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Old Spanish Fort

Out of the turmoil of human affairs comes History. The nominal possession of unknown lands and their possible potentialities becomes the stake for which armies are gathered and sent across seas, and the rulers of the world, whether kings, emperors, or merely citizens never seem to learn that conquest is always a losing game. Very trivial events, a change in the weather, a mere happening, or a forceful and determined individual imbued with high ideals, or sordid motives, changes the destiny of a people for generations. So it has been with Baldwin County, Alabama. Half again as large as a state that has 20 times its people, its villages are still mere "settlements." Owned, or claimed, successively by France, England and Spain, it is now a part of the American Republic. Upon its soil have occurred several incidents of far reaching importance.

The first noteworthy event upon the soil of Baldwin County was the battle at Old Spanish Fort. It was the last attempt to hold dominion over this section by Great Britain against Spain.

The second event was the Massacre at Fort Mims. This was the most frightful massacre of white settlers by the Indians in American history. This event set in motion the military movements that ended British rule in the South with the slaughter at New Orleans.

Jan. 3-4, 1861, the governor of Alabama garrisoned Forts Morgan and Gaines, and this was the first "overt" act that led to the formation of the Southern Confederacy.

August 5th 1864, allied with favorable weather conditions, the Federal fleet came into Mobile Bay and bottled up the second largest system of rivers in the United States. It was the last battle of the wooden ships.

April 9th 1865, upon the soil of Baldwin County, ended the last siege and the last general engagement of the Civil War.

To understand the causes that led to a battle in the wilderness of Baldwin County by two bodies of troops from across the sea we must consider the conditions that existed here a century and a half ago. There were no inland settlements, and travel by water was the rule between the coast settlements. But civilization comes by its own peculiar ways. First the missionary and then the trade and in their

turn the settler, the soldier, war and civilization. The trader with his wares and the settler with his cattle and goods must necessarily travel by land and the divide between the watersheds became the Old Spanish Trail that led over the Nunez Ferry and between the watersheds of the Styx and Blackwater to the landing on the estuary of the Bay Minette Basin and Creek. The southern route which later became known as the Jackson Trail, by Perdido Bay, was impractical in wet weather on account of Fish River and the shallow waters of the Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay made the loading of boats both dangerous and difficult.

Note, page 140, Erwin Craighead's Mobile: "Fact and Tradition."

I do not overlook the inference drawn from Judge Hamilton's history that Spanish Fort was built by Galvez, the Spanish governor, for the purpose of repelling the English advance upon the French village, the report saying that "in January, 1781, General Campbell, the English governor of Pensacola, sent Captain Von Hanxleben, with 100 infantry of the Sixtieth regiment, eleven militia cavalymen, 300 Indians and 60 Waldeckers, to drive the Spaniards from the French village, a location on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay where Galvez had placed some troops and where there was an intrenchment. The English were defeated and Von Hanxleben slain." See Colonial Mobile page 258. The French village however, was at least two miles south of Spanish Fort.

It does not appear to me at all probable that Spanish Fort, situated two miles north, was used to defend the village from an expedition which approached it from the south-east.

Mr. Craighead was right. The French Village (now known as Jackson Oaks) needed no protection. The Old Spanish Fort was built and garrisoned to intercept, delay and hamper any expedition that might be opposed to Spanish interests in this section.

The year 1730 found England at war with Holland, France, and Spain. In America, the weary struggle of the Colonies for independence, drifted southward and the year brought Charleston, Camden, and Kings Mountain. England had more ships than all her enemies combined but they were engaged in defending widely distributed and worthless "possessions" and in eastern Virginia Cornwallis skirmished and shifted and awaited the ships that never came and on Oct. 18,

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THE EXPERIENCE OF THE
PAST
SHOULD GUIDE THE
PRESENT
IN BUILDING THE
FUTURE



Jackson's Oak at Daphne, Ala.

STORY OF THE TENSAW

Blakely

Spanish Fort

Jackson Oaks

Fort Mims

BY

PRESCOTT A. PARKER

Happy Are They Who Have No History

P. A. PARKER

Montrose, Alabama

Price postpaid, 50 cents

He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty ; and
he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city.

Proverbs 16 : 32.

What is the history of nations, but a narrative of the fol-
lies, crimes, and miseries of man ?


Noah Webster.

PREFACE

It is with no desire to extol military exploits that this little volume is published. That which is herein written is a part of the history of our people, and the past should always be a monitor to the present. Back of the footlights that illumine martial pomp are suffering human beings whose losses are irreparable upon earth. If the story of our wars fill many pages so also have we many years of peace and plenty, and *wars are made in times of peace.*

This is a world of individuals and it is the sum of individual life that guides the world for good or for evil. As we have opportunity so have we also responsibility, and even to the least there is a duty that we cannot evade.

Montrose, Alabama, March, 1922.



With fire and sword the country round
Was wasted far and wide ;
And many a childing mother there,
And new-born baby died ;
But things like that, you know, must be
At every famous victory.

They say it was a shocking sight
After the field was won—
For many thousand bodies here
Lay rotting in the sun ;
But things like that, you know, must be
After a famous victory.

ROBERT SOUTHEY'S "The Battle of Blenheim."



Siege of Spanish Fort and Blakely

Compiled from the Official Records.

The year 1865 came to witness the closing scenes of the greatest of internecine conflicts. The great battles of the war had been fought—Antietam and Gettysburg, Corinth and Chickamauga were history ; the Monitor had met the Merimac ; Sherman had marched to the sea ; two-thirds of a million of men had been slaughtered ; and a large part of the South had become a desert where armies marched, countermarched and devastated.

Among other oases the City of Mobile remained to the Confederacy. Since August 5, 1864 Farragut's ships had rode in the Lower Fleet preventing any intercourse with the outside world : nevertheless, the city at the mouth of a great system of rivers was a valued possession, and the adjacent territory a source of food without which even armies are powerless.

Notwithstanding that the Confederates still held considerable territory, the correspondence of the officers shows the demoralized condition of the armies, and that the morale of the people was on the wane.

Under date of January 23, Lieut. Gen. Richard Taylor assumed command of the Confederate forces known as the Army of the Tennessee, "without waiting longer for a response from the President. . . Gen. Hood left this morning for Richmond." The next day Gen. Beauregard notified President Davis that Gen. Taylor had but 15,000 men and unless reenforced by Kirby Smith it would be impossible to defend successfully the states

of Mississippi and Alabama. The mills refused to deliver goods and the Quartermaster General asked permission to "impress." General Forrest complained of "roving bands of deserters, absentees, stragglers, horse thieves, and robbers, who consume the substance and appropriate the property of citizens without remuneration." March 9, Gen. Beauregard wrote Gen. Taylor: "Desertion from the army is now epidemic. They deserted by hundreds from the cars on the way here (Charlotte, N. C.) The same complaint reaches us here from Lee's army."

