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Founded in 1947, the Alabama Historical Association is the oldest statewide historical society in Alabama. The AHA provides opportunities for meaningful engagement with the past through publications, meetings, historical markers, and other programs. The AHA is a volunteer-led and membership-supported organization. Our members are from every walk of life but share a common interest in Alabama history and a belief in its value for society today. Visit www.alabamahistory.net for more information.
Greetings! Though we are nearing the end of the State’s bicentennial celebrations, the Alabama Historical Association (AHA) will continue to reflect on our State’s diverse history. In October 2019, the AHA invites you to learn more about Alabama’s “almost capital,” Wetumpka, my hometown. According to *The History of Wetumpka* by Elizabeth Porter, published in 1957, “In 1845 there was a movement to move the Capital from Tuscaloosa: Wetumpka was a competitor for the honor of being the site for the state Capital and being the Capital City. Wetumpka and Montgomery were both at the time promising cities. Wetumpka lost the Capital by a small vote.” If it had not been for that “small vote” by a handful of people opposed to making Wetumpka the capital of Alabama, we would be celebrating the Fall Pilgrimage in the capital of the state. Instead, Wetumpka is seventeen miles north of the current capital of Montgomery and many people today say Wetumpka is a “bedroom community of Montgomery.”

On Friday, October 11, and Saturday, October 12, we will embark on a cultural and educational experience created by the Wetumpka AL200 Celebration Committee, along with their partners, Main Street Wetumpka, the Elmore County Black Heritage Association, the Elmore County Commission, and the City of Wetumpka. Wetumpka is lovingly called “Rumbling Waters” because of its location near the Coosa River. Beautiful homes and churches and a picturesque downtown with a flavor all its own await you. On Friday afternoon, we will have a special treat at Jasmine Hill Gardens & Outdoor Museum followed by an opening reception and refreshments at the home of noted art collector, Benjamin Fitzpatrick.

Wetumpka’s diverse communities and history are evident on the faces of the people and the designs of the houses and historic downtown buildings. Icons such as Fort Toulouse and Fort Jackson, the Fain Theater, and the Tulotoma Snail Trail Alley Yard are just a few of the sites you will see. In addition to notable places such as the historic town of Wetumpka and Jasmine Hill, Wetumpka is also home to two noted artists, John Kelly Fitzpatrick and Msgt. Columbus Cook, an African American. Fitzpatrick painted rural Central Alabama from the 1920s through the Great Depression. Columbus Cook draws and paints with a variety of media — pencil, pen and ink, markers, oils and acrylics. His collection includes hand drawings created while he was deployed in Saudi Arabia, showing life there during Operation Desert Storm. In February 2019, Cook donated several pieces of his artwork to the City of Wetumpka. His works are on display in the Elmore County Black History Museum, the Elmore County Historical Society and Museum, and the Wetumpka Library. You will be able to see both artists’ works at the Museums and Library.

So, join the AHA on October 11-12 to see my hometown and the progress it has made and learn about the history of the diverse groups of people who created the awesome city we have today!

Frazine Taylor
President
In the heart of Alabama’s River Region lies a quaint, small town with a history as remarkable as its natural beauty. In 1834, the City of Wetumpka was incorporated, eventually becoming the county seat after Elmore County was organized in 1866. But long before its official incorporation, Wetumpka played host to a range of significant events.

Wetumpka is home to one of only 200 world-recognized impact craters, due to a meteor that hit the area over an estimated 80 million years ago, resulting in beautiful green hills that form the rim of the five-mile-wide crater. This unique topography, including an abundance of rivers, creeks, and woodland wildlife found therein, lends to the city’s nickname as the “City of Natural Beauty,” making it a treasured spot for recreational outdoor activities, including whitewater kayaking, fishing, cycling, trail running, and bird watching. Added to this significant topography is the fact the fall line runs through the middle of downtown, where the Appalachian Foothills end and the Gulf Coastal Plain begins.

The Coosa River and Tallapoosa River merge three miles south of the state-owned Fort Toulouse/Fort Jackson Park. This well-drained area served as a homesite for Native Americans from 6,000 B.C. until 1814. Native Americans lived in the area for more than 6,000 years, with remnants of early mounds dating back to 1100-1600 A.D., although villages are thought to have been erected as far back as 1 A.D.

Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville, a French naval officer who eventually became known as the “Father of Louisiana,” sent an expedition up the Alabama River to locate a site for Fort Toulouse, which was later completed around 1717. Between 1717 and 1763, the French built a series of three forts at this location, all known as Fort Toulouse, at the invitation of the Creeks. Throughout that time, Fort Toulouse served as the eastern outpost of the French Colony of Louisiana, which stretched up the Mississippi River to Canada. The post’s primary objective was to keep the English out of the region and make French policy known among the Creeks. A thriving community of farmsteads was built by French soldiers, whose families lived around the fort. French children grew up playing with Creek children from the nearby village of Pakana.

In 1775, naturalist, horticulturalist, artist, and author William Bartram journeyed through the area, cataloguing flora and fauna and describing its native people, inspiring
poets like Samuel Taylor Coleridge and William Wordsworth.

Later, years after Fort Toulouse was decommissioned, a new fort was established and named Fort Jackson. In 1814, Red Stick leader William Weatherford surrendered to Andrew Jackson, resulting in the Treaty of Fort Jackson, contributing to the Creek Indian Removal. Once the removal of the Native Americans was complete, Wetumpka’s growth was immediate and its position at the head of navigation on the Coosa River, as well as the surrounding rich agricultural land, gave rise to a successful center of trade.

From 1831 to 1832, street patterns in the area were mapped and the town was divided into lots and sold by the federal government. Then in 1834, surrounding incorporations were combined to form one City of Wetumpka, its name being derived from the Muscogee Creek words “we-wau” (water) “tum-cau” (rumbling), describing elements of the Coosa where the rapids race across the river rocks causing a rumbling sound. By 1836, Harper’s Weekly declared that “Wetumpka, Alabama, and Chicago, Illinois, are the most promising two cities of the West.”

Affirmation of this growth is the construction of the first state penitentiary, which was completed in Wetumpka by 1841. Today, Elmore County houses four operating state prisons, including Julia Tutwiler Prison for women, which opened in 1942 and is named for the noted educator and advocate for the improvement of prison conditions.

Several bridges over the Coosa have been constructed throughout the years, including a covered bridge in 1844. Although the contract for bridge construction was awarded to John Godwin, master architect and African American bridge builder Horace King, later emancipated from slavery, was actually responsible for the covered bridge in Wetumpka, which was later destroyed by flood. His portrait hangs in the rotunda of the Alabama Capitol building today, close to the cantilevered spiral staircase he designed and built.

In 1845, Wetumpka lost its bid to become the state capital and nearby Montgomery was chosen instead. Large fires ravaged the town in 1845 and 1852, and the Civil War created hardships as well. But despite these difficulties, the area continued to grow. Wetumpka was chosen as the site for the county’s courthouse in 1866, but the town’s size and fortunes continued to fluctuate. Although the population reached over 3,000 before 1875, by 1879 it barely eclipsed 600. In 1886, the largest flood in the town’s history swept away King’s bridge and resulted in businesses moving from the west side of the river to the east. To add to the disruption, an earthquake hit the town the same year.

By 1887, social and economic upheaval took its toll, and the town was subject to bouts of violence, death, and lawlessness. According to The Wetumpka Times in 1887, a central area of town became known as the “dark and bloody square of Wetumpka” because of the number of violent deaths which occurred there.

Despite this, the first telephone was installed, and the small town was once again prospering by the early 1900s, even with disastrous fires in 1902 and 1908.
Lock 31, a recognizable and imposing concrete structure that now sits in the river next to a boat landing, was the last lock in a series of 31 locks and dams of an 1889 abandoned project of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The purpose of the project was to aid the travel of steamboats traversing the series of rapids starting as far north as Rome, Georgia, and ending with the treacherous “Devil’s Staircase” in Wetumpka. Due to the advent of trains, high costs of the project, the impending Spanish-American War, and continual setbacks, construction of the lock ended in 1896. The lock was never completed or put into use.

Other monumental changes took place around the start of the 20th century, including the establishment of the Fifth District Agricultural School in 1897, a new jail, and electrical power and public water in 1905. In 1906, not only was the first high school football game being played, but the Louisville & Nashville Railroad built a new depot in the town. The first Model T Ford hit the streets in 1909, cement sidewalks replaced wooden planks in 1911, and the Fain Theater brought the silver screen to the city in 1913.

