Methodist church of Clayton.

The family home in the suburbs of Clayton is one of the most attractive in the County.

THOMAS GREGG WILKINSON

Thomas Gregg Wilkinson was born in Florence, S. C., He had his early education in that city and is a graduate of the University of South Carolina, Cornell College, New York, and Peabody Institute in Nashville, Tennessee.

He came to Barbour County in 1908 from Washington, Georgia, where he was superintendent of the schools. As president of Alabama Brenau College (formerly Union Female College, Eufaula) he soon established himself as an educational leader and is a most capable school executive. After publishing the Eufaula Daily Citizen nine years, he was elected superintendent of the city schools of Eufaula, which position he still holds, with a splendid record of achievement. Under his charge, the school has progressed along every educational, moral, mental and physical line for the betterment of the pupils and teachers. The faculty numbers 20 teachers.

Prof. Wilkinson was president of the Commercial Club for a while, after being its secretary for twelve years. He is a Rotarian, an Elk, and a K. of P. He is alert to all the educational interests of the entire County, and is one of the most highly esteemed and valuable citizens of Eufaula. He married Agnes Ezell, of Pulaski, Tenn., who is one of the most brilliant musicians of the state, and who is the director of Public School music in the city schools. Her school orchestra and Glee Club is the pride of the city and the school.

Their children are a daughter, Edith Wilkinson Bell and James Wilkinson.
FIRST BARBOUR COUNTY SCHOOL

In 1837, despite the fact that it was a year of misfortunes, a schoolhouse (the first in Barbour County) was built and called the Irwinton Institute.

Mr. A. K. Merrill and a Mr. Goldwaithe were the teachers. Previous to this a Miss Perry had taught a small school. In the early fifties Capt. S. H. Dent taught a school on Broad street in Eufaula and in 1853 Misses McDowell and Storey opened the Eufaula Female high school, with Mrs. M. Sandiford in charge of the Music Department. On January 2nd, 1854, The Eufaula Male Academy opened in the Hall just below the Temperance Hall in the City market house. A. D. Bates was principal.

In 1853, John McNab, then intendent of the town of Eufaula, called a meeting of members of Harmony Lodge 46 F. A. A. M., I. O. F. F. Lodge Number 3 and the Lodge of Independent Order Sons of Temperance, and a Board of Trustees for Union Female College was organized.

The contract for building was let to George W. Whipple, and in January, 1854, the handsome large building was opened for service, with William H. McIntosh, the first president, assisted by Charles M. Mallory. They were succeeded by the following as the years passed on: From 1870 to 1873, Col. Hiram Hawkins. W. H. Patterson, E. B. Armstead and B. F. Moody, associate president from 1879 to 1883. Then from 1883 to 1886 E. G. Brownlee was followed by T. E. Jones and T. G. Lamar, with Misses Corine and Eliza Janes, leading teacher of the faculty.

In the early nineties, Prof. Thomas G. Simons accepted the presidency and the musical record of his talented wife, and her Choral Society are among the most notable historical features of this Old College.

Following Prof. Simons, Messers Asa Van Hoose and Dr. H. C. Pearce, from Brenau College, Gainesville, Ga., leased the college, and named it Alabama Brenau. They sold their lease to President Thomas G. Wilkinson, but the opening of the Woman's College at Tallahassee, Florida, took so many of the boarding students from Alabama Brenau, that its abandonment as a college was inevitable.

During the years of the building of a new public school building on Sanford street, the Public school was housed in the old U. F. College.

U. F. College was built by the cooperation of Harmony Lodge Number 46, F. A. M., I. O. O. F. and Lodge Number 3. When the Old Lodge of Independent Order of Sons of Temperance” went out of existence that organization, transferred their interest in the college to the City of Eufaula. Just prior to the taking over of the College by Messrs. Van-Hoose and Pearce,
the Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges relinquished their claims in favor of the City also.

This college was a magnificent building, and the history of the institution, most colorful and romantic. It was built of lumber from trees that grew in Barbour County, and the lumber sawed at The Mill of the Thomas and Girky, eight miles from Eufaula.

The nine year old boy, John C. Thomas, who measured and recorded every foot hauled, to use in this building, when he grew to manhood, was secretary of the Board of Trustees of this college from 1863 until his death in 1891. The handsome image of Minerva that stood on the highest pinnacle of the roof of the chapel was carved from a solid pine tree four feet in diameter, that grew near the mill that sawed the lumber. The statue was carved by an artist whom Mr. Whipple knew in Pennsylvania. He came to Eufaula for the express purpose of carving it. When the City of Eufaula sold the lot on which the College stood to Dr. W. S. Britt, this unique statue was hauled to the court house yard in Eufaula among lumber that was a part of the torn away building.

Mrs. Thad C. Doughtie, wife of the City Clerk of Eufaula, asked that it be given to her, and when her request was granted by the Council, she shipped it to the Department of Archives and History at Montgomery, where it is being preserved as one of the historic relics of the County of Barbour.

On the site of the historic old college, now stands the Britt Infirmary.

The first public school in Eufaula was in the early fifties, taught by Capt. S. H. Dent, then a young man, who had come to Eufaula from Charles County, Maryland, on Broad street. The first city free school was taught by Miss Victoria Hoole in a two-room building on Garden Lane sometime in the early eighties. The school grew and soon a principal was elected — the first being Mr. Kilpatrick.

In 1889, the first city school was built on Sanford street, the contractor being Charles A. Stevens. The history of this school is such, that the County and State may well be proud of it. The wonderful building, fine system of education, and all the departments are the fruition of the dreams of James Milton, S. H. Dent, John C. Thomas and J. W. Tullis, who held a meeting in Milton's store in the summer of 1882, after there had been some serious consideration by the Board of Trustees of Union Female College over conditions arising during the year, that showed a city governed school for the city might not be a bad idea. At this meeting was formed a city board of education, trustees were elected and each year since then the school has progressed.

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The superintendents have been Kilpatrick, J. R. Hankins, F. L. McCoy, H. L. Upshaw and T. G. Wilkinson, who brought with him to the city schools years of experience as college professor. During the years he has been superintendent the school has gone steadily up the line of progress in every grade and school feature.

The buildings are among the finest in the state, with every equipment, and unexcelled faculty of twenty teachers.

One of the finest features is the Public School Music Department, under the direction of Mrs. T. G. Wilkinson, who directs a splendid orchestra of 50 pieces and teaches a Glee club of over fifty.

Before the days of the City Public Schools, the Male Academys and private schools for boys were noteworthy features of the Educational facilities of the County and Town.

In 1862, the Male School, under the direction of W. H. Patterson was taught on College Hill. Then there was the Dobbins School on the corner of Eufaula and Browder streets which was taught by Prof. Dobbins and wife, and Mr. Mallory.

During the late seventies and early eighties, the Rusk-Hinton school for boys, taught by Profs Thomas R. Rusk and James Hinton on Garden Lane, was where the larger and more advanced boys were fitted for college. For many years Prof. T. A. Craven, and Prof. W. H. Patterson taught the older boys, and during the eighties Prof. Arnold taught, following Craven and Patterson on College Hill.

During the War Between the States there were several private schools for little girls, and during reconstruction days the girls were carried to the college in Jerry Brooks' bus, because it was not deemed safe for children to be on the streets going to and from school.

Twelve years of elementary and high school education, without leaving home. This is made possible by a system of buses over the county (practically 50) to transport the children to and from school.

There are six consolidated schools in the county—each one furnishing 6 years of elementary—3 of junior and 3 of senior high school training. At Blue Springs, Alabama, agriculture and home economics are taught and agriculture is taught at Baker Hill and Clio.

This fine school system in the County has been brought about by the efforts of the County Board of Education.

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GLENNVILLE SCHOOLS

On October 3rd, 1853, the following notice appeared in the columns of the “Spirit of the South:”

Notice to contractors for building:

“The trustees invite the attention of contractors to their proposition for the building of an edifice for their collegiate Female Institute, Glennville, Barbour County, to be 60 x 80 feet, two stories, 30 feet high, with Cupolo, Colunade balcony and necessary for fashionable exterior finish, and the interior to be divided and arranged commodiously for the uses designed—according to the draft, minute plan and specifications, which may be seen in the hands of Dr. E. P. DuBose, president of the Board; or any information as to the above together with the forms and conditions of payment, that may be desired, by letter postpaid to him will be furnished. Sealed proposals for the completion of same, directed to him, will be received until Tuesday, Nov. 1st, when the contract will be let to the lowest bidder, competent, who will be required to furnish bond and ample security for the prompt and faithful performance of his contract. By order of the Board signed M. M. Glenn Sec. pro tem.

The above college was built and served for years as one of the finest in the state. The Board of trustees were:


M. M. Glenn was secretary and treasurer.

CLAYTON SCHOOLS

At Clayton the earlier schools were taught by teachers of private schools, but in later years a fine school house has been built and a public school maintained.

Limited consolidation of schools was undertaken in Clayton, about 1918, and the school made an accredited one. So marked has been the progress of this school that it now ranks among the largest of the county.

The first private school on record in Clayton was taught by Miss Nannie Valentine. Another excellent teacher recalled (still living at Clayton) is Miss India McRae.

The present superintendent of the Clayton High school is Prof. W. E. Calhoun, who ranks high as an educator and his faculty is voted the very best. The handsome school building is a credit to the county.