February 14, Gen. Taylor wrote the Secretary of War: "Unless something is done promptly to meet the current expenses of this department it will be useless to attempt to hold the country comprising it. . . Without cash payments, railroads, steamboats, citizens, and soldiers will no longer work, sell or fight. Something must be done immediately." The same day Gov. Clark of Mississippi wrote to Gen. Taylor: "In many counties subsistence cannot be had except by purchase or impressment, and the militia are generally poor men who have not the money to advance."

There is a great lesson in the story of the Civil War: *The South lived within itself*. After four years of war there was plenty of food where the country had not been overrun, *but it had to be bought*. The most fortunate nation is the one which can stand alone—the nation which lives within itself; the one with the least commerce and whose people are not dependent upon others.

Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, commanding at Mobile, reported that "the only practical purpose the (submarine) St. Patrick was serving was to keep Halligan and her crew of six able bodied men from doing military duty. . . Halligan had been absent from her two weeks, and had taken with him several essential parts of her machinery. After some search Halligan was found comfortably established at the Battle House." February 3, Gen. Maury reported that he had placed the submarine in command of Lieut. Walker of the C. S. Navy; upon the night of January 27, Lieut. Walker attacked the flag-ship Octorara but the torpedo missed fire. Some part of the submarine was damaged but she would be ready to go out the next dark moon.

March 10, Gen. Maury reported an aggregate of 28,194 men, of whom 735 officers and 9,205 men were present for duty.

The Alabama River empties into Mobile Bay by two principal rivers, the Mobile River being upon the western side of the delta and the Tensas, or Tensaw, being the eastern outlet. The Tensaw River itself has four outlets known as Raft River, Tensaw River, Apalachee River, and Blakely River. At the time of the Civil War the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, now the Louisville & Nashville, ended at Hurricane Bayou on the Tensaw River and had only steamboat connection with Mobile.

Blakely, on the eastern bank of the Tensaw, where the Tensaw and Blakely rivers separate, was the only stopping point for boats on the way to Mobile. The town of Blakely was established in 1817 by people from New York and New England and was the county seat of Baldwin County until the Civil War.

At Blakely a line of fortifications two and a half miles long consisting of nine redoubts connected by strong earthworks had been constructed. At the point where the Apalachee River left the main stream, two batteries had been constructed, the one upon the north side of the Apalachee being known as Battery Tracy and that upon the south side as Battery Huger (u-gee). About five miles below Blakely at the entrance to Bay Minette Bay and Creek was Spanish Fort. Spanish Fort already had a history and took its name from the fact that it was built by the Spaniards during their occupation in the eighteenth century. January 7, 1781, it was attacked by a force of British and Germans. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to carry the place by assault. The losses were heavy upon both sides and included the British commander. This engagement was the last attempt of Great Britain to maintain supremacy in this section by force of arms against Spain. After the fight they returned to Pensacola and in May of the same year surrendered to Galvez, the Spanish commander.

The task of reducing the defenses of Mobile was entrusted by the Federal authorities to Maj. Gen. Edward Richard Sprig Canby, then in command of the Federal forces in New Orleans, and who was destined to fall a few years later by the hand of that treacherous chieftain, Captain Jack of the Modocs.

January 26, 1865, Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff, wrote Gen. Canby: "Gen. A. J. Smith with about 18,000 men and a cavalry force of about 5,000 has been ordered to report to you at New Orleans. . . . The objective is Selma or Montgomery, including the capture of Mobile or not, as you may deem best. Commodore Thatcher will take command in Mobile Bay with additional vessels to cooperate. In order to make your campaign successful while Sherman is occupying the enemy in Georgia and South Carolina, will require much energy of preparation and activity of execution.

February 8, Gen. Smith reported from Cairo his arrival to Secretary Stanton and added: "I am now without a heading or identity for my command. Unless I receive a number or a name for my command, I must style myself the Wandering Tribe of Israel."

"Continue on in your exodus as the Wandering Tribe of Israel. On reaching the land of Canby you will have a number and a name," was the answer.

But the old adage, "The more haste the less speed" still held. Through the mistake of a cipher clerk Smith's troops were landed at Vicksburg and the steamboats were discharged. March 7, Gen. Canby wrote Gen. Halleck: "For the last forty days we have had but seven of favorable weather. During all the rest of this time heavy easterly and southeasterly gales and dense fogs have prevailed, rendering the transportation of troops and supplies both tedious and dangerous. . . . Twelve sound steamers selected for service in Mississippi Sound and Mobile Bay have been at the passes of the Mississippi since the 26th ultimo, but have been unable to cross the bar."

March 13, Gen. Grant wrote Gen. Halleck: "Were orders sent placing Steele in command of the Thirteenth Corps? I received a letter from Canby today of the 1st of March. At that time he said nothing about starting for Mobile. Although I wrote to him he must go in command himself, I have seen nothing from him indicating an intention to do so. In fact, I have seen but little from Canby to show that he intends to do or have anything done."

March 13, Maj. A. M. Jackson reported to headquarters that

a plan was on foot for the blowing up of gunboats and that the Confederates had a submarine at Houston and four at Shreveport. The submarines were described as follows: "The boat is forty feet long, forty-eight inches deep and forty inches wide, built entirely of iron and shaped similar to a steam boiler. The ends are sharp pointed. On the sides are two iron flanges (called fins) for the purpose of raising and lowering the boat in the water. The boat is propelled at the rate of four miles an hour by means of a crank worked by two men. The wheel is on the propeller principle. The boat is usually worked seven feet under water, and has four deadlights for the purpose of steering or taking observations. Each boat carries two torpedoes, one at the bow attached to a pole twenty feet long; one on the stern fastened to a plank ten or twelve feet long. The air arrangements are so constructed as to retain sufficient air for four men to work and four idle two or three hours."

March 13, a reconnaissance was made by the 23d Iowa and the 20th Wisconsin as far as "Mr. Childers' farm" and scouts were sent on to Bon Secour. "Mr. Childers' farm" was the home of Mr. Bartholomew Childress, now known as Gasque.