Growth slowed in the area during World War I, but significant progress was made in 1924 when the Elmore County Training School, one of the iconic Rosenwald Schools, was built for African American students during segregation. Today, the structure houses the Elmore County Black History Museum, and the historic teachers’ home still stands nearby.

Arguably the most photographed structure in Wetumpka, the Bibb Graves Bridge was constructed in 1931 using reinforced concrete. Within a few years of the bridge’s construction, the city’s population increased to 2,000.

The historic business district of the town retains a very eclectic architectural and historical identity but primarily illustrates characteristics of 19th and early 20th century commercial architecture in Alabama. Many turn-of-the-century commercial buildings were built during this time and still stand today. The district primarily consists of two-story brick storefronts that are evidence of the economic evolution of the community. Some of the more notable structures include a three-story hotel, commonly known as the Hotel Lancaster, the Chamber of Commerce building that was recently renovated, the former post office that is now the Elmore County Museum, and a predominant triangular building that first housed a bank in 1905. The historic courthouse was built in 1932 in the Greek Revival style like many courthouses built during that era.

Wetumpka has been home to influential artists, politicians, scientists, athletes, and military heroes. In 1909, Wetumpka native Mary Roberta “Molly” Cousins became the first female county superintendent of education in the state.

One of Alabama’s most important advocates for art education, John Kelly Fitzpatrick, also from Wetumpka, created the Dixie Art Colony in 1933 and also helped to create the Montgomery Museum of Fine Arts.

The five Crommelin brothers – John, Henry, Richard, Charles and Quentin – served in the Pacific in World War II. Their childhood home was near Fort Toulouse/Fort Jackson. All of the brothers graduated from the United States Naval Academy and were nicknamed the “Indestructibles” by TIME magazine because of their heroic efforts in some of World War II’s most famous battles. The USS Crommelin would later be commissioned in their honor.
Another World War II hero who graduated from the naval academy, Admiral Charles McMorris, was born and raised in Wetumpka and would later have the destroyer escort USS McMorris named for him.

Florence Golson Bateman, although blinded as a child, succeeded in music education and eventually became one of the most nationally acclaimed American opera singers and composers of her era. She has since been inducted into the Alabama Women’s Hall of Fame.

In 1939, Wetumpka native Jessie Welch Austin became the first female sheriff in Alabama.

Now Wetumpka Elementary School, the W. B. Doby “equalization” school, was dedicated and named for African American education proponent Welton Blanton Doby, former principal at the Elmore County Training School and the first president of the Elmore County Teachers Association in 1963.

Born in the nearby Titus community, prolific baseball player Joseph Wheeler Sewell was inducted into the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1977. That same year, William Benson Bryant became the first African American to be appointed as a chief federal judge. Although he primarily grew up in the Washington, D.C., area, Bryant was born in Wetumpka but was forced to move with his family after a lynch mob threatened the life of his grandfather. A federal courthouse annex on Constitution Avenue in Washington, D.C., is named in his honor.

Mary Olive Enslen Tinder, born and raised in Wetumpka, was a pioneer in broadcasting and became the first female broadcaster to air the Indianapolis 500 and host her own nationally syndicated television talk show.

Several movies have been filmed in Wetumpka. In 1995, The Grass Harp, based on the book by Truman Capote, was filmed in downtown. The next year, the 1996 Olympic flame was passed at Jasmine Hill Gardens and Outdoor Museum’s replica of the Temple of Hera.

The Rosa Parks Story was filmed in Wetumpka in 2002. Big Fish, a Tim Burton movie, was filmed in downtown in 2003. Today, the “Big Fish House” is a staple fixture in downtown, although it is owned privately. This past summer, the town was also the filming location for Son of the South, based on an autobiographical book by Bob Zellner entitled The Wrong Side of Murder Creek.

Known for his study of the Big Bang Theory, former Wetumpka resident Dr. George Smoot, III, a renowned astrophysicist and cosmologist, won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 2006.

In January 2019, an EF-2 tornado hit the area, mostly impacting the west side of downtown. The 180 mile per hour winds caused significant damage to historic churches, including two built in the 1850s, as well as to over 30 residences, some of which were completely destroyed.