At Louisville the schools have always been the very best and that best was made even better by the consolidation of the schools of the county. The High school is making a fine record under Prof. R. O. Dykes. The excellent principal
of the grammar school is Mrs. B. Tillman. At Old Spring Hill
(a historic community) a four room, state-type building was
erected some years ago, through the liberality of Gov. B. B.
Comer, whose brother with him had endowed this school with
funds to meet those subscribed by Donald Comer in late
years. And other members of the Comer family have helped.
At Comer the building of three rooms was by private sub-
scription and is now a finely equipped school.

At Baker Hill (where the school building is commodious
and handsome) there have been yearly all the advantages of
a City school and the movement has spread to Clayton, Richards
Cross Roads, Elamville, Mount Zion and Louisville.

Lately a large consolidated elementary school building has
been built at Clio, with seven class and grade rooms and a large
auditorium.

Texasville and Pimple Hill, although in the additional ter-
ritory, responded to the movement for better schools and at a
considerable cost Texasville built a fine building. Mt. Zion
has a nice brick building.

Baker Hill territory embraces Rocky Mount, and Richards
Cross Roads, and like Blue Springs, Baker Hill is one of the five
accredited schools, with vocational departments.

From pioneer days, Barbour County has stressed the im-
portance of educational qualifications, until the teachers of
today (not a single third grade teacher is employed in the
County). In 1915 there were 97 high school students enrolled
in the County schools. The enrollment of 1936 is between 835
and 900.

In the Barbour County schools, health is stressed and
every school is regularly visited by county health officers and
health nurse.
Chapter Twenty-eight

Churches In Barbour County

The Churches are Sanctuaries Holy,
Where we personally commune with God
And hear, over and over, the story
Of the life paths the Savior trod.

As early as 1822, the devout old Scotch Presbyterians who settled the lower part of the County near Louisville worshipped under bush arbors, but by 1823 a Methodist church had been organized by a “circuit rider” preacher, and was called “New Hope,” but it was not until 1896 that the Louisville Presbyterian church was organized.

The Pea River Presbyterian church was organized in 1823 some of its members being among the settlers that landed at Eufaula and later made their way further westward through the County. Therefore, it is a fact that the church at Pea river, with an ancient cemetery (a most beautiful spot) is the oldest church in the county. In 1935, D. C. Turrentine, circuit preacher, organized the first church at the Eufaula settlement, and the building erected for the purpose of both schoolhouse and church, was adjoining the plot on which the courthouse stands. The land was owned by Floyd Lee, settler who willed it to his daughter, Mary Lee McLean, who lived to be over 90 years of age. The building still stands and is today the storehouse of James Faulk, general merchandise store on Broad street. The first pastor was Zaccheus Dowling (great great uncle of H. B. Dowling, prominent citizen of Eufaula today). Rev. Zaccheus Dowling was presiding elder of the district reaching (in those days) Macon, Ga. to Montgomery and Greenville, Ala., and to Pensacola, Florida, and he made the circuit on horseback. Following his charge here, were J. Boswell, 1836, and W. B. Neal, 1837 and 1838.

FIRST WOMAN’S MISSIONARY SOCIETY WAS ORGANIZED IN BARBOUR COUNTY

The first Woman’s Missionary Society ever organized in the Methodist Church, South, was in Barbour County, at Eufaula First Methodist Church. In 1877, Dr. Henry D. Moore was pastor of this church.
There was a Council of Bishops, a General Conference, held at Atlanta, Ga., and Dr. Moore was in attendance.

At this Conference, Bishop Chandler presided, and the question of permitting Women's organizations came up. There was prolonged and heated discussion, pro and con, but the decision of the Conference was in favor of granting this privilege to women. Dr. Moore came home and reported the decision to his congregation, and immediately the women of the church organized “the First Women's Missionary Society in the Methodist Church, South.” Mrs. Henry A. Young (Maria McRae) was elected president.

Among the charter members were Mrs. J. T. Kendall, Mrs. J. W. Drewry, Mrs. Thirza Malone, Mrs. S. H. Dent, Mrs. H. M. Weedon, Mrs. J. G. Guice, Mrs. N. W. Roberts, Mrs. R. Q. Edmondson and others.

This first Woman's Missionary Society ever organized within the ranks of the Great Methodist Denomination, added another very important fact to the already long list of “Firsts” in Barbour County.

This organization is functioning today under the name of Woman's Missionary Auxiliary of the First Methodist Church. Mrs. Charles S. McDowell has been the president for many years, and was succeeded on January 1st by her niece, Mrs. John R. Barr, an enthusiastic young woman, who is carrying along the record of consecrated women of her distinguished Young-Dent-Hurt family, who have figured so notably in the history of the Church.

Following Mrs. Barr was Mrs. E. P. Clark, who served in 1937-38. Mrs. W. C. Flewellen, daughter of the late Dr. P. P. Hurt, notable minister, is now President.

METHODOIST CHURCH OF EUFaulA BEGAN 100 YEARS AGO

(Author’s note—We are indebted to the late Capt. S. H. Dent for the history of the Methodist church in Eufaula).

In the year 1834 two missionaries were assigned to the section of East Alabama, and it is supposed that the first Methodist sermon was preached in the village located on the Chattahoochee, known at that time as Irwinton, during that year. For three years these missionaries of the Alabama conference served through this section, establishing churches and organizing circuits. In 1838 the name of Irwinton charge appears for the first time in the Minutes of the Conference. It is supposed that the First Methodist church was built in Eufaula in 1837 (the name being changed from Irwinton back to its original name, Eufaula, by act of the legislature in
1844) as we find a record in the history of the Presbyterian church of that year that they were uniting in a revival service at the Methodist church.

The Methodist policy in those olden days required a rapid change in pastors and for thirty years the Eufaula church had almost that many pastors. Among those who served as pastors and presiding elders, we mention a few who were men of ability and leadership: Ebenezer Hearn, J. Boswell, W. B. Neal, Zaccheus Dowling, Green Malone, Stephen Pilley, O. R. Blue, M. S. Andrews, J. L. Cotton, A. S. Andrews, A. J. Briggs, E. M. Bounds, H. Urquhart, W. M. Motley, J. R. Crawford, J. B. Cottrell and J. M. Mason.

In the years 1874-75 the second church building was erected on the spot where the Methodist property is now located. Dr. Bounds was the loved pastor during that period. It was through his fidelity and the liberality of the Eufaula people that a brick building was erected at a cost of $13,000. This building stood as a temple of worship and a thing of beauty for forty years. During the pastorate of Rev. H. C. Threadgill the present building was erected at a cost of about $50,000, and will meet the needs of the church for years to come.

The Alabama conference has held five sessions of its annual meetings in the Eufaula church, 1859, 1875, 1883, 1892 and 1906. Eight bishops have preached in the Eufaula church, Kavanaugh, Doggett, Marvin, Keener, Pearce, Duncan, Fitzgerald and Candler.

In recent years the church has been under the leadership of great preachers. Men like J. S. Frazer, J. A. Peterson, H. T. Johnson, O. S. Welch, W. P. Dickinson, H. C. Threadgill, J. E. McCann, I. W. Chalker, W. R. Bickerstaff, P. S. Hudson, and E. A. Dannelly. Two pastors have died while engaged in the duties of the church in recent years. Dr. Dickinson was killed in the tornado of 1919 and Dr. Dannelly died in the close of his first year in 1928.

The church is proud of its long history of Christian service. Many of the state's leading men and women are recorded upon its registers. To look back over the names of those who have worshipped about the sacred altars of Methodism in Eufaula is to have the soul filled with sacred memories.

J. W. Moody followed Dr. Dannelly, and Dr. O. S. Welch followed him; then Rev. J. L. Daniel; and Dr. W. H. McNeal is the present pastor.

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FIRST METHODIST PASTORS AND PRESIDING ELDERS

In 1834 when the village was served by mission ministers, it was under the control of the Chattahoochee Mission.

1835—H. M. Findly and Sidney Squires included in that mission.

1836—J. Boswell, P. E.; Zacceous Dowling, P. C.
1837—Ebenezer Herndon, P. E.; J. Boswell, P. C.
1838—Now Irwinton Charge. W. B. Neal, P. E., Ebenezer Herndon, P. E.
1841—Noah Laney, P. E.; C. D. Eastman, P. C.
1842—Thomas Lynch, P. E.; Stephen C. Piley, P. C.
1843—Thomas Lynch, P. E.; Stephen C. Pilley, P. E.
1845—Thomas Lynch, P. E.; Samuel Armstrong, P. C.
1846—First year Eufaula a station—John C. Carter, P. E.; James A. Heard, P. C.
1847—John C. Carter, P. E.; O. R. Blue, P. C.
1848—T. H. Foster, P. C., part time.
1849—Samuel Armstrong, P. E.; Walter H. M. Daniel, P. C.
1850—Samuel Armstrong, P. E.; C. C. Gillespie, P. C.
1851—Samuel Armstrong, P. E.; C. C. Gillespie, P. C.
1852—Samuel Armstrong, P. E.; C. C. Gillespie, P. C.
1753—Stephen F. Pilley, P. E.; Pilley, P. E. Mark S. Andrews, P. C.

First year conference held at Eufaula:
1854—Stephen F. Pilley, P. E.; F. M. Grace, P. C.
1855—Stephen F. Pilley, P. E.; James L. Cotten, P. C.
1856—Stephen F. Pilley, P. E.; James L. Cotten, P. C.
1857—F. G. Ferguson, P. E.; W. A. McCarty, P. C.
A. S. Andrews replaced Mr. McCarty for a short time on account of bad health.
1858—F. G. Ferguson, P. E.; W. M. Motley, P. C.
Conference met in Eufaula in Dec., 1859.
1859—John W. Laney, P. E.; W. M. Motley, P. C.
1860—John W. Laney, P. E.; Allen S. Andrews, P. C.
1861—John W. Laney, P. E.; James L. Cotten, P. C.
1862—John W. Laney, P. E.; James L. Cotten, P. C.