February 27th, Gen. Grant wrote a pleasant letter to Gen. Canby urging all speed, but it was one thing to urge and another to execute. The weather of the winter months of 1865 is reflected in the dispatches from all commanders. The cavalry expedition from Vicksburg that was to cooperate with Gen. Canby was given up as the country was impassable. The navy was to furnish transportation, but there were many excuses and few boats. It is 18 miles from Fort Morgan to Bon Secour; the road is very sandy and never injured by rain, but after leaving the peninsula the country for several miles is flat and wet, and to this day has no road over it. In his desperation Gen. Canby ordered material to repair the railroad from Pensacola, probably with the intention of joining Gen. Steele at that place. The requisition was referred to Gen. Grant, who answered the same day or rather at midnight: "You need not send an article of railroad material or a man to Canby."

But it does not always rain and even in March, 1865, there was a lull and on the 17th the expedition left Navy Cove.

Bertram's brigade closely followed by other troops of the Thirteenth Corps moved by land. Col. Moore's brigade of the Sixteenth Corps was landed at Cedar Point on the west side of Mobile Bay and occupied Mon Louis Island "with as much display of force as possible." They met the Confederate skirmishers and drove them to the Narrows of Fowl River, and on the 22d embarked for Fish River.

From Mar. 17, to the 24, was occupied in the march to Dannelly's Mills, now River Park, upon Fish River. There were 321 regimental wagons and 5 batteries. The reports of those days tell of the most fatiguing labor. The men worked in hourly shifts building corduroy roads or hauling by hand the teams and guns, or lifting the animals from the mud and quicksands. Even the general officers took their turn at the ropes. Day and night the work went on, the blazing turpentine orchards furnishing light by night. Several regiments took the wrong road only to find they were cut off by the Bon Secour River and Bay John. Small bodies of Confederate cavalry were always on the alert, at one time capturing 8 men and 14 mules from the supply train of Gen. Veatch's division.

March 19, Gen. Frederick Steele with 12,000 men left Pensacola for Blakely. The road from Pensacola was not more difficult than that from Fort Morgan but there was more of it.

A hundred miles of marching and forty miles of corduroy, in many places the heavy trains being moved entirely by the men. Forty-eight hours of continuous rain and nowhere to lay down. The heavy rains formed a bar at the mouth of the Escambia River; the steamers with supplies could not come up and for several days there was only quarter rations. There were skirmishes at Cotton Creek, Mitchell's Creek, and an engagement at Bluff Springs where Gen. Clanton (Confederate) and 18 commissioned officers and 111 enlisted men were captured.

Spurling's command (Steele's cavalry) followed the railroad as far as Pollard, capturing both north and south bound trains, destroying considerable stores, and bringing in 120 prisoners, 200 negroes and 250 horses and mules.

March 31, Steele's troops reached Stockton where they found corn and beef. Spurling's troops also came in on the 31.

April 1, Spurling was sent ahead. About four miles from Blakely he found the road barricaded and charged, capturing the flag of the Forty-sixth Mississippi and seventy-four prisoners and the Confederates were driven into Blakely.

But to return to Gen. Canby whom we left at River Park. On March 25, all the various commands, about 32,000 men, having arrived, the Sixteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding, coming from Dauphin Island by transport, the entire army except Bertram's brigade moved by the direct road to Deer Park where they encamped for the night. Bertram's brigade moved by the Montrose road, crossing Flying Creek at the upper ford and camping on the south side of Rock Creek. On March 26, the Sixteenth Corps moved to the south branch of Bay Minette Creek, threatening both Spanish Fort and Blakely. Gen. Granger, with Veatch's and Benton's divisions moved toward Spanish Fort. Bertram moved up the bay road halting at the lower crossing of D'Olive's Creek. The Confederates were in order of battle north of the creek but owing to the flanking movement of the Sixteenth Corps fell back into Spanish Fort and Blakely, destroying the lower bridge on Bay Minette Creek cutting off their own communication except by water.

On the 27th Garrard's division established an entrenched camp to cover the right and rear of the army and the investment of Spanish Fort was completed in the following order: Carr's division, resting upon Bay Minette Creek occupied the extreme right, then McArthur, Benton, Veatch and Bertram, the latter's left resting on the impassable marsh that borders upon D'Olive's Creek. These movements were sharply contested and the casualties were considerable, particularly in the Sixteenth Corps, the right of which was exposed to the fire of the gunboats and of Huger and Tracy.

On the 26th the Engineer Brigade under Gen. Bailey left Navy Cove going by transport to Stark's Landing, near Jackson Oaks. At this place a depot was established for the handling of all supplies for the army. Six wharves from 300 to 500 feet long were built and over these the sick and wounded were removed to New Orleans and all prisoners were sent to Ship Island.

On the 30th Veatch's division was withdrawn from the line

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of investment and sent to Holyoke with 75 wagon loads of supplies for Gen. Steele. April 2, a strong attack was made by the Confederates upon the troops investing Blakely, but was repulsed by the colored troops, and Andrew's division having come up, Veatch was ordered in from Holyoke. April 3, Garrard was ordered to complete the investment of Blakely on the left, and Lucas' and Johnson's cavalry brigades were charged with the duty of covering the rear of the army.

April 5, the lower bridge on Bay Minette Creek was reestablished and Spanish Fort and Blakely were both included in the same general line of investment. The inner line was about 17 miles and the outer line about 22 miles in length. The country within these lines is very broken, with many small streams and ravines and much impassable marsh.

April 5, a salute of a hundred shotted guns was fired in honor of national victories.

April 8, there were in position against Spanish Fort 53 siege guns (including ten 20-pounder rifles and sixteen mortars) and 37 field pieces. The battery upon Bay Minette Hill operating against Batteries Huger and Tracy consisted of two 100-pounder and four 30-pounder rifles.

Three gunboats, the Milwaukie, Osage, and Rondolph were the toll of the torpedoes at the mouth of the river.