Remnants of Wetumpka’s robust economy through pioneer settlement, changes in transportation methods, agricultural trends, and both national and local politics are still recognizable today. An interest in its remarkably comprehensive history is continually being captured, and historic preservation, despite recent devastation, continues to be embraced by the community.

Jenny Enslen Stubbs is executive director of Main Street Wetumpka.
FRIDAY PRE-MEETING TOUR OF WETUMPKA, ALABAMA

Special thanks to the Wetumpka AL200 Celebration Committee for the following summaries and Jenny Enslen Stubbs for the photographs.

ELMORE COUNTY MUSEUM
112 South Main Street
First constructed as the community’s post office in 1937, this building is now owned by the City of Wetumpka. The property was leased to the Elmore County Historical Society in 2008 for purposes of curating a museum, which currently houses items that portray everyday life in early Alabama.

In 2017, Main Street Wetumpka worked with the City of Wetumpka, the Elmore County Historical Society and various community businesses and residents to cultivate the first stop on the Tulotoma Snail Trail, an art history cultivating place project. Through October 23, the museum will be the location of Elmore County’s hosting of Making Alabama: A Bicentennial Traveling Exhibit.

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
5375 US Highway 231
The current site of Trinity Episcopal Church was established in the early 1970’s on land donated to the Episcopal Church by the Crommelin family. An old cotton warehouse building from downtown Wetumpka was relocated to the site and remodeled to house the church nave. In addition, a new parish hall building was built. In the late 1980’s, a third building was built to expand Trinity’s Sunday School Department and to contain a much needed office area. Through 2008-09, a new, sizable Gothic style church building was constructed. The building was afterwards consecrated by The Right Reverend Henry Parsley, Bishop of Alabama.
FORT TOULOUSE/FORT JACKSON
2521 W. Fort Toulouse Road

Fort Toulouse was built by the French in 1717 to serve as the eastern outpost of French Colonial Louisiana. Its primary function was to make French policy known among the Creek Indian Confederacy, seal their alliance and keep the English out of the region. Importantly, the fort served as a diplomatic and commercial center among the Creeks. The lucrative deer skin trade was controlled by the King’s representatives while the French Colonial Marines stationed here were paid in trade goods which could be exchanged to the Natives for necessary commodities. The fort and adjacent Native village of Pakana were situated on the well-drained high terrace at the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers.

In 1814, Fort Jackson was built over the remains of Fort Toulouse. The Treaty of Fort Jackson sealed the end of the Creek War with the Creeks signing over 20 million acres of land to the U.S. government. This important treaty opened Alabama up for settlement, resulting in Alabama statehood only five years later.

JASMINE HILL GARDENS & OUTDOOR MUSEUM
3001 Jasmine Hill Road

Jasmine Hill Gardens and Outdoor Museum, known as “Alabama’s Little Corner of Greece,” features over 20 acres of year-round floral beauty and classical sculpture, including statues of Olympic heroes and mythical gods.

This idyllic location is part of the Alabama Garden Trail and also played a part in the passing of the torch for the 1996 Olympics. The gardens include a full-scale replica of the Temple of Hera, along with a myriad of flowers, sculptures and fountains. The site sits along the rim of the Wetumpka Impact Crater.

The Benjamin and Mary Fitzpatrick home is also found here, which contains an impressive number of artifacts brought back from the couple’s extensive trips to Greece in the mid-20th century.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11

Pre-meeting Opportunities
12-2 p.m. Elmore County Museum
112 South Main Street
Making Alabama: A Bicentennial Traveling Exhibit

Trinity Episcopal Church
5375 U.S. Highway 231

2-4 p.m. Fort Toulouse - Fort Jackson State Park
2521 W. Fort Toulouse Road ($2 entry fee)

Opening Reception
4-5:30 p.m. Jasmine Hill Gardens & Outdoor Museum
3001 Jasmine Hill Road

5:30-7 p.m. Fitzpatrick Home at Jasmine Hill Gardens & Outdoor Museum

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12

8:30-10 a.m. Historic Elmore County Courthouse
100 E. Commerce Street
Registration, Coffee and Muffins, Book Sales