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1865—W. H. Ellison, P. E.; William Shepherd, P. C.
1866—W. H. Ellison, P. E.; William Shepherd, P. C.
1867—W. A. McCarty, P. E.; William Shepherd, P. C.
1868—W. A. McCarty, P. E.; William Shepherd, P. C.
1869—W. A. McCarty, P. E.; A. J. Briggs, P. C.
1870—W. A. McCarty, P. E.; A. J. Briggs, P. C.
1871—J. L. Cotten, P. E.; A. J. Briggs, P. C.
1872—J. L. Cotten, P. E.; E. M. Bounds, P. C.
begged to remain by all.
1874—W. H. Ellison, P. E.; P. E. Bounds, P. C.
1875—W. H. Ellison, P. E.; E. M. Bounds, P. C.
1876—W. H. Ellison, P. E.; J. Bancroft, P. C.
1877—H. D. Moore, P. E.; J. Bancroft, P. C.
1878—H. D. Moore, P. E.; J. Bancroft, P. C.
1879—R. B. Crawford, P. E.; R. H. Rivers, P. C.
1880—R. B. Crawford, P. E.; R. H. Rivers, P. C.
1881—R. B. Crawford, P. E.; R. H. Rivers, P. C.
1882—H. Urquhart, P. E.; M. S. Andrews, P. C.
Conference this year at Eufaula.
1883—H. Urquhart, P. E.; M. S. Andrews, P. C.
1884—H. Urquhart, P. E.; M. S. Andrews, P. C.
1885—H. Urquhart, P. E.; M. S. Andrews, P. C.
1886—H. Urquhart, P. E.; E. L. Lovelace, P. C.
1887—J. M. Mason, P. E.; R. B. Crawford, P. C.
1888—J. M. Mason, P. E.; R. B. Crawford, P. C.
1889—J. M. Mason, P. E.; R. B. Crawford, P. C.
1890—J. M. Mason, P. E.; W. M. Motley, P. C.
1891—W. H. Wilde, P. E.; W. M. Motley, P. C.
1892—W. H. Wilde, P. E.; W. M. Motley, P. C.
1893—W. H. Wilde, P. E.; W. P. Dickinson, P. C.
Conference in Eufaula that year.
1894—W. H. Wilde, P. E.; W. P. Dickinson, P. C.
1895—W. S. Wade, P. E.; M. S. Andrews, P. C.
1896—W. S. Wade, P. E.; M. S. Andrews, P. C.
1897—W. S. Wade, P. E.; M. S. Andrews, P. C.
1898—W. S. Wade, P. E.; John S. Frazier, P. C.
1899—John R. Peavy, P. E.; H. D. Moore, P. C.
1900—John R. Peavy, P. E.; H. D. Moore, P. C.
1901—T. F. Mangum, P. E.; John A. Peterson, P. C.
1902—T. F. Mangum, P. E.; John A. Peterson, P. C.
1903—T. F. Manghum, P. E.; John A. Patterson, P. C.
1904—T. F. Manghum, P. E.; John A. Patterson, P. C.
1905—J. M. Mason, P. E.; B. C. Glenn, P. C.
1906—J. M. Mason, P. E.; H. T. Johnson, P. C.
1907—B. C. Glenn, P. E.; O. S. Welsh, P. C.
1908—B. C. Glenn, P. E.; O. S. Welsh, P. C.
It was in 1836 that the First Presbyterian church was organized in Eufaula, with sixteen members, eight of whom were members of the Morrison family. It was during the time that the village of Eufaula was temporarily called "Irwin" to enable some commercial arrangement with one William Irwin, to be put over.

The first pastor was Rev. James Stratton.

During a protracted meeting held in 1838, in which Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians worshipped together at the Methodist church, there was much religious interest and soon thereafter the Presbyterian congregation occupied the new church they had built on the corner of Forsyth and Washington streets on the Bluff. This building was afterwards made into a fine residence and owned and occupied by Mr. John Hartung; later by his widow, Mrs. William Link and daughter,
and finally it was sold by Mrs. Link's daughter, Mrs. George Ferrell, to a colored Lodge for a club house.

Many historic weddings and funerals took place in this old church, which was one of the finest in its day.

The pastor of this church from 1840 to 1848 was Rev. R. C. Smith, who resigned to accept a professorship in Oglethorpe college. He was followed by Evan McNair who served from 1857 to 1864. The War Between the States ended his pastorate, and he was appointed Chaplain of the First Alabama Regiment by President Jefferson Davis.

From 1867 to 1880, Rev. J. C. Robinson was pastor. During his ministry, 90 members were added to the church roll and the present fine church edifice was built at a cost of $26,000. In a history of this church, written by the late C. S. McDowell, Sr., that able critic and fine writer and thinker, says of Dr. Robinson, "He was as venerable as Moses, had the learning of Confucius, and the piety of the Apostle John. His daily walk and conversation was a benediction to his people."

From 1898 to 1891, Rev. S. Addison McLeroy was pastor. He married Miss Ellie Richter, of Eufaula, at one of the most notable weddings that ever took place in this church, and he was one of the most consecrated preachers.

In the early eighties, Rev. J. M. Lowry served the church, and was most popular and consecrated.

Mr. McLeroy was followed by Rev. D. N. Yarbrough, pastor from 1895 to 1900, when Rev. E. L. Hill served from 1901 to 1906. Under his care, the church prospered as never before. 76 members were added, a fine pipe organ was purchased. Dr. Hill resigned to accept a call to the Presbyterian church at Athens, Georgia, which he is still serving, greatly beloved, and has been called to this pastorate for life, after already having served over 25 years, a great compliment to a man. In Barbour County he was and is much beloved and admired for rare Christian traits.

He was succeeded by Rev. D. J. Blackwell, who served from 1907 to 1916, going to Quincy, Florida. Recently he has been called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Leasville, N. C. Mr. Blackwell also carried with him the admiration of this section.

In 1917, Rev. D. J. J. McPhail came to The Eufaula Presbyterian Church, and until 1924, was the "Good Samaritan of this community, as well as the beloved and learned pastor. We went about daily doing good, and his name was a household word among the poor and needy.

During the influenza epidemic of 1918, Mr. McPhail, daily and nightly, worked in many ways to help the situation. The physicians of this section said, "They could not have handled
the situation as they did, but for the wonderful personal aid of "Parson" McPhail." He went to his charge at Demopolis, Alabama, carrying the love and gratitude of the citizenship. Many times he has, in recent years, come back to officiate at the funerals of intimate old friends, and each time a heartfelt loving greeting has been his.

After Dr. McPhail, came, Rev. J. Leighton Scott in June, 1925. During his splendid ministry 83 members were added to the roll, the church grounds were beautified, and the church grew in many ways.

Following Mr. Scott, came Dr. J. E. Hobson, who was a wonderful preacher and a man whose eloquence and personality made him an asset to the community, not only as a religious leader, but as a citizen. He and his charming wife took active part in all the interests of the community, and their going away, following his resignation a few months ago, was a source of deep regret. He resigned because of the state of his health, and went to his old home in Mississippi.

Just last Sunday, July 11th, Rev. C. Walker Session was installed as the pastor of the church. The ministers of the Alabama Presbytery, taking part in the exercises were Rev. Stanford Purnell, of Union Springs, Rev. W. B. Clemmons of Prattville, Ala., Rev. Claud Gillespie Pepper of Greenville, Ala. Rev. Sessions came here from the Demopolis, Alabama, church.

The Women's work of this church has been outstanding. It was first organized in 1866 and among the ladies interested were Mrs. W. T. Simpson and Mrs. Nathan Bray.

Mrs. E. Y. Dent (Annie McCormick) organized the Annie Dent Circle and the Young Ladies Improvement Society, organized by Mrs. L. Y. Dean (Caroline Simpson) in 1901, is today carrying on as the enthusiastic woman who organized them would have them do. Miss Katie Bray has been the treasurer since its organization.

The Junior Christian Endeavor is directed by Misses Georgia Ferrell and Miss Natalie Stewart.

The 85 year record of this church is especially historic.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH AT EUFAULA

The First Baptist church at Eufaula was constituted June 24th, 1837, in what was then known as the town of Irwinton—the name having been changed in 1835 from its original name Eufaula—and was called "The Irwinton Baptist Church." This name it retained until 1843, when by Act of the Legislature the name of the town was changed back to its original name Eufaula. The church by unanimous vote, adopted the name of "The Eufaula Baptist Church." This name it bore
until April 12th, 1869, when, for proper considerations, it was changed to that of The First Baptist Church of Eufaula, Alabama, and so incorporated.

The council officiating at its constitution was composed of Rev. Peter Eldridge, Rev. Joel Sims, and Rev. Stephen Rowe. The following members constituted the original organization: Cullen Battle and wife, Mrs. Jane Battle, Samuel Brown and wife, Ann Brown, Seth N. Broughton, Maria Betts, Olivia Barefield, Mary Bailey, Thomas Cargill and wife, Lucinda Cargill, Mary Ann Dennis, Josiah Jackson, Charlotte Martin, Lucy Moore, Seth Piland, Reuben C. Shorter, Mary Shorter, Col. E. S. Shorter, Mrs. Sarah Shorter Hunter (Bates), and Mary B. Shorter Thornton, Archibald Seals and wife, Nancy Seals, parents of Col. D. M. Seals, Miss Emily F. Shorter and Elizabeth Wharton.