Spanish Fort was defended by less than 2,000 men commanded by Brig. Gen. Randall L. Gibson* (afterward U. S. senator from Louisiana); his account is the best we have of an utterly hopeless and useless defense in a cause that fate had already deserted. Gen. Gibson says:

"For the first ten days my artillery, aided by well-trained sharpshooters, was able to cope with that of the enemy, sometimes silencing his guns, and often broke up his working parties; but after this time it was evident from his overwhelming resources in men and guns, that it would be impossible with the means at my disposal to arrest his gradual advance. While he

* The garrison commander, Gen. Gibson, was competent and active, and inspired his troops with enthusiasm. . . . Second to him in command was Gen. Holtzclaw, also an accomplished and earnest officer. In fact the officers and troops comprising the garrison were remnants of many historic campaigns, and possessed no small share of culture and spirit. Maj. Gen. C. C. Andrew's "The Mobile Campaign."

was steadily digging up to our front and flanks, his fleet kept up a well-directed and heavy fire in our rear, and mortars dropped over the entire surface shells of the largest size; his batteries in rear of his right flank bombarded Batteries Huger and Tracy. . . . I found by the 8th of April that my artillery was about silenced. . . . Not an officer or a man had taken any unbroken rest, except such as they could snatch while on duty in the main works. When there was no fighting there was cutting, digging, moving ammunition, taking down and putting up heavy guns, and repairing damages. . . . Shortly after dark while the firing was heavy from all points, and especially upon the flanks, the enemy broke through the lines upon the extreme left, completely turned the flank of the main works, and captured some of the men in them. . . . My standing orders from Maj. Gen. D. H. Maury, commanding District of the Gulf, had been not to hold Spanish Fort after the garrison was in danger of capture. . . . The guns were ordered to be spiked and time was allowed for this purpose; the few remaining stores were issued; the sick and wounded were carefully removed; and, finally, in good order the whole garrison was withdrawn. The retreat was along a narrow treadway, about 18 inches wide, which ran from a small peninsula from the left flank across the river, and over a broad marsh to a deep channel opposite Battery Huger. It was about 1,200 yards long, and commanded throughout by the enemy's heavy batteries. It was concealed by the high grass and covered by moss, and the troops pulled off their shoes, and succeeded in retiring without attracting the attention of the enemy."

April 9, 1865 was Palm Sunday: In a little parlor at Appomattox Grant and Lee arranged the details of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but upon the Tensaw none knew, and Bertram was left to guard the prisoners and collect the spoils of victory, while the others went on to Blakely.

For a week, the sappers* at Blakely had dug slowly toward

* How different from ———. There it was charge! charge! charge! Here a little more good sense is shown, and a regard had for human life; and the end approaches much more rapidly. From "Diary of an Artillery Officer."

Quoted in Maj. Gen. C. C. Andrew's "The Mobile Campaign."

the Tensaw. Early in the morning four more 30-pounder Parrotts were mounted on Bay Minette Hill to play upon Blakely Landing and the Tensaw to cut off communication with Mobile. During the day all troops were maneuvered into position and at 5.30 p. m. the assault was ordered. The Ninety-seventh Illinois deployed as skirmishers led the center and following, 35 regiments, more than 16,000 men rushed over the torpedoes, abatis and slashings, and in less than 20 minutes resistance was over. The Seventy-sixth Illinois charged Redoubt No. 3, just north of the Stockton Road entering by the south salient and suffered greatest loss, 16 killed and 82 wounded; 5 men were killed and 15 wounded inside of the redoubt. The total Federal loss in the assault was 127 killed and 527 wounded; many mortally. The Confederate loss at Blakely is unknown; at Spanish Fort, was 93 killed and 350 wounded. The total loss of the Federal army in the campaign was 232 killed and 1,403 wounded.

But Huger and Tracy still held: more guns were mounted on Bay Minette Hill; as fast as they could be unspiked, the guns of Spanish Fort were turned to the north; the Octorara crossed the bar and men went ashore and beat down the cane-brake until the gunners could see Huger; knowing that they must evacuate, the garrisons were lavish in the use of ammunition. April 11, the firing was furious—it was the last day of the great guns in the Civil War and their roar was instinct with hatred and death; only in the graves was there peace. At nightfall the garrisons embarked for Mobile and before morning the signal for evacuation went up from the marsh in front of the city.

On the 12th, Gen. Granger with the First and Third Divisions of the Thirteenth Corps crossed the bay landing below the city; they soon met Mayor R. H. Slough carrying a flag of truce and upon their arrival in the city he signed the surrender, saying: "I trust gentlemen, for the sake of humanity, all the safeguards which you can throw around our people will be secured to them."

Note. — The works at Blakely were commanded by Brig. Gen. St. John R. Liddell. Battery Huger, by Major Washington Marks, Twenty-second Louisiana Artillery. Battery Tracy, by Capt. A. A. Patsmier, of the same regiment. Montrose, by Capt. William C. Winston.

The People Rule

The Civil War was a consequent of individual wrong doing; the resultant of a low moral condition that follows the very general *belief* that virtue is inconsistent with gain. The ships of New England hovered about the African coast and slaves made a profitable cargo; Northern and English manufacturers desired cheap cotton and were indifferent as to the manner of production; the Northern states abolished slavery within their borders, but individuals sold their slaves in the South—the sore festered and broke, and the American nation paid the extreme penalty.

The present generation has seen a war in which practically the whole world engaged which resulted in merely an armed truce. The sole cause of that war was the *belief* that has grown into the minds of the people that human welfare is dependant upon trade and barter, or as it is too often phrased "commercial supremacy"; the manipulation, and not the production of goods. After the Civil War, the South, altho wasted by four years of war, was self-supporting as soon as a crop could be raised, but the World War is followed by years of starvation because the despoiled nations are trying to recover by trading, by borrowing, and by printing worthless money instead of producing food.

The tillage of the soil is the primal occupation of man. There is no substitute for food. People in the cities of Europe are starving altho they have seemingly reached the goal for which they have striven for centuries. Land is free, but who wants land? *The people rule*, and their crazy governments are trying to feed them by negotiating foreign loans; by "stabilizing exchange"; and by appeals to charity.

In America we are destroying in peace what Europe destroyed by war. Public and private indebtedness is appalling. A majority of our people are merely wage workers and it matters not to them whether the work is constructive or destructive as long as it brings food. We are destroying our natural resources to keep them employed, and while they toil, our rivers, with their millions of foot tons of perpetual motion flow unharnessed to the sea. "Be not deceived, God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Jackson Oaks and Fort Mims

WRITTEN IN 1912

Mobile Bay has been the scene of many stirring events in American history. Here were the first French settlements upon the Gulf Coast. Occupied successively by France, Great Britain and Spain, it has now been for a hundred years a part of the American union. It was once the lair of the pirates of the Caribbean. It witnessed the greatest naval struggle of modern times. It bears the commerce of the second largest system of rivers in the United States, and is destined to become the gateway of American trade through the west to the East.

At the head of the bay on the western side of the delta is the City of Mobile. Occupying a similar position on the eastern side of the bay and delta, at the mouth of the Tensaw, is Jackson Oaks. As Mobile is easily accessible from the Tensaw, its mouth is a strategic point and Jackson Oaks with its level ground so suitable for military maneuvers, because of its giant oaks and the pure water of its streams has been the ideal camping ground for military forces: For these reasons Jackson Oaks was the most important settlement upon the eastern shore in colonial days and until the War of 1812 was called The Village.