10-11:30 a.m. Historic Elmore County Courthouse
100 E. Commerce Street
• Welcome by the City of Wetumpka and Elmore County Commission
• Special Musical Number by St. James Family Worship Music Department
• History Presentation, Dr. Craig Sheldon
• Special Musical Number by Shape Note Singers

11:45 a.m.-1 p.m. First United Methodist Church
306 W. Tuskeena Street
Lunch

1-5 p.m. Tour Historic Site Locations
• First United Methodist Church
  306 West Tuskeena Street (12:30-2)
• L&N Depot
  281 North Broad Street (12:30-2)
• First Baptist Church
  205 West Bridge Street
• First Presbyterian Church
  100 West Bridge Street
• Second Missionary Baptist Church
  760 North Bridge Street
• Guilefield First Baptist Church
  421 Company Street
• Elisha Milton Cain Home
  311 Government Street
• 1828 Plantation
  305 East Bridge Street
• plantation Gardens
  805 West Tuskeena Street
• 1903 Farmhouse
  300 North Bridge Street
• Elmore County Training School/Black History Museum
  202 Lancaster Street
  Featuring Thread My Needle Quilt Group (site open 1-4 p.m.)

Closing Reception
5-6 p.m. Tulotoma Snail Trail Alleyway Park
113 Company Street
Closing Social and Refreshments
ELMORE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
100 East Commerce Street
Completed in 1932 near the site of the county’s previous 1884 courthouse, this historic structure is built in the Greek Revival style. The foundation is made of granite and concrete, and the exterior walls are limestone. Marble is also utilized for the interior.

FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
306 West Tuskeena Street
This church congregation was organized in 1819 and occupied two or three different locations before settling at its current location in 1843. The sanctuary that now exists was completed in 1854. The Lancaster Memorial Bell in the steeple was installed in May 1901, and in 1910, a pipe organ was installed.

L&N DEPOT
281 North Broad Street
The Louisville & Nashville Depot was built in Wetumpka in 1906 and exemplifies the L&N plan for small town depots. The station served as a passenger and freight depot until passenger service was terminated in the 1930s; freight service ended in 1973. In 1975, the depot was purchased by the First United Methodist Church of Wetumpka and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places that same year. Today the space is used by the church for worship services, activities, and youth group meetings.

Special thanks to the Wetumpka AL200 Celebration Committee for the following summaries and Jenny Enslen Stubbs for the photographs.
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
205 West Bridge Street
First Baptist was organized in 1821 and was originally known as the Coosa River Baptist Church. Construction on the current sanctuary started in 1847 and ended in 1852. A redecoration of the space took place in 1909, and in 1929, Sunday School rooms and a pipe organ were added. Further additions were constructed around 1960, 1966 and 1991. In January 2019, an EF-2 tornado significantly damaged the church, particularly its historic sanctuary.

SECOND MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH
760 North Bridge Street
Before the Civil War, both races worshipped in the Coosa River Baptist Church. However, after the Civil War and emancipation, the African American congregants asked to establish their own church, and a plot of land was donated. Although erected in 1887, a violent storm destroyed the building in 1899. Despite the devastation, members rallied and rebuilt the structure in the same year.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
100 West Bridge Street
This church congregation was founded in 1836, and in 1857, its first building was constructed. The original sanctuary was in the early Carpenter Gothic style and dedicated in 1857. Although the church flourished before the Civil War, its congregation was heavily impacted in 1861 when a significant number of the young men in its congregation left for war.

The church went through a restoration in 1933 and an educational wing was added in 1947. Other improvements were made in 1949, 1951 and 1956. In January 2019, the historic chapel was destroyed when an EF-2 tornado touched down.
GUILEFIELD FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

421 Company Street

In 1869, Representative Thomas Williams donated this property to church members for a house of worship. Although the name has evolved over time, it was originally named “Gift Field” because it was a gift to the congregation.

ELISHA MILTON CAIN HOUSE

311 Government Street

Named in honor of the purchaser, Elisha Cain, this Greek Revival home was a gift to his daughter, Martha Cain Northrup, and her husband, John. After Martha died in 1847, there were various occupants over the years, including Alabama Women’s Hall of Fame inductee Florence Golson Bateman, who lived in the space for nearly 50 years. Today, the home is owned by Jerry and Mae Eason.