The church was constituted in the Male Academy, which stood on the northwest corner of Union and Livingstone streets, in which they, for some time worshipped, using for a Baptistery, a pool on Union streets, fed from a spring from the town branch, between Randolph and Orange streets, where the Standard Oil plant is now located.

The spacious wooden building on the bluff was used for worship for over thirty years and was dedicated May 23rd, 1841. The service was conducted by Rev. Thomas Cartis; Rev. Joseph S. Baker; Rev. Charles D. Mallory; Rev. Thomas Muse and Rev. James Matthews.

The present house of worship was erected at a cost of $35,000 and began in 1869 and dedicated on November 5th, 1871. Dedicatory services were conducted by Rev. J. L. Burrows, A. J. Battle, W. H. McIntosh and M. B. Wharton. Since its organization the church has had the following officers:

**PASTORS**

William M. Tryon, 1827-39; James Matthews, 1840; William P. Patterson, 1841-43; James Matthews, 1844-45; Jonathan Davis, 1846-47; S. Henderson, 1848; W. H. McIntosh, 1849-59; W. N. Reeves, 1860-61 (pastor absent in the Army until close of the war, then resumed pastorate 1864-66).

DEACONS


CLERKS


The following have been licensed to preach by the church:
A. J. Chaplin, 1840; W. H. Patterson, 1845; J. Battle, 1851; M. Callaway, 1854; C. J. Stephens, 1875; H. K. Battle, 1857; H. R. Schramm, 1888; J. S. Paulin, 1857.

Ordained—James K. Kramer, 1891; Henry R. Schramm; Charles Clark, 1920; Grady Ketchum, 1922.

Among those who have served as pastors during this long period are to be found the names of some of the most cultured, useful and eminent men in the denomination. It was during the first pastorate of Dr. M. B. Wharton, 1867-1871, when the church's location was changed and a handsome building erected on the corner of Randolph and Barbour streets, which location is still occupied by the church. After an absence of thirty years Dr. Wharton returned to the church's pastorate in 1901, remaining until his death in 1908. It was during this later pastorate of Dr. Wharton that the church building was destroyed by lightning and the present noble structure erected on the same spot. To him was thus given the unique distinction of supervising the erection of two edifices for the congregation at an interval of nearly forty years. It is a pathetic fact that he was never permitted to preach in the latest structure on account of declining health, but his body lay in state there on the day of his funeral with a military guard of honor. A handsome marble statue of Dr. Wharton now stands by the church, at the intersection of Barbour and Randolph streets as a token of the high esteem in which he was held by all the people of Eufaula.

The first money raised for the building fund for the present church was made by Mrs. M. B. Wharton and Mrs. J. C. [276]
Thomas, who crocheted children's sacques and baked old fashioned milk yeast bread and sold it, raising the first $50.00 placed to the credit of the building fund.

Dr. Wharton, pastor, traveled all over the country, soliciting donations, and in three months, several bales of cotton, three carloads of corn, meat, lard and grain had been shipped to Eufaula by western wholesale merchants. Fancy work was done on a large scale, by the women of the congregation, and in December of 1875 a great bazaar was held in Hart's Block, lasting a week, when articles were auctioned off, and the venture netted over six thousand dollars for the building fund.

The church was built, partly on borrowed money, and ten years after Dr. Wharton had long gone to other fields of labor, one bitter cold January Sunday he came back to the old church, preached a sermon and held a church conference lasting from 12 to 3 p. m. during which time every note held against the church was delivered up and burned, thereby relieving the church of the debt.

In 1900, Dr. Wharton was prevailed upon to accept the pastorate of the church again, and he came back after thirty years.

In July, 1907, the church was struck by lightning and burned, all being destroyed except the brick walls, the pulpit chairs and clock.

It was rebuilt at a cost of $20,000 under the direction of the pastor, but before the seats had been placed Dr. Wharton died in Atlanta, Georgia. His body lay in state in the beloved church he had twice builted, with military guard of honor, but the funeral was held in the First Methodist church because of no seats in his own church. Dr. J. A. French succeeded Dr. Wharton as pastor.

The first handsome organ in this church was a Mason and Hamlin Reed three-tier keyboard, presented to the church by Prof. J. C. Van Houten, who was the blind organist from 1856 until his death Dec. 25th. 1890.

A handsome John Brown pipe organ was purchased for the new church, which was in use until a few months ago. Mrs. Eli S. Shorter, in loving memory of her husband, the late lamented Eli S. Shorter, a deacon and most valuable leading member of the church, presented to the church a handsome new high grade $5,000 Moeuller pipe organ which has just been installed. Mrs. Edgar T. Long (Mamie Rhodes) is the organist who has been the beloved musical leader of this community nearly sixty years, and is still the brilliant musician. She followed Prof. Van Houten, who was her teacher, and except for the 14 years she resided away from Eufaula, has
been the church organist. During those 14 years, Miss Islay Reeves (Mrs. H. Lampley) and Miss Mattie Thomas (Mrs. C. M. Thompson) filled her place as organist of this church, assisted a short time by Mrs. J. C. Bow, Mrs. Fanny Raleigh and Miss Emma Brooks (Mrs. O. Worthy).

The Sunday school for many years, under the superintendency of the late W. N. Reeves and G. L. Comer, was recorded as the largest and most flourishing Sunday schools in the state. Today its Men's Bible class is notable. A few years ago the late Mrs. Wylena Lamar Shorter, wife of the late Eli S. Shorter, II, donated to the Sunday school a lot adjoining the church, and the late Marion Gay, Deacon of the church, left in his will a donation of $1,000 to be used to begin a Sunday school annex. This has been completed for the present, but it is planned to later build an additional upper story to this fine building.

On June 24th, 1937, the church celebrated its one hundredth birthday when the pastor, Rev. C. C. Pugh was in charge of the splendid program offered. It was greatly enjoyed and it was a happy season of memories and rejoicing. The only two living pastors who had previously served this church, besides the present pastor, Dr. Pugh, are Rev. R. E. L. Harris of Hogansville, Georgia, and Dr. A. J. Dickinson, Mobile, Ala. They were present and took active part in every service. Dr. Harris preached at the opening service and on Friday evening there was an address by Dr. Dickinson. The history of the church was given by Mrs. Clifford A. Locke (Retta Thornton) whose mother, Mary Shorter Thornton, and grandparents, General and Mrs. Reuben Shorter, were founders of the church. On Saturday morning Mrs. R. R. Moorer, superintendent of the Young People's Department, and Mrs. C. P. Roberts of the W. M. U. made beautiful talks on 'Love,' which was singularly appropriate. Mrs. Mattie Wharton Moore, daughter of Dr. M. B. Wharton, of blessed memory, gave the history of the Women's work of the church from its organization until today.

The feature of the celebration was the informal reception and garden party, given by Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Upshaw to the entire membership at their beautiful home on Eufaula street.

It was a very happy occasion with beautiful flowers on the lawn and in the flower garden in the rear of the home, brilliantly lighted and a bevy of young girls serving the guests delicious punch, sandwiches and accessories. It was an occasion that will be long remembered. Mrs. F. W. Jennings and Mrs. Mattie Wharton presided over the book in which every one present registered as they did fifty years
ago when Mrs. Upshaw's parents, Col. and Mrs. Eli S. Shor-
ter, II, celebrated the fiftieth birthday of the church at the
same home in a similar way.

The Southside Baptist Church was organized in the
early nineties and was the outcome of a Mission Sunday
School, which had its beginning in a S. S. organized by a
band of women First Baptist Church who taught children
and grown-ups for several years every Sunday in the parlors
of Mrs. J. C. Thomas and who sponsored a school for children
in a school house rented, near by, where the Southwest
Baptist Church now stands, and taught by Miss Sarah King.

These ladies were Mrs. J. C. Thomas, Mrs. C. Rhodes,
Mrs. J. D. Godwin, Mrs. S. G. Robertson, Mrs. A. A. Couric
and Mrs. W. J. Brannon. They were assisted by the pastor,
Rev. J. Bow of the First Baptist church.

Deacon Cliff A. Locke and wife, Retta Thornto Locke,
gave the lot on which the Southside Baptist church was built.

The Washington Street Methodist church was also the
outcome of this Sunday school movement by these women
and so interested was Mr. G. T. Marsh, superintendent of the
Cowikee Cotton Mills, that he took the initiative and the
Washington street Methodist church was built and dedi-
cated before the Baptist church was. This church is now
on the Eufaula circuit and has had the following pastors:
W. R. Green, W. Y. Vreeland, A. B. Carlton.

Malone's Chapel, known as the "White Church," was
on the Eufaula circuit, but in 1895 the membership was
moved to the Washington Street church, Eufaula. This
church was four miles from Eufaula.

**CLAYTON BAPTIST CHURCH**

By Dr. C. H. Turner

The Clayton Baptist church is said to be the oldest
church as to its organization, which is now in existence
in the town of Clayton. Mrs. Mary Foster Roberson says
she has heard her father say when he first moved to Clayton
that the Baptist church was the only church in the town
and other denominations worshipped and worked with the
Baptists in the old building. At that time prior to the War
between the States, the house was a two-story building and
the upper story was owned and had been used by the Ma-
sonic Lodge. That arrangement lasted until the Masons
sold their interests in the building to the Baptist organi-
zation. He said at the time Judge Henry D. Clayton, an
Episcopalean, was acting as superintendent of the Sunday
School held in the Baptist Church. Later the main audito-
rium of the Church was dedicated to the worship of God by the church and the Eufaula Association of 1890. The writer of this article has been unable to find any data as to the original organization or Constitution of the Baptist Church.