Oct. 20, 1763 as one of the results of the Seven Years War the British troops occupied Mobile and the French retired to New Orleans; as the British also came into possession of West Florida by the same treaty, The Village became the eastern terminal of the ferry over which traffic passed to Pensacola and the east. For sixteen years Mobile was ruled by an English governor but March 1, 1780 it was invested by a Spanish force under Bernardo de Galvez, Captain-General of Caracas; on Mar. 14, altho reenforcements from Pensacola had arrived at The Village, Captain Dunford surrendered to the Spanish commander. The British reenforcements having returned to Pensacola the Spaniards fortified a hill north of The Village commanding the river. In January, 1781, the fort was attacked by a force of British and Germans from Pensacola; On the 7th several attempts were made to carry the fort by assault. The losses were heavy on both sides and included the British commander.

The British returned to Pensacola and in May surrendered to Galvez thus ending the rule of Great Britain in the South. For thirty-three years Mobile was a Spanish colony.

Let us go back a hundred years. France was an empire and her Corsican emperor was on the way to Moscow with no thought of St. Helena. Little was known of the Oldest Continent beyond the tales told by the traders who bargained under the guns of their own ships. The Dark Continent had a few settlements upon its coast. Upon the Western Continent a new and lusty nation had sprung into being and all else was desert. A boat propelled by steam was upon the Hudson, and Ben Franklin had caught some electricity in a bottle.

The United States and Great Britain were at war. The Indians, ever jealous of the white man's encroachments and too often the victim of his intrigue and duplicity, were committing depredation and murder along the southwestern frontier. Fort Mims, a stockade upon Boatyard Lake in the Tensaw settlement, was selected for a general assault. The fort was garrisoned by about 150 men under Maj. Daniel Beasley of the Mississippi Volunteers; in the fort were also 24 white families and about 100 negroes. The garrison had been repeatedly warned of danger but it was not considered immediate. There was plenty to eat and more to drink. The fiddle squeaked and the dance went round. The sentries nodded at their posts. Aug. 30, 1813 they awoke to find the Creeks within 30 yards of the open gate. The inmates took refuge within the inner inclosure, the blockhouse and dwellings. The fight raged for hours but when it was over the work of the torch, the tomahawk and the scalping knife was complete. Less than thirty of the inmates escaped.

A few days later an expedition under Captain Kennedy left The Village in a flatboat to bury the dead; but there was too much whisky aboard and the crew was soon helpless in a hostile country. The captain put the man who brought the whisky in a barrel for safe keeping; upon the recovery of the crew they went to the fort where they buried 247 bodies.

The massacre at Fort Mims was the death warrant of the Creek nation. Gen. Claiborne entered their country from the

southwest. Gen. Floyd came from Georgia. From the Tennessee came Andrew Jackson. It was a war of extermination. The final massacre of the Creeks was by the troops of Jackson and Coffee at Horseshoe Bend on the Alabama River Mar. 27, 1814, and the scattered remnants of the tribe were placed upon the peninsula at the lower end of Mobile Bay.

Jackson's troops then came to Mobile. The British were making free use of the Spanish port of Pensacola and Jackson's remonstrance was ignored. Although we were not at war with Spain, Jackson took the responsibility of an attack. Crossing to The Village with 3,000 troops he arrived at Pensacola on the 6th of November. The Spanish governor wished to negotiate but Jackson had not come to talk, so the British blew up the fort, went aboard their ships and put to sea. Two days later Jackson was back to The Village.

The great oak under which Jackson's tent was pitched has for a century been known as Jackson's Oak, and the village which strangely enough had been all but nameless through so many years of turbulent history came to be known as Jackson Oaks. The road leading across Baldwin County to Pensacola has long been known as the Jackson Trail.

But we do not always war and The Village saw many years of peace and plenty, *but peace and plenty have no history.*

In 1803, Louis Dolive (D'Olive) settled upon the bluff north of Yancy's Creek; he was a progenitor of many people now living in this vicinity. Wm. Yancy, a survivor of Fort Mims, and an authority upon local history died here aged 97.

In the Dolive Burial Ground are Louis Dolive, 1769-1841; his wife Louise Le Fleau, 1782-1840; a son Marone, 1803-30; a son Medrick, 1812-84; a daughter Louisa, — 1864, and her husband Maj. Lewis Stark, 1799-1872, and others. One is a double grave—mother and son:

Ici Repose	Et
ANNEYS LAURENDIN	Son Enfant EDWARD
El deceda le trois March, 1837	fils de R. H. Dolive
age de 30 ans	deceda le premier March, 1837, age 18 mois

Nothing remains of The Old Village today but the tombs—mute memorials of the past; silent monitors teaching to the coming generations the transitory nature of human life.

Old Blakely

Ten miles northeast of Mobile upon the eastern shore of the Alabama River delta is the site of the former Town of Blakely. It is difficult to realize that the wooded slope with its three negro cabins was once a populous town with handsome dwellings, stores, hotels, and a cotton gin, and for more than forty years the capital of Baldwin County. The line of grand old oaks was once known as Washington Avenue and under them overgrown by tangled vines are heaps of bricks—all that remains of the homes of Old Blakely.

The traditions tell of the first steamboat upon the Tensaw which was so top-heavy that a huge cypress log was attached to each side and boat and logs made four miles an hour to Mobile. The yellow fever came and the living only buried the dead and waited. Then came the war and Forrest's cavalry came and turned their horses into the corn fields, and the children of Blakely went hungry.

A thousand feet up the hill is the Washington Spring and we drink, standing upon the hollow logs that once carried its pure water down to the town. At the top of the hill are the Confederate lines, their lunettes and salients frowning across the ravine at the long lines of sap and parallel where the invader dug slowly toward the Tensaw. Between the lines is the old cemetery, its monument bearing the story of old days, the last record writ with bullets. The inscriptions are as follows:

Died in this place Dec. 1, 1822, James W. Peters, 3d son of Gen. Absalom Peters. Aged 31 years. Who, with his partner Russell Stebbins, emigrated from New York to this county in 1816. These two with a few other enterprising young gentlemen from the North commenced in the wilderness and founded the Town of Blakely in 1817.

Horatio Butler, son of the Rev. D. Butler of the City of Troy, N. Y. Died at this place Aug. 4, 1820. Aged 28 years.

Henry Boyd, son of Gen. William Boyd of the City of New York. Died at this place of malignant fever, Nov. 27, 1822. Aged 21 years.