1828 PLANTATION

305 East Bridge Street

This home is said to be an 1828 plantation home and sits on the east side of the river atop a high hill overlooking downtown and the river. The home was originally built by William Houghton, later a member of the Houghton and Mifflin Publishing Company. The Golson family, which started “The Wetumpka Herald” newspaper, later owned the home. There is a water tower made of rock that still stands on the property. This home is claimed to have the first wooden floors in Wetumpka, as well.
SATURDAY HISTORIC TOUR LOCATIONS  Continued

STORRS PLANTATION
805 W Tuskeena Street
First known as the Storrs Plantation and likely built around 1845, this house was on a homesite that initially extended all the way to the Coosa River. Seth Storrs, its original owner, was a prominent attorney and served as a state senator. The home was bought by John and Rebecca Thornton and extensively renovated in 1994. Inspired by the loss of their son, Rebecca cultivated a beautiful garden using traditionally Southern greenery. Today, the home is owned by Daniel Edwards.

HOWLE HOUSE
300 North Bridge Street
The Howle House was built by J. M. Howle, circa 1905. Howle owned a mercantile business in downtown Wetumpka with his brother E. A. Howle. The land was purchased by Mr. Howle and his wife, Jenny, from the Hohenberg family. Although extensively remodeled by future owners, the home still retains many of its original elements, including beautiful heart pine floors throughout the structure.

ELMORE COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL/BLACK HISTORY MUSEUM
202 Lancaster Street
The training school, a brick and mortar structure, and the adjacent teachers’ home, were constructed during the era of the Rosenwald School Building Program. When built in 1924, the school was the only high school for African American students in the area.

In 1986, through grassroots efforts, plans to demolish the structures were averted. The African American community worked with local officials to obtain grant funds to subsequently stabilize both structures. Since then, the school has been maintained through a cooperation between the City and the Elmore County Black Heritage Association and made an interpretive center housing African American collections and gathering place for groups desiring cultural enhancement.
RODGERS CHAPEL
AME ZION CHURCH
609 West Bridge Street

After emancipation, African Americans from the First United Methodist Church founded this congregation in 1863. After the first location was destroyed by a tornado, stones from the nearby Coosa River were hauled to this location to form the current church’s foundation. The wooden framed church was dedicated in 1902 in honor of its beloved pastor. In 1965, the building was bricked and the entrance moved. **This site will not be on tour.**

LOCK 31

Lock 31 was the last lock in a series of 31 locks and dams, an 1889 project of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The purpose of the project was to aid the travel of steamboats traversing the series of rapids starting as far north as Rome, Georgia, and ending with the treacherous “Devil’s Staircase” in Wetumpka. Due to the advent of trains, high costs of the project, the impending Spanish-American War, and continual setbacks, construction of the lock ended in 1896. The lock was never completed or put into use. The only addition to Lock 31 was made by Alabama Power in the late 20th century, when a water level measuring gauge was installed. **This site will not be on tour.**
**MAP AND ACCOMMODATIONS**

**The Hampton Inn**  
350 S Main Street • (334) 731-2222  
Special Rate: $99 per night  
For a link to book online, visit:  
www.alabamahistory.net/meetings

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**Friday, October 11, 2019**

1. **Elmore County Museum**  
   112 S. Main Street  
   *Making Alabama: A Bicentennial Traveling Exhibit*

2. **Trinity Episcopal Church**  
   5375 U.S. Hwy 231

3. **Fort Toulouse - Fort Jackson State Park**  
   2521 W. Fort Toulouse Road  
   $2 per person

4. **Jasmine Hill Gardens & Outdoor Museum**  
   3001 Jasmine Hill Road

5. **Fitzpatrick Home**  
   Jasmine Hill Gardens & Outdoor Museum  
   3001 Jasmine Hill Road  
   *Reception Location*
Saturday, October 12, 2019

**Historic Elmore County Courthouse**
100 E. Commerce Street
Registration, Coffee, Muffins, Book Sales, and Program

**First United Methodist Church**
306 W. Tuskeena Street
Lunch

**L&N Depot**
281 North Broad Street

**First Baptist Church**
205 West Bridge Street

**First Presbyterian Church**
100 West Bridge Street

**Second Missionary Baptist Church**
760 North Bridge Street

**Guilefield First Baptist Church**
421 Company Street

**Elisha Milton Cain Home**
311 Government Street

**1828 Plantation**
305 East Bridge Street

**Plantation Gardens**
805 West Tuskeena Street

**Howle House**
300 North Bridge Street

**Elmore County Training School & Black History Museum**
202 Lancaster Street
Thread My Needle Quilt Group 1-4pm

**Tulotoma Snail Trail Alleyway Park**
113 Company Street
Closing Social & Refreshments

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Be on the lookout for the red and white AHA signs!