The longest pastorate was held by Rev. James Stratton Paullin, who was called to serve the Clayton Baptist Church, about the year 1857 or 1858, and preached for the church for a period of 23 years, with the exception of a short interval, until his death in 1882. Missing records forbid mention of pastors until 1907 when Rev. J. S. Yarbrough was called to the pastorate. Other pastors, Rev. B. S. Bailey, C. J. Crawford, E. H. Crawley, E. S. Atkinson, W. E. Fendley, J. H. Wyatt served the church to 1929.

The present pastor, Charles S. Turner, has served for several years. The membership of the church is over 2 with an average attendance of over 85. The church possesses two large pulpit Bibles, one bound in sheepskin, which was evidently purchased or presented to the church from the following writing on the fly leaf about the year 1873: "Holy Bible of the Baptist Church, April 27th, 1873." The other was a memorial gift to the Clayton Church from Mary L. Borders in memory of her husband, Q. H. Borders, Oct. 21st, 1894.

**EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH**

**Organized 1845**

Although the foundations for St. James Episcopal Church were laid as early as 1838, when services were held in "The Tavern," a devout band was planning for a future house of worship, while yet the settlement was a small Indian village.

The record of the church proper began with a petition asking for the Bishop of the Diocesan Council of Alabama to recognize a group of persons forming themselves into a vestry as a church on April 22nd, 1845.

It is a fact, however, that the foundation of the Parish was laid as early as 1838 and occasional services were held in such places as were available. The following composed the vestry: John L. Gay, John L. Hunter, J. W. Smith, W. T. Dewit, James Beatish and Irwin Miller.

In 1844, Rev. John L. Gay held services three months in the old building built by Mark Williams as a residence, but used for several years as "The Tavern" (now owned and occupied by Mrs. T. A. Mashburn. In May, 1850, steps were taken to erect a church edifice and a finance committee was appointed to buy a lot. A lot on Barbour street, next to the home of Humphrey Foy, was donated by Mr. H. P. Adams for the purpose of building a church. The subscrip-
tion list was headed by Nelson Clayton and Mrs. C. J. Pope—a donation of $500. In August of the same year the building was completed and in 1852 a fine toned bell was purchased which is being used today to ring out the call to worship.

William Kimmerman followed John L. Gay who was the first Episcopal missionary and in 1800 George T. Cushman visited the parish monthly, meetings being held in the upper room of the market house on Broad street. In 1850 Bishop Cobb visited the parish and baptized and confirmed quite a number. Then steps were taken to complete the erection of the church in 1851. William Ellis was given charge as rector. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Steele in January of 1860. Then came Thomas Beards, serving until 1862, when the church was again without a rector. W. I. Boone came for a short time, but resigned to go to China as a missionary. He went to China and became the first Episcopal Bishop of China. Rev. J. C. Davis became rector serving until 1881. Under his pastorate the record of the first representation of the Parish in the Diocesan Council was made, and at a session in 1870 the Rector was present and the following vestrymen were delegates:

William H. Bray, I. H. Hobdy, P. D. Moulthrop, Earnest Catterville and James Ross.

At this time a handsome Reed organ was purchased and Mr. J. H. Whitlock was the organist of the church for many years.

During the pastorate of Rev. Theodore Reed, a new lot was procured and the plans for moving the church were made.

Rev. Reed resigned and under the pastorate of Dr. E. W. Spaulding the church was moved and improved, on the lot facing St. James street in the rear of where the present church stands.

A handsome rectory was built and a fine organ purchased. Dr. Sualding did much for the church, but in 1892 he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. I. O. Adams from Pine Bluff, Ark.

During Dr. Adams’ rectorship, Mrs. Margaret Tansey presented the church, in memory of her husband, James Tansey, a vestryman, a marble Baptismal font. Miss Eliza Merrill organized the “Little Gleaners,” a children’s missionary band, and Mrs. Henry D. Clayton organized the “St. James Guild” in 1892.

In September, 1904, Rev. Bertram Brown was Rector and the building of a new brick and cement church on the corner of Eufaula and St. James streets was begun. In 1909, Rev. Brown resigned to go to Tarboro, North Carolina. Both Rev. Bertram E. Brown and his brother, Bishop Wyatt Brown,
are natives of Barbour County, descendants of the Hunter-Hoole—pioneer families of Barbour County.

Rev. T. Henry Johnston came in 1909 and carried on the work and the beautiful church was completed. Dr. J. B. Whitlock drew the plans for this church and gave his time, thought and money to hasten its completion.

Rev. C. M. Murray succeeded Mr. Johnson and following him came Rev. J. C. Heyes of England followed him and served several years. The present Rector is Rev. Scott Smith who comes twice monthly from Bainbridge, Ga., to hold services.

Note: Since this was written Rev. Scott has returned to England and Rev. Crenshaw of Dothan is Rector of St. James.

**PEA RIVER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**

The Pea River Presbyterian Church, seven miles from Louisville, was organized in 1823 and for a long time services were held under bush arbors. The membership was composed of the Scotch settlers, among whom were: Murdock Martin, W. H. McEachern, Elders Jim McDonald, Kate Wilkinson, John McNeil McLendon.

It is the oldest church in the county. The beautiful cemetery adjoining is still kept in beautiful order, and services have been held in this church continuously since its organization in those early days. It is said that Indians often attended the services.

**OTHER CHURCHES**

Other churches in the County are:

Palmyra, (Presbyterian) 11 miles from Eufaula on the Clayton road.

Mount Pleasant Methodist—four miles from Louisville.
Mount Zion Baptist—7 miles from Louisville.
Prospect Baptist—10 miles west of Louisville.
Pleasant Grove Baptist — northwest three miles from Clayton.
Bethlehem—oldest Baptist church in the county—near Louisville.

White Oak Methodist between Eufaula and Clayton.
Epworth Methodist—5 miles from Eufaula.
Batesville Methodist—14 miles from Eufaula.
Rocky Mount—Clayton road.
Basom Methodist—5 miles on Clayton road.
Mount Zion near Clayton.
Old Spring Hill.
Comer.
White Oak Springs—11 miles from Eufaula.
CHURCH OF THE HOLY REDEEMER

Early in October, 1860, Right Rev. Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Alabama arrived in Eufaula and began the formation of a society to plan for the organization and building of a Catholic Church at Eufaula, which was the first established, and is still the only Catholic Church in Barbour County.

The lands, something over three acres, was donated by Thomas St. Ledger, a communicant of the Catholic faith. Years later, 1880-1881, his daughter, Miss Sue St. Ledger, (the family having moved to California) visited the Colby family here, then living in the Church Rectory. While here she made a generous donation to the annual budget of the church.

The church was dedicated December 1, 1861, and for several years was a mission church, and the only Catholic church in southeast Alabama or Southwest Georgia for many years. The first priest to serve the church was Rev. Cornelius T. O'Callaghan.

A bell tower on the church was built in 1899 at a cost of $600 during the pastorate of Rev. Robert G. McQuillan.

On March 5th, 1919, a terrible cyclone destroyed this historic old church and work of rebuilding was under the direction of Rev. J. A. Tomerlin.

Misses Evelyn and Dorothy Sapp mailed out thousands of appeals all over the country for donations for the rebuilding fund for this church, and the response was most generous.

The new church was built on the lower end of the church lot, corner of Broad and Macon streets. The new Rectory was built adjoining the new church.

It was dedicated May 19th, 1921.

The beautiful Marble altar was donated by Mrs. Robert Cherry of Eufaula and her daughter, Mrs. John M. Little, of Baltimore.

The altar railing was donated by the family of Mr. J. E. Sapp and the Stations of the Cross were donated by special effort of Father Tomberlin and others, Mrs. W. K. Hamilton and Mrs. Walter Jones heading the list.

Mr. Richard Ryan of Montgomery, Ala., was the architect and builder and during his stay here was the guest of his warm friend, Father Tomberlin. Many of the priests who have served this church were outstanding in the world of Theology and Religion.

Both Father A. J. Ryan, "Poet Priest of the South," and Father Savage, later Monsigner, and Father Robert McQuillan were greatly beloved citizens of every denomination.

Father Ryan served the Church in 1867, but came back
many times during later years to visit the many friends he made. Father Savage also often came over from Montgomery to visit his many friends. Many of Father Ryan’s most beautiful poems were written during his stay in Eufaula.

This writer knew him when a young girl, and often sat at his feet to hear him read his poems and tell, with tears streaming down his cheeks, that the poem, “Their Story Runneth Thus,” was his own life’s romance.

His memory is blessed in this community.

Father McQuillan was notable for his broad mindedness and genial, happy personality and was greatly beloved.

The present pastor, Rev. George Royer, is popular and his many friends hold him in highest esteem. He is an ideal Christian leader in the community and active in all the progressive efforts of the County.

The following is a list of the pastors who have served this Parish:


CLAYTON CHURCHES

The following history of the M. E. Church at Clayton was written by Martha Crawford Williams, wife of Judge J. S. Williams of Clayton and daughter of the late Dr. R. B. Crawford, of the Alabama Conference, and who was greatly beloved in Barbour County, where he served churches, both as pastor and presiding Elder.

“Beyond the dates of the oldest blackened stone, in our sacred cemetery rises the ghosts of the past. Perhaps “spirits” would be a better word, for the same exalted purpose that placed the Methodist and Baptist churches of Clayton, Alabama, side by side and required that the cemetery lie between, guides the conscience of the people still.