Major Geo. P. Peters of the U. S. Army; 2d son of Gen. Absalom Peters of New Hampshire. Departed this life at Fort Gadsden, E. F. where he was in command, Nov. 28, 1819. Aged 30 years.

Mrs. Loraine Hitchcock Peters, Consort of Major Geo. P. Peters. Died at Burlington, Vt., April 22, 1815. Aged 25 years.

Ira Hempstead, son of Isaac Hempstead, Esq. of the City of Albany, N. Y. Died at this place July 20, 1818. Aged 19 years.

James Stebbins, 2d son of Nathan Stebbins of Ridgefield, Conn. Died at this place by a fall from a horse, Nov. 10, 1818. Aged 22 years.

STORY OF THE TENSAW

APPENDIX A.

Organization of the Union Forces, commanded by Maj. Gen.
Edward R. S. Canby, operating against Mobile, Ala.,
March 17—April 12, 1865.

ENGINEER BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Bailey.
96th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John C. Cobb.
97th U. S. Colored Troops:
Lieut. Col. George A. Harmount.
Col. George D. Robinson.
1st Company of Pontoniers, Capt. John J. Smith.

SIEGE TRAIN.

Brig. Gen. James Totten.
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, Companies B, C, H, I, K, L, and M.
Col. Benjamin F. Hays.
New York Light Artillery, 18th Battery, Capt. Albert G. Mack.

THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger.

MORTAR BATTERIES.

6th Michigan Heavy Artillery, Company A, Capt. Seldon F. Craig.
6th Michigan Heavy Artillery, Company K, Lieut. Charles W. Wood.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. James R. Slack.
99th Illinois (five companies), Lieut.
Col. Asa C. Matthews.
47th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John A.
McLaughlin.
21st Iowa, Lieut. Col. Salue G. Van Anda.
29th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Bradford Hancock.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Elias S. Dennis.
8th Illinois, Col. Josiah A. Sheetz.
11th Illinois, Col. James H. Coates.
46th Illinois, Col. Benj. Dornblaser.

STORY OF THE TENSAW

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. William B. Kinsey.
29th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John A. Callicott.
30th Missouri (four companies), Lieut. Col. William T. Wilkinson.
161st New York, Maj. Willis E. Craig.
23d Wisconsin, Maj. Joseph E. Green.

ARTILLERY.

Capt. George W. Fox.

Massachusetts Light, 4th Battery (D), Lieut. George W. Taylor.
Massachusetts Light, 7th Battery (G), Capt. Newman W. Storer.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Christopher C. Andrews.

First Brigade.

Col. Henry Bertram.
94th Illinois, Col. John McNulta.
19th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John Bruce.
23d Iowa, Col. Samuel L. Glasgow.
20th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Henry
A. Starr.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Bat-
tery F, Capt. Joseph Foust.

Second Brigade.

Col. William T. Spicely.
76th Illinois:
Col. Samuel T. Busey.
Lieut. Col. Charles C. Jones.
97th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Victor Vif-
quain.
24th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Francis A.
Sears.
69th Indiana (four companies):
Lieut. Col. Oran Perry.
Capt. Lewis K. Harris.

Third Brigade.

Col. Frederick W. Moore.

37th Illinois, Col. Charles Black.
20th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Leake.
34th Iowa, Col. George W. Clark.
83d Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H. Baldwin.
114th Ohio, Col. John H. Kelly.

ARTILLERY.

Connecticut Light, 2d Battery, Capt. Walter S. Hotchkiss.
Massachusetts Light, 15th Battery, Lieut. Albert Rowse.

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THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. William P. Benton.

First Brigade.

Col. David. P. Grier,

28th Illinois :

Lieut. Col. Richard Ritter.

Maj. Hinman Rhodes.

77th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John B. Reid.

96th Ohio (five companies), Lieut. Col.

Albert H. Brown.

35th Wisconsin, Col. Henry Orff.

Second Brigade.

Col. Henry M. Day.

91st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Geo. A. Day.

50th Indiana (five companies), Lieut.

Col. Samuel T. Wells.

29th Iowa, Col. Thos. H. Benton, Jr.

7th Vermont, Col. Wm. C. Holbrook.

Third Brigade.

Col. Conrad Krez.

33d Iowa, Col. Cyrus H. Mackey.

77th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William. E. Stevens.

27th Wisconsin, Capt. Charles H. Cunningham.

28th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Edmund B. Gray.

ARTILLERY.

New York Light, 21st Battery, Capt. James Barnes.

New York Light, 26th Battery, Lieut. Adam Beattie.

SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. Andrew J. Smith.

PONTONIERS.

114th Illinois, Maj. John M. Johnson.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. John McArthur.

First Brigade.

Col. William L. McMillen.

33d Illinois, Col. Chas. E. Lippincott.

26th Indiana, Col. John G. Clark.

93d Indiana, Col. De Witt C. Thomas.

10th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Jennison.

72 Ohio, Lieut. Col. Chas. G. Eaton.

95th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback.

Second Brigade.

Col. Lucius F. Hubbard.

47th Illinois :

Maj. Edward Bonham.

Col. David W. Magee.

5th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. William B. Gere.

9th Minnesota, Col. Josiah F. Marsh.

11th Missouri, Maj. Modesta J. Green.

8th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. William B. Britton.

STORY OF THE TENSAW

Third Brigade.

Col. William R. Marshall.

12th Iowa, Maj. Samuel G. Knee.

35th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William B. Keeler.

7th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. George Bradley.

33d Missouri, Lieut. Col. William H. Heath.

ARTILLERY.

Indiana Light, 3d Battery, Capt. Thomas J. Ginn.

Iowa Light, 2d Battery, Capt. Joseph R. Reed.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Kenner Garrard.

First Brigade.

Col. John I. Rinacker.

119th Illinois, Col. Thos. J. Kinney.

122d Illinois :

Lieut. Col. James F. Drish.

Maj. James F. Chapman.

89th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Hervey

Craven.

21st Missouri, Capt. Charles W.

Tracy.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. James I. Gilbert.

117th Illinois, Col. Risdon M. Moore.

27th Iowa, Maj. Geo. W. Howard.

32d Iowa, Lieut. Col. Gustavus A.

Eberhart.

10th Kansas (four companies), Lieut.

Col. Charles S. Hills.

6th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Hiram

P. Grant.

Third Brigade.

Col. Charles L. Harris.

58th Illinois (four companies), Capt. John Murphy.

52d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Zalmon S. Main.

34th New Jersey, Col. William Hudson Lawrence.