Please don't rely on the scale of this map for navigation. Scan this QR code for access to the Google Map.
2019 AHA AWARDS

Congratulations to the following award winners!

Special thanks to Laura Hill, photographer.

HISTORICAL MUSEUM AWARD
The Historical Museum Award recognizes excellence for large and small projects that make contributions to promulgating Alabama (state or local) history. The winner of the 2019 award was the Tallapoossee Historical Museum in Dadeville. Photo: President Valerie Burnes and Danny Hayes.

JAMES F. SULZBY AWARD
The James F. Sulzby Award recognizes excellence in a book published in the previous two years that has made the most significant contribution to greater knowledge and appreciation of Alabama history. Drs. Susan Youngblood and Lisa Lindquist-Dorr received the 2019 award for their anthology Alabama Women: Their Lives and Times. Photo: Dan Puckett, Susan Youngblood, Lisa Lindquist-Dorr.
CLINTON JACKSON AND EVELYN COLEY AWARD
In honor of the state’s bicentennial, four graduate student research awards were given to Tammy Blue, University of Alabama at Birmingham; Joshua Shiver, Auburn University; Spencer York, University of Alabama; and Justin Zimlich, University of South Alabama. Photo: President Valerie Burnes, Justin Zimlich, Spencer York.

VIRGINIA V. HAMILTON AWARD
The Virginia Van Der Veer Hamilton Award is given based upon contributions to Alabama history which encourage joint endeavors and mutual understanding among nonprofessional and professional historians. The 2019 recipient was Frazine Taylor. Photo: Laura Anderson, Frazine Taylor.
The Alabama Historical Association invites paper proposals to be given at its 73rd annual meeting in Florence, Alabama, on April 2-4, 2020. This meeting is open to scholars, educators, public historians, students, local historians, and members of the general public who share an interest in the history of Alabama from its founding through modern times.

Proposals must include a one-page abstract of a 20-minute presentation on an Alabama history topic and a curriculum vitae or résumé that includes the author’s email address, postal address, telephone number, and academic or organizational affiliation (if any). Proposals should also indicate if the presenter will require any technical equipment (projectors, sound equipment, etc.)

Proposals must be submitted by October 1, 2019. Electronic submissions are preferred.

All presenters are required to register for the conference and be members in good standing of the Alabama Historical Association by the time of the annual meeting. The committee gives preference to presenters who have not given papers at an annual meeting within the past three years.

Please submit your proposal to the program chair:

Mike Bunn
Director, Historic Blakeley State Park
P.O. Box 7279
Spanish Fort, AL 36577
251-626-0798
director@blakeleypark.com

alabamahistory.net
@AlabamaHistory
@AL_history
NOMINATIONS SOUGHT FOR 2020 AWARDS

The following awards will be presented at the annual meeting in Florence on April 3, 2020.

- The Clinton Jackson Coley Book Award goes to the best book or pamphlet focusing on local historical concerns, including but not limited to the history of an Alabama community, town or county, or any institution therein. Works published since January 2018 are eligible, and those written by non-professional historians are welcome. Nominations must be postmarked by December 31, 2019. For submission information, contact E. E. (Skip) Campbell at eecampbell@ccs.ua.edu.

- The James Ray Kuykendall Award honors a local historical society in Alabama for outstanding achievements and for significant contributions to a greater appreciation of community and state history. Any historical society is eligible to apply, provided it has not received the award in the last fifteen years. For a copy of the application/nomination form, visit www.alabamahistory.net or Felisha Anderson at fanderson@baldwincountyal.gov.

- The Digital History Award recognizes projects that deliver information on Alabama’s past using the Internet and social media tools. Both large and small projects will be awarded, and a full description of the award can be found at www.alabamahistory.net. For more information, contact Rebecca Minder at rminder@uapress.ua.edu.

For more information on all of these awards, visit www.alabamahistory.net.
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