So, whether “Spirit” or “Ghost,” we prove true to the request made when Mr. Clark gave to us the property on which both churches were to stand.
Never can cooperation and sympathy be lacking, never can interest grow indifferent as long as memory lasts and gratitude abides. The tie that unites our hands over the graves of our dead, binds our hearts in holy zeal for all denominations.

Below this soil lies the bones of unmarked dead, and when, as happened recently, a new grave is dug and by chance bones and coffin handles are brought to light, every one shudders in the thought that unknowingly a desecration had been committed and, reverently, the wrong is made right.

Years and years ago there was no thought that space would be sought beyond the great gift Mr. Clark had made, and those who needed a place to bury their dead were free to make their choice.

With the growth of the "City of the Dead," there is a need that ground be carefully charted and before those in our midst who remember, answer the call, effort should be made to identify and mark all graves. Close to the Methodist church lies a black and lichenized stone simply marked "Eupheminia McNeil," and the years are 1808-1878.

In the grey dawn of a morning, 1822, this little girl left her home in Richmond County, N. C., to journey with a band of Scotch immigrants to Louisville, Ala. There the Presbyterian church knew its first stronghold in this section. Later she joined the Methodist church with her "preaching" husband and became one of its most devout and consecrated members.

On through time we have followed with interest those who intermarry into other churches and on Sunday, when the pews begin to fill, we feel that the Winns, the Alstons, the Claytons, the Lees, the Crews, the Williams, the Vestresses, the Coxs, the Andrews, the Davises, the Lloyds, the Martins, the McCraes, the Jennings, the Grubhs, the Meadows, the Dents, the Pettys, the Herlongs, the Peaches, the Whites, the Robertsons, the Clarks, the Lighteners, the Fryars, the Warrens, the Stewarts and that great number of others not familiar to one who came recently into this community to join that vast "Celestial Church who hold their interest still in the earthly thought of beloved association; bow their heads in benediction and through the endless ether pray for greater unity, for more understanding love, one church for another.

The very roots of our success, of our future, of our spirituality are buried in this tradition of our elders, this tradition of our elders, this heritage of united brotherhood.

As far as I have been able to trace, in the very limited time allotted to me, I find the dominant figure of the Rev.
W. H. Ellison, typical of the finest Methodist principles, noble heir to a noble line of consecrated members. Many remember still and his descendants are among our valued citizens.

Rev. Sharer served Clayton during this early period and the time given is before 1871. In that year we discover that Rev. J. W. Glenn was in charge of the Clayton Methodist church during the time from about 1865 to 1894. Rev. Bascom Glenn was pastor and his wife, who died during this pastorate, is buried in the first section of the cemetery west of the church: succeeded by Rev. Scott Wade and was followed by the unforgettable and charming Irish minister, J. S. James. Revs. S. C. Bird, H. H. Bird, H. H. McNeill and C. B. Pilley bring this record to a close.

The following pastors are largely from memory and were furnished by R. L. Petty, Senior Steward, who for 40 years has served his church without failure, and who has been looked to in all matters of importance, during his term of office. He has taken responsibility unflinchingly and at all times placed the church and her good above all else. He is regarded with respect by all and with veneration by those who serve with him.

From Dr. Ellison to Rev. C. B. Pilley, we cover the years about 1865 to 1900. In this latter Rev. Walter Bancroft came—followed by Rev. George Sellars in 1901.

Rev. Sellars was the builder of the present church, a frame structure, much larger than the old building which it replaced and which stood just behind the present structure. In 1904, Rev. R. H. Lewis was pastor, succeeded by Rev. R. A. Moody in 1905; Rev. S. G. Boyd in 1903, and Rev. J. P. Roberts in 1910; Rev. W. S. Street in 1911; Rev. H. M. Andrews in 1913; Rev. J. F. Feagan in 1917; Rev. B. C. Glenn in 1919; Rev. P. S. Hudson in 1921; Rev. T. J. Cross in 1922; Rev. A. L. Sellars in 1923; Rev. O. C. Lloyd in 1926; Rev. J. E. Tatein in 1928, and the magnificent logician, intellectual giant and deep student, Rev. W. P. Hurt in 1929; Rev. F. M. Atchinson in 1932 and Rev. H. M. Williamson in 1934.

With the last named we come to the period in our church history that marks the almost unbelievable, the remodeling of the church with practically no outstanding debts. Rev. Williamson, a contractor of decided talent, gave to the community his services, using skill in such a way that at the expiration of a few months the frame structure was transformed into one of brick. The steps leading to the main entrance were given by Miss Ida Robinson in loving memory of her brother, James, a former student of the Southern University at Greensboro and a devout and loyal Methodist. Near this entrance, the Margie Parish Circle has placed a corner-
stone of white marble commemorating the splendid services of Rev. George Sellars and Rev. H. W. Williamson.

The entire population is conscious of a debt of gratitude for Rev. Williamson's remarkable management, skillful work and useful thought.

Mr. Clark, who gave the land for the church and cemetery, was the father of Captain Whit Clark, father of the wife of Governor Kilby.

The records of the church prior to 1900 were not procurable and information given before that date is subject to correction. The date from then on is taken from the register now in the hands of the minister in charge. Many figures prominent in Alabama Methodism have served this church. Bishop Hoss, of blessed memory, dedicated the present structure on its completion.

We regret that we cannot furnish a complete history of the Methodist church here, but this church is contemporary with Clayton and began to function as soon as the town was organized, one hundred years ago.

—Martha Crawford Williams.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

General Henry D. Clayton gave the ground for the Episcopal church in Clayton, Mrs. Clayton raising the building fund.

The first trip that the Vicksburg and Brunswick Railroad made from Eufaula to Clayton, carrying passengers, the tickets were given to Mrs. Clayton and on that night a supper was given and a Bazaar held in the court house at Clayton.

Almost everybody in town gave a nice gift for the Bazaar and the proceeds from this, and the supper and the fares for the Railroad trip of the train amounted to $550.00.

The church was built, and throughout the years has been served by the same rectors that have served St. James at Eufaula.

Among the first of the distinguished divines who ministered to this parish was the late Rev. DeBerniere Waddell, D. D., who later was the greatly beloved Archdeacon of Mississippi. His wife, the late Mary Elizabeth (Bellamy) Waddell, was his helper and inspiration in all labors in both Barbour and Russell Counties.

This church, like St. Stephens Mission at Glennville, Alabama, and the "Morningside" Mission at Eufaula (served by lay members of St. James Church at Eufaula) are evidences of the influence of the Episcopal denomination in Barbour County.

Members of the Clayton family are the same force in
Grace Church today that they were in the long ago. Miss Mary Clayton, taking her mother's place in the Church, is still carrying on as she did.

Mrs. B. T. Roberts, daughter of Rev. DeBerniere Waddell, D. D., is one of the strong forces in this church.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CLAYTON**

For a number of years the Presbyterian congregation at Clayton worshipped in the Methodist Church building until through the influence and personal efforts of Dr. J. J. Winn, Mr. W. H. Thomas and others, a Presbyterian Church was built.

The record of the ministers who have served this church, as kept by the clerk of the Sessions, Mr. C. A. Morrison, have been as follows: Malcolm M. McKay, B. D. D. Greer, J. T. Bruce, P. P. Winn, E. H. Gregory, J. P. McAlpine, Malcolm McGilvary, J. S. Shaw, S. H. Rogers, J. W. Stork, Reverend Comfort, J. D. McPhail, J. Leighton Scott, J. E. Hobson.

The church is a neat, artistic building on Eufaula street, and has been the scene of many beautiful weddings of members of old distinguished families, and within its walls have been said the funeral rites of some of the most illustrious men of Alabama.

Through all the years, the Winn family and the Thomas family have been foremost and unceasing in their love for, and interest in, this church—giving it of their best always.

**GOOD HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH**

**Founded in Barbour County—New Russell County**

On July 29, 1837, Good Hope Baptist church in (then Barbour, now Russell County) was organized, and has been active ever since.

It was organized with 14 members and as the years the membership increased—but during these latter years has dropped to only a few.

The changes of the times, places and people, carrying the population of the section elsewhere.

Rev. Obediah Echols was the first pastor and Reverend Charles Brewer is the present pastor.

At the celebration of the one hundredth birthday of this church on August 8, 1937, there were present descendants of former members from Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and even from Pennsylvania.

Some of the pastors of this church were W. E. Long, 1846, and at this meeting in August his granddaughter, Mrs. Minnie Long Flournoy and children were present. In 1847
B. M. Ware was pastor. From 1857 to 1871 J. W. P. Brown was pastor, and in 1861 J. T. Cloud was pastor.

In 1893 a great revival was held (long after it was made Russell County) and among those who united with the church were: James Thigpen, James Tolbert, J. D. Williams, Monroe Bush and many others.

C. K. Henderson was pastor in 1872 and he was notable as a writer of a book that created great interest at that time.

C. D. Benton organized churches at Oswichee, Hatchechubbee and Hyram, from some of the members of old Good Hope Church.

**WHITE OAK CHAPEL**

White Oak Chapel was dedicated by Rev. I. I. Laturn of the Alabama Conference on the Third Sabbath in October, 1859, and the Society was organized by Rev. I. I. Cassidy, mostly from members of the disbanded "Mount Pleasant Church." This statement was found in the old White Oak Register.

The land for the church lot and cemetery was given by Ezekiel Alexander in 1879. The oldest marked grave was that of his son, Asa Alexander, who died in 1861, just two years after the church was dedicated. Many negro slaves were buried in White Oak Cemetery, but the graves are not kept up, and there are no markers for any of the graves, the back section having been used for the negro part. According to Miss Mollie Sanders, the oldest living member in years of membership, the first person buried here was a man, murdered not far from the church.