178th New York, Lieut. Col. John B. Gandolfo.

11th Wisconsin, Maj. Jesse S. Miller.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Eugene A. Carr.

First Brigade.

Col. Jonathan B. Moore.

72d Illinois, Col. Joseph Stockton.

95th Illinois, Col. Leander Blanden.

44th Missouri, Capt. F. G. Hopkins.

33d Wisconsin, Col. Horatio H. Virgin.

Second Brigade.

Col. Lyman M. Ward.

40th Missouri, Col. S. A. Holmes.

49th Missouri, Col. David P. Dyer.

14th Wisconsin, Maj. Eddy F. Ferris.

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Third Brigade.

Col. James L. Geddes.

81st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Andrew W. Rodgers.
108th Illinois, Col. Charles Turner.
124th Illinois, Bvt. Col. John H. Howe.
8th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William B. Bell.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. John W. Lowell.

Illinois Light, Cogswell's battery, Lieut. William R. Elting.
2d Indiana Light, Battery G, Lieut. Perry Wilch.
Indiana Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Lawrence Jacoby.
Indiana Light, 14th Battery, Capt. Francis W. Morse.
Ohio Light, 17th Battery, Capt. Charles S. Rice.

COLUMN FROM PENSACOLA BAY, FLORIDA.*

Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. John P. Hawkins.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. William A. Pile.
73d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut.
Col. Henry C. Merriam.
82d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Lad-
islas L. Zulavsky.
86th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut.
Col. George E. Yarrington.

Second Brigade.

Col. Hiram Scofield.
47th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut.
Col. Ferdinand E. Peebles.
50th U. S. Colored Troops, Col.
Charles A. Gilchrist.
51st U. S. Colored Troops, Col. A.
Watson Webber.

Third Brigade.

Col. Charles W. Drew.

48th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Frederick M. Crandall.
68th U. S. Colored Troops:
Col. J. Blackburn Jones.
Lieut. Col. Daniel Densmore.
76th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. William E. Nye.

*The Second and Third Brigades and the artillery of the Second Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, under General Andrews, were attached to the "Column from Pensacola."

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CAVALRY.

Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Lucas.

First Brigade.

Col. Morgan H. Chrysler.
1st Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Algernon
S. Badger,
31st Massachusetts (mounted infantry),
Lieut. Col. Edward P. Nettleton.
2d New York Veteran, Lieut. Col.
Asa L. Gurney.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. Andrew B. Spurling.
1st Florida, Capt. Francis Lyons.
2d Illinois, Maj. Franklin Moore.
2d Maine, Maj. Charles A. Miller.

ARTILLERY.

Massachusetts Light, 2d Battery (B), Capt. William Marland.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Knipe.

First Brigade.

Col. Joseph Karge.
12th Indiana, Maj. W. H. Calkins.
2d New Jersey, Lieut. Col. P. J.
Yorke.
4th Wisconsin, Col. W. P. Moore.

Second Brigade.

Col. Gilbert M. L. Johnson.
10th Indiana, Maj. Geo. R. Swallow.
13th Indiana, Lieut. Col. William T.
Pepper.
4th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Jacob M.
Thornburgh.

ARTILLERY.

Ohio Light, 14th Battery, Capt. William C. Myers.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH ALABAMA.

Brig. Gen. T. Kilby Smith.

DAUPHIN ISLAND.

Lieut. Col. Byron Kirby.

3d Maryland Cavalry (6 companies), Capt. Eli D. Grinder.
6th Michigan Heavy Artillery, Companies C, E, F, H, and I, Capt. Seymour
Howell.

MOBILE POINT.

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Clarke.

1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. George L. Stillman.
6th Michigan Heavy Artillery, Companies B, D, and G, Maj. Harrison Soule.

STORY OF THE TENSAW

APPENDIX B.

Organization of troops in the District of the Gulf, Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding, March 10, 1865.

Brig. Gen. Bryan M. Thomas.	Col. Thomas H. Taylor.
1st Alabama Reserves, Col. Daniel E. Huger.	City Battalion, Special service (four companies), Maj. Wm. Hartwell.
2d Alabama Reserves, Lieut. Col. Junius A. Law.	Pelham Cadets Battalion, Capt. P. Williams, Jr.
21st Alabama, Lieut. Col. James M. Williams.	

Brig. Gen. Randall L. Gibson.	Holtzclaw's Brigade.
1st, 16th, and 20th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. Robert H. Lindsay.	18th Alabama, Capt. A. C. Greene.
4th and 25th Louisiana, Col. Francis C. Zacharie.	32d and 58th Alabama, Col. Bushrod Jones.
19th Louisiana, Maj. C. Flournoy.	36th Alabama, Col. T. H. Herndon.
4th, 13th, and 30th Louisiana, —.	38th Alabama, Capt. C. E. Bussey.
Battalion Sharpshooters, Col. Francis L. Campbell.	

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Capt. I. Hutchinson.

Hutchinson's company, Lieut. R. Middleton.
Vernon's company, Lieut. J. Armstrong.

Brig. Gen. Francis M. Cockrell.

Col. James McCown	Col. David Coleman.
1st and 3d Missouri, Capt. Joseph H. Neal.	29th North Carolina, Capt. John W. Gudger.
1st and 4th Missouri, Capt. Charles L. Edmondson.	39th North Carolina, Maj. Paschal C. Hughes.
2d and 6th Missouri, Lieut. Col. S. Cooper.	9th Texas, Lieut. Col. M. A. Dillard.
3d and 5th Missouri, Capt. Benj. E. Guthrie.	10th Texas Cavalry, Capt. J. Ziegler.
Steede's (Mississippi) cavalry battalion, Maj. Abner C. Steede.	14th " " Col. A. Harris.
Abbey's battery, Capt. G. F. Abbey.	32d " " Capt. Nathan Anderson.

STORY OF THE TENSAW

	Col. Thomas N. Adaire.
4th Mississippi, Maj. Thomas P. Nelson.	
7th " (battalion), Capt. Samuel D. Harris.	
35th " Capt. George W. Oden.	
36th " Lieut. Col. Edward Brown.	
39th " Capt. C. W. Gallaher.	
46th " Capt. J. A. Barwick.	

Brig. Gen. James H. Clanton.

3d Alabama Reserves, Major Strickland.

6th " Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Washington T. Lary.

8th " " Lieut. Col. Thomas L. Faulkner.

Keyser's detachment, Capt. Joseph C. Keyser.

Armistead's Cavalry Brigade.

Maury's Command.

8th Alabama, Col. Charles P. Ball.