The first building used for a church was an old log school house here long before 1859. A few years later a small church was built of undressed lumber and not ceiled. This was erected in front of the log school house.

As accurately as can be found in 1888, about fifty years ago, the community, having grown, needed a larger and better church, and the present building was erected. Mr. Mose Alexander and Mr. Seab Espy obligated themselves to furnish the lumber and it was sawed at the mill of Moses Alexander and Samuel McCarroll. The benches made at that time were hand planed. The old church building was moved to the rear of the present building. There were present Sunday at the "Home Coming celebration in 1938 several who remember playing around this old church when it was being built. The school house was later moved to the E. K. Lamar place. White Oak Church was given its name from "White Oak Creek." Among those present were members of the fifth and sixth generations, who are direct descendants of Ezekiel Alexander.
Chapter Twenty-nine

Cemeteries In Barbour County

God's acres, where rest secure
All who life's tasks ended
From all pain or allure
Are, forever and forever defended.

Nearly one hundred and fifty years old, the Cemetery at Pea River Church is of course the oldest burying ground in the County. It is kept in perfect order, cleaned and beautified every year by descendants of the old families who lie buried there. It is one of the most beautiful historic spots in the County.

The old church is still used, weekly, its members coming from all directions of the community to worship. It is directly on the Pea river, seven miles from Louisville—Presbyterian.

Then there are:
The Cemetery at Louisville.
Mount Pleasant Cemetery, 4 miles from Louisville—Methodist.
Grubbs family Cemetery, 7 miles below Louisville—Baptist.
Mount Zion Cemetery, 7 miles west of Louisville—Baptist.
Prospect Cemetery, 10 miles from Louisville—Baptist.
Pleasant Grove Cemetery—Northwest from Clayton, 3 miles—Baptist.
Pea Creek Cemetery—Baptist.
White Oak and Batesville Cemetery—Methodist.
Epworth Cemetery, five miles from Eufaula Church and Cemetery—Methodist.
Rocky Mount Cemetery—Methodist.
Palmyra Cemetery, 8 miles from Eufaula and Clayton—Presbyterian.
Bascom Cemetery, 8 miles from Eufaula on Clayton road. Mount Zion Cemetery, Fenn neighborhood, near Clayton. Pine Grove Cemetery, near Eufaula—Baptist.
Malone Chapel Cemetery, 4 miles from Eufaula—Methodist—Called the “White Church and Cemetery,” but long ago torn away.

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EUFAULA

Beautiful Fairview Cemetery is Eufaula’s pride.

The first Superintendent and Sexton of the Eufaula Cemetery that the records show was John Vaughn who held the position nearly half a century. When he died Mr. C. B. Kellar was appointed and served many years.

Following him was Mr. A. J. Chambliss, whose administration was notable for the beautiful flowers he planted over the Cemetery annually for a number of years. After he died, Mr. F. W. Carrol was appointed Superintendent and is the present efficient and untiring Superintendent who gives a most excellent service to this most important city office.

When Charles S. McDowell was mayor he managed the finances of the city in such an excellent manner that he was able to purchase additional land to enlarge the Cemetery and beautify it by enclosing both, the land for additional lots and for an entrance park, which he enclosed with the iron fence obtained from the court house warerooms, where it had been placed when taken down from around Union Female College, when that institution ceased to exist.

Originally Eufaula (in pioneer days) had a public Cemetery, now known as the “Old Cemetery,” but in the late forties, Masonic Lodge No. 46 F. A. A. M. purchased a plot of land over the hill from this old cemetery, each Mason purchasing a lot. Soon I. O. F. Lodge No. 3 purchased a section and the Presbyterian Church purchased the section between the Masons and Odd Fellows section. The Jewish Synagogue purchased the “Last Resting Place, adjoining the Odd Fellows section and overlooking the high precipice next to the railroad.

During the Eighties, the Masonic Lodge purchased from Dr. A. Ogletree the beautiful site adjoining the “Old Cemetery” and overlooking the railroad. This was known as the Ogletree plot, new Masonic Cemetery.

The land purchased by the city (the plot map measured and made by Mayor McDowell) included the lands purchased from the Milton and McCormick estates, reaching from Randolph street to the original Masonic entrance line to the Cemetery.

In later years the city purchased from Captain L. Y. Dean the South annex to the Cemetery, reaching from the Whitlock Memorial Gate Entrance, to the original line of the Odd Fellows section now known as the “Dean annex.” The pavillion in Cemetery Park was originally the Bandstand on Broad street, and was moved to the cemetery at the suggestion of Mrs. T. L. Moore, to be used as orator’s stand, Confederate Memorial days, or other public occasions.
There are two entrances to Fairview, one on Randolph street leading into the Park with a circling driveway.

The other entrance is the imposing gateway to the Orange street entrance erected by Dr. J. B. Whitlock as a memorial to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whitlock, beloved citizens.

The oldest cemeteries in Eufaula are the old private burying places on the Bluff of the Shepherd family, brick enclosed, and the Wellborn family, the latter the ancestors of Col. Max B. Wellborn, former governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, now of Anniston, Alabama.

Not very far away, further along where the Bluff also overlooks the Chattahoochee river, is the old, historic Shorter family cemetery, where rest so many of Barbour County’s illustrious dead, who were shining representatives of this distinguished pioneer family.

**COLORED CEMETERY**

The colored cemetery at Eufaula, “Pine Grove,” on the Southeastern outskirts of the city, has been the burying grounds of the colored dead of this community for over 60 years, and for the last 40 years Sam Reynolds has been the Sexton.

**SPRING HILL CEMETERY**

At “Old Spring Hill” near Comer in Barbour County is one of the most historic Cemeteries, anywhere to be found.

There rests in a handsome mausoleum the bodies of members of the illustrious Comer family and nearby is the historic church where this family worshipped.
Chapter Thirty

Barbour County Politics In 1884

BEAT MEETING MAY 27TH, 1884

A few minutes after 12 o’clock, Mayor Cotner called the meeting to order and called A. H. Merrill to the chair. R. B. Kolb then made a motion that J. H. G. Martin be made permanent chairman. Mr. Martin stated the object of the meeting briefly. H. D. Clayton made a motion that delegates to the County Convention be elected by ballot.

The 41 names receiving the highest number of votes to be the delegates was decided upon. These motions prevailed.

The chair appointed Messrs. E. B. Young and John O. Martin as tellers. On motion the polls were to kept open until 11:30 o’clock P. M. In the meantime the Convention took an informal recess convening again at 1:30.

A motion was made that a committee be appointed to suggest a “Beat Executive Committee.” The following names were then nominated by the nominating committee and approved: R. F. Kolb, chairman, A. H. Merrill, Ambrose Wellborn, T. R. McTyer, H. C. Glenn.

Capt. Kolb offered a resolution instructing the delegates to vote as a unit. Col. Irby offered a substitute to the effect that each member vote as he pleased. The resolution and substitute, elicited a warm debate. Capt. Kolb, Colonel Irby and J. H. G. Martin took a prominent part in it.

The resolution of Captain Kolb was tabled and the substitute was dropped. This leaves each member of the delegation to vote just as it pleased him. Capt. Martin’s eloquence and remarks were received with rounds of applause, but Col. Irby’s elicited the “Rebel yell,” from several enthusiastic members of the meeting.

Several motions, providing for alternates were voted down, which leaves the elected delegation who are present at the Convention the privilege of voting the entire strength. The Convention adjourned in the jolliest humor.

On June 17th, 1884, Capt. Kolb, member of the Democratic Executive Committee for Barbour County, had printed ten thousand copies of his minority report and had them distributed over the District. He had much faith in the document, which was the fruit of his own pen and his enthusiasm,
and he hopes and believes, that it will make an impression on the people of the District. He tells us that in case Russell and Lee elect Roquemore or Williams delegates to the convention, 41 being a majority, and they decide to seat the increased delegation from the five counties, Barbour, Russell, Lee and a part of Bullock, he will withdraw from the Convention.

The Captain says his name is O. K. before the people and he is willing to have his cause adjudged there.

Such a course will make things lively in the district and give us something to talk about during the dull summer days, if to no other purpose.

—From the Eufaula Daily Times, June, 1884.

The Nominating Question

One of the questions that came up for considerable discussion in Barbour political considerations in the year 1884 was that of “Shall We Nominate?” and from the proceedings of the different Beat meetings it showed May 27, 1884, that there would be about 36 votes giving the Beats only such strength as the Executive Committee gave them in an apportionment previously published by the Eufaula Times and News; who go to the Convention pledged to oppose nominations by that body.

The beats that send the selected delegates will be entitled to more votes than they get by apportionment mentioned.

We may conclude, however, for over it may be, and we hope is, only a fight by these disaffected—or a larger representation.

But, if it be true that they are really opposed to nominations personally, the question arises: will the convention press the objectionable feature over them? We invoke the wisdom of the Democracy in healing any breach that may occur. A compromise to every difference. Let us be united.—Times and News.

Kolb Making Good

It is gratifying to the many friends of Captain Reuben F. Kolb of Barbour to know that he is making good as Commissioner, although it is nothing more than they expected. Capt. Kolb has gone at the work, in the right spirit, and is doing all he can to help the farmer and from all reports he is doing it splendidly.

The office of Commissioner of Agriculture is a most important one as the farming interests is one of Alabama’s chief assets. The Farmers’ Guide says: “It goes without saying that Capt. Kolb is the farmer’s friend and will at all times

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be found laboring for the upbuilding of the agricultural interests of the state.