15th Confederate, Col. Henry Maury.

16th Confederate, Lieut. Col. Philip B. Spence.

Tobin's battery, Capt. Thos. F. Tobin.

Lewis' battalion, Maj. W. V. Harrell.

ARTILLERY RESERVES, ETC.

LEFT WING, DEFENSES OF MOBILE.

Col. Charles A. Fuller.

Artillery.

Maj. Henry A. Clinch.
1st Louisiana, Company C, Capt. J. H. Lamon.
1st Louisiana, Company I, Capt. E. G. Butler.
Coffin's (Virginia) artillery, Lieut. J. B. Humphreys.
State Reserves, Capt. W. H. Homer.
" " Lieut. R. H. Bush.
Barry's battery, Lieut. R. L. Watkins.
Young's battery, Capt. A. J. Young.

Batteries.

Lieut. Col. L. Hoxton.
Dent's battery, Capt. S. H. Dent.
Douglas' battery, Lieut. Ben. Hardin.
Eufaula Battery, Lieut. William H. Woods.
Fenner's battery, Lieut. W. T. Cluverius.
Garrity's battery, Capt. Jas. Garrity.
Rice's battery, Capt. T. W. Rice.
Thrall's battery, Capt. J. C. Thrall.

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RIGHT WING, DEFENSES OF MOBILE.

Col. Melancthon Smith.

Capt. Charles L. Lumsden.
Lovelace's battery, Lieut. William
M. Selden.
Lumsden's battery, Lieut. A. C. Har-
grove.

Maj. James T. Gee.
Perry's battery, Capt. Thos. J. Perry.
Phelan's battery, Capt. John Phelan.
Turner's battery, Capt. William B.
Turner.
1st Alabama Artillery (detachment).
Lieut. P. Lee Hammond.

Capt. Cuthbert H. Slocumb.
Phillips' battery, Capt. J. W. Phillips.
Ritter's battery, Capt. Wm. L. Ritter.
Slocumb's battery, Lieut. J. Ad. Chal-
aron.

Capt. John B. Grayson.
Cowan's battery, Capt. Jas. J. Cowan.
Culpeper's battery, Lieut. J. L. Moses.
Tarrant's battery, Capt. Edward Tar-
rant.
Winston's battery, Capt. William C.
Winston.

BATTERIES, ETC.

Col. William E. Burnet.

Battery McIntosh.
Maj. W. C. Capers.
1st Louisiana Artillery, Companies
A and D.
1st Mississippi Artillery, Company L.

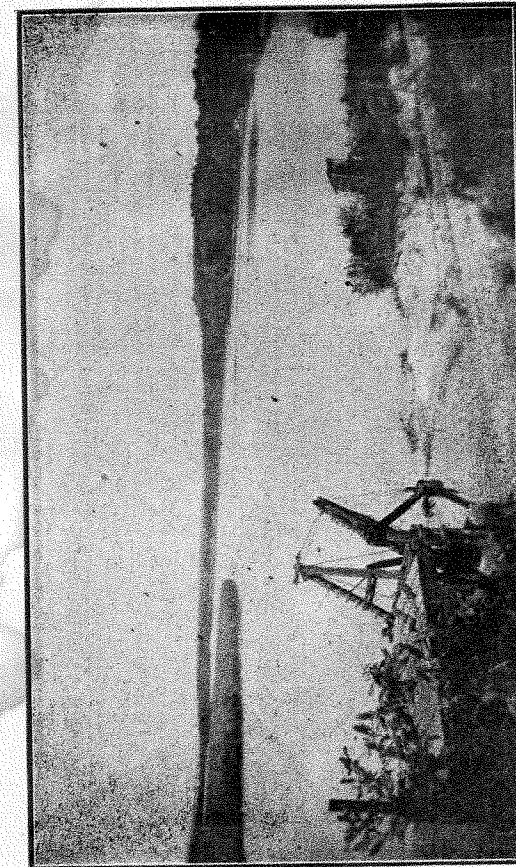
Battery Tilghman.
Green's (Kentucky) battery, Lieut.
H. S. Quisenberry.

Picket Fleet.
1st Mississippi Artillery (four com-
panies), Maj. Jeff. L. Wofford.
3d Missouri Light Artillery, Lieut. T. B. Catron.

Battery Gladden.
Capt. Richard C. Bond.
2d Alabama Artillery, Companies C
and E.
1st Louisiana Artillery, Companies B
and G.

Battery Missouri.
Capt. James Gibney.
22d Louisiana Regiment, Companies
E and K.
Holmes' light battery.

Battery Buchanan.
Crew Gun-Boat Gaines, Capt. P. U.
Murphy.



The Tensaw River from Blakely.

1781 surrendered. Jan. 5-6, 1781 Benedict Arnold raided Richmond, Va., and on the 8th he raided Charles City Courthouse. Please keep these dates in mind, Jan. 5-6-8, 1781. Jan. 7, 1781 occurred the battle at Spanish Fort in Baldwin County, and this well-nigh forgotten affair determined the rule of Spain in this section for 33 years. During this 33 years Spain "secretly" gave this section to France and in 1803 First Consul Bonaparte sold the "claim" of France to this somewhat indefinite territory to the U. S. for \$11,250,000. Bonaparte accepted in payment 6 per cent bonds of the U. S., and agreed not to sell them at such a price as would injure the American government.

During the Civil War Old Spanish Fort became merely the "Water Battery" and the more pretentious fortifications of the Confederacy on the hill just south of the old fort became Spanish Fort. It was commanded by Brig. Gen. Randall L. Gibson, a Louisiana man who afterwards became Senator from that State. His headquarters and the hospitals were in the bottom north of the old fort which was on the little hill just north of the road to the river and about 500 feet from the landing. My first visit to Old Spanish Fort was with Hon. Harry Pillans, for many years one of our summer residents. Mr. Pillans carried the last dispatches from Major Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding District of the Gulf to the commanders at Spanish Fort and Blakely.

Prescott A. Parker
Montrose, Ala., Nov. 21, 1933.

I heard the old year talking, and he seemed
to say to me,

"I'm what mankind has made me, not what
I hoped to be.

I did not bring the failures, my days were
bright and new,

I was the time allotted — the work was
man's to do.

"I am what men have made me, not what
I hoped to be,

And so shall be the new year, which soon
shall follow me.

Our days are good or evil, as each man serves
and strives,

For years are but the records on which
men write their lives."

—An Anonymous Message that came
over the wire from Louisville to
Montgomery, Ala.
From the TELEGRAPH WORLD.