—Montgomery Journay, June 29, 1911.

The Convention met in Montgomery May 28—all factions in fighting spirits. On the first ballot Kolb led by a large majority and held it for a 33 lead; but, on the 34th, his opponents combined and Jones was nominated—Jones 269; Kolb 256. He accepted the verdict, but his friends claimed that he was cheated.

According to the Eufaula Times of June 1st, the vote stood: Kolb 23,548; Johnson 10,425; Richardson 8,856; Jones 4,523. Crook's vote was said to be about the same as that of Jones. Kolb's defeat did not weaken his prestige with the Alliance friends; they strongly believed that he had been defeated by "machine politics" and were more determined than ever to put him in high office and in November the Farmers National Congress unanimously elected Kolb their president.

Kolb-Pugh

The Alliance in the Legislature urged Kolb to enter the race against Pugh, but there were complications caused by the entry of two former governors, Seay and Watts.

"Kolb only controlled 48 votes and after several days' hard political work he and Watts withdrew in favor of Pugh—and Seay was defeated. He had supported the free coinage of silver, reduction of tariff, restoring of bank privileges and an aggressive record and he was from Kolb's own County of Barbour, made it expedient that Kolb support him when it was clear he himself could not secure Pugh's place—Montgomery Advertiser.

"The Ocala platform was a potent factor in this great quarrel in the Democratic family. In December, 1890, the Farmers' Alliance met at Ocala, Florida, and formed a Union with the Mutual Benefit Association."

The Colored Alliance and the Knights of Labor adopted a new confession of faith. It was a reversion of the St. Louis platform, the new feature being the extension of the sub-treasury to cover the loans upon real estate and a more rigid, honest and just control, instead of public ownership.

The consolidated body was to be governed by a supreme council, in which each component organization was to have as many votes as it had legal voters.

The Alabama Alliance approved the Ocala platform and Kolb as Alliance candidate for Governor, was made to stand on it, though he claimed that the principles of the platform were matters to be acted upon by the National Party Con-
vention, and that the state campaign should have nothing to do with them.

The conservative papers flouted this vote and carried the fight to Kolb on the “Ocala lunacy,” the Mobile Register leading the way. It’s editor, Joseph Hodgson, was probably the only journalist in the Jones ranks, who did not praise Kolb for his magnanimity towards Jones after the latter’s nomination.

The Ocala platform brought forth the danger of return to negro rule, since there were more negro Alliance men, than white and could vote any measure they saw fit or were coerced into voting on. The fear of “rotten doctrines,” using the negro, troubled the hearts of the old leaders, and there was warning against negro domination.

The entire Alliance program was attacked. It began to be whispered that there was Republican conspiracy to break up the the South by joining the Alliance and thought of seizing the Democratic party. They claimed the Alliance was composed of “old reconstruction soreheads and single tax cranks and greenback advocates”—all who had persistently fought the Democratic party at every step. All of this was “bunk.”

“Some of the Jones papers claimed that the Alliance was controlled by a secret inner organization, known as ‘Gideons’. ” —Alabama History.


On August 1st, 243,303 persons voted for Jones a majority of 11,425 more votes than Kolb. Kolb carried 8 more counties than Jones.

Kolb would not accept the official returns, claiming that he carried the state by 40,000 votes. He claimed “dead negroes” and “faithful hounds” had been voted. His followers talked of NOT SUBMITTING. The Birmingham News said, “It was a frightfully hard fight, between brethren of the same household—let us wipe out and begin anew”—and suggested “a reorganization of the party, so as to give the Jeffersonians equal representation and a new electoral ticket acceptable to both factions.

The Jeffersonians wanted no compromise and they and the Populists fussed and put out a candidate for Congress and each district.

Oats Election—According to the returns Kolb received 32,130 votes less than in 1892. It was said the Black Belt held their returns until the white counties reported—Alabama History.

The Barbour County Kolb drama ended with its records showing that Kolb was the victim of the manipulations of

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election returns in the Black Belt, but when his political sun went down, the principles he and his friends championed continue to live and have even today influence in the state's politics. Whatever may be said of Kolb's motives, he represented at that time the mass of suffering humanity. He was an exponent of those new forces that began to shape the nation's life at the turn of the Century.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BARBOUR COUNTY
May 18th, 1884

In regard to the recent challenge of Mr. D. H. Bishop; having seen Mr. Swanson, Mr. Davie Alston, C. H. Comer, Dowling, R. E. Wright, the Gay brothers, W. H. Thornton, J. M. Bishop, J. A. J. Gibson, H. B. Florence, J. F. Marshall, Z. T. Weaver, A. M. Gray N. N. Vaughn, R. F. Epperson, H. J. Williamson, J. M. Alston, N. B. Coles, J. R. Stewart and others—they advised me that candidacy is not a personal fight, in which our neighbors are to be involved, but that we are seeking a nomination by the County and the preferment we seek and should be left to their desires.

Signed—B. F. Long.

This is published in this history just to show the state of political agitation in the county at this time, 1884—M. T. T.


The Farmers Grange was also discussed.—H. Hawkins, Pres.; R. F. Kolb, Secy.

THE REPUBLICANS, MAY 27th, 1884

The Times and News Reporter Interviews Judge Russell

Yesterday afternoon the reporter had a talk with Judge H. C. Russell the most important Republican in this district, on the subject of county and District politics. In answer to a question, the Judge told a Times man that "he would prefer that the Democrats next Wednesday nominate candidates for county offices. He wanted, he said to whip the Democrats, while organized, or else he would like to see the Democrats wear themselves out by Conventions, which so frequently produce disorder in the ranks." Personally "he did not favor nominations by his own party but he thought it likely that

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nominations would be made by the Republicans in every county in the state."

We told the Judge frankly that we were talking as a newspaper man, so that he might make his utterances, as guarded as he liked."

On the subject of Congressional politics he said "he was sure that with a good live, energetic man on a political platform—and he could place his hands on a man who had the requisite, qualifications his party could carry the district over 3,000 majority."

The Judge talked as if he were much enthused over the present success of his party” while he admired Arthur and thought it proper to let well enough alone. At the same time, the nomination of Blaine would meet with his heartiest endorsement.”

Blaine, he said had quite a large following in this district and he thought it possible, as candidate for Congress, on Blaine’s tariff platform would win a larger majority than if some other man was placed on a ticket with Arthur as the Republican candidate.

We regard Judge Russell as the head of the party and look upon his judgment as being ex cathedra.

It is very plain that the Republicans propose to have a candidate before the people for Congress next fall and, too, that the party will present the usual front.

For all that, however, the candidate which they bring out will be badly left.—Times and News.

Judge Russell June 10th, 1884

Judge Russell has been a Blaine man. He explained to us some weeks ago that ‘he favored rewarding good actions and for this reason desired a vindication of Arthur, by a nomination of Arthur. He was always a half Blaine man, however, he added and would not be satisfied with his nomination. The reporter met him Saturday and the Judge was wreathed in smiles. ‘I am delighted with the news.’ said he. The Judge was quite voluble with the latest from Chicago’.—Times and News.

COUNTY NEWS OF INTEREST

In December, 1885, Barbour County had in its bounds 12,000 slaves valued at $8,000,000.
525,000 acres of land valued at $4,000,000.
Town lots, $500,000. Total, $12,750,000.
Court house at Clayton built May, 1854, at a cost of $9,695.
Barbours Voting' Strength

Barbour's Voting strength in 1900 was viz:
Whites, 2,889; Blacks, 4,201. Registered voters, Whites, 2846; Blacks, 42.

In 1872, one David P. Lewis, a deserter from the Confederate cause and a political "turncoat," was the Republican candidate for Governor of Alabama nominated over Thomas H. Handley of Mobile. There was some discontent with Lindsay cemented by Republican promoters and Handley was unable to arouse interest in votes in the northern counties, with Democrats in control of both houses. The Republicans were in a predicament—but only one carpetbagger was elected to the House of Representatives, the first negro sent by Alabama negro farmers.

The Republican party was overthrown in 1874 and the scalawag reign in Barbour County was over.

Democrats were more harmonious and united than ever before and were determined to put Republicans out of office even if force were necessary to do so.

In 1860 in Barbour County 88,000 oxen ploughed the fields and drew wagons.

The Montgomery and Eufaula railroad received a loan from the Federal fund of $116,782.64.

In 1857 the Mobile and Girard railroad with mail pouches to Troy and Eufaula began to link up with the great roads and from 1840 to 1850 the railroad spirit was aflame. Twenty-five companies in the county were chartered.

When the dirt road from Eufaula to Clayton was changed in 1922, human skulls were unearthed, showing that bodies killed in the Indian war had been shallowly buried in that section.

Martin McNeil, a prominent citizen of Louisville, moved further westward several times to escape the Indians.

Walter Dent Wellborn, some years ago, told of Dr. Levi Thomas Wellborn of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., chief surgeon under General Wellborn at Pea River having raised an Indian boy, who later went to Indian Territory (now Oklahoma) to join his ancestors. He became an Indian chief, built a town and named it Eufaula (now a principal city of Oklahoma.)

In 1826 Carson Winslett, F. W. Pugh, John D. Thomas, W. Durham Lee, Lochlan McLean, James Gorman. Mark Williams and Josiah Flournoy, built houses entirely out of logs, and it was not until 1835 that a house of planks and planed lumber was built. Mark Williams built the residence, afterwards used as a tavern, then a hospital.

General William Wellborn, 1937-1840, represented Bar-