

The Voice

Of
The Chattahoochee Valley Historical Society
And
The Cobb Memorial Archives

SPEAKING ABOUT THE PAST TO THE PRESENT, FOR A BETTER FUTURE

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C.V.H.S. Quarterly Meeting

Sunday, October 18, 2010, 3:00 p.m. EST
The Lanier Room, H. Grady Bradshaw Library
Valley, Alabama

The Boundaries of Georgia: A Meeting of History and Geography

Speaker: Dr. William J. Morton

William J. Morton, MD, JD, has written a well researched book discussing the boundaries of his home state in the context of the events and the personalities of those that helped to determine them.

Throughout *The Story of Georgia's Boundaries: A Meeting of History and Geography*, Morton sprinkles anecdotes that illuminate the facts. For example, he introduces readers to the brilliant Andrew Ellicott, foremost surveyor of his time and associate of Washington, Jefferson and Franklin. Morton observes, "Ellicott's knowledge of astronomy, mathematics and surveying instruments provided measurements that have proven to be extremely accurate even today, "then contrasts him with the bumbling James Camak, whose incompetent surveys "haunt Georgians to this day." Morton also recounts details of James Oglethorpe's life when he returned to England after establishing the Colony of Georgia.

In addition, Morton examines every lawsuit affecting the common boundaries between Georgia and its neighbors and explains the resulting opinions rendered by the U.S. Supreme Court and others. Numerous maps and illustrations in the book span from the Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494 to Georgia in 2009, including the boundaries after the Revolutionary War in 1783, as described in the state's constitution in 1798, and more.

Dr. Morton is a Urological Surgeon who practiced in Atlanta for 30 years. Bill also received his Doctor of Jurisprudence degree in 1985 and has been a member of the State Bar of Georgia since that time. He has also been a Magistrate Court judge in Fulton County, Ga.

His wide interests include history, astronomy, ornithology and photography, and he holds a private pilot and U.S. Coast Guard captain licenses. Bill and his wife, Monna, both passionate about fly fishing, live in Atlanta and in Ennis, Montana.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

We are living in a time when many of our public institutions are laboring with little or no growth in their budgets regardless of how important or essential their services might be. At its meeting in July, the Board of Directors of the Chattahoochee Valley Historical Society unanimously approved a motion to provide \$3,500 to the Bradshaw Library for upgrading the computers in the Cobb Archives. The Board of Directors appreciates the generous support of the Archives' mission by the Bradshaw Library and wishes to assist the Library in insuring that the Cobb Archives has up-to-date technology to process and organize its holdings and to make its holdings available to the public. The working relationship of the Chattahoochee Valley Historical Society, the Cobb Memorial Archives and the Bradshaw Library is simply outstanding.

Our Arcadia publication, Chambers County, Images of America, is being printed at this time. We still anticipate that the book will be available for purchase by the first week of November. We will be announcing the opportunities to purchase the book as soon as Arcadia releases its marketing plans to us. We wish to continue to inventory old photographs for the Archives and plan to make these images available for public viewing in monographs or on-line at a later date. Work continues on final edits to the revision and updates to the Pinewood Cemetery book, and we expect it to be published shortly. We continue to work on updating our Chambers County grave census, cemetery by cemetery.

The Cobb Archives collection of holdings is quite amazing in its variety of items, which are as diverse as a long squirrel rifle carried by a local young man at the Battle of West Point and craft objects created by German prisoners of war interned in Alabama in WWII. We expect the Archives to have extensive primary source materials, printed and hand written documents, descriptive of the people and places in this region of Alabama and Georgia, but do we expect the Archives to preserve and interpret an old Victrola with its five albums of records?

For the past 12 years when I have visited the Cobb Archives I have noticed the old flat top, four legged console-styled Victrola phonograph sitting next to the copying machine. I thought it strange that the instrument should be in the Archives and wondered how its story might be interpreted in a meaningful way to the public. Presently in our national culture, the aesthetics of the hand-wound acoustic Victor-Victrola is appreciated by a body of enthusiasts and collectors, but it is only a strange and antique entertainment device to folks under the age of fifty. Most of the old record players and cylinder players of the first half of the 20th century were tossed out the back door of the home when the radio was carried in through the front door. More old acoustic wind-up players were discarded when the home was electrified and the family purchased an electric phonograph. However, a few families, remembering how the old machine created a wonderful feeling of togetherness and belonging among friends and family, preserved the old record player and its recordings of voices and music. Some individuals valued the machine and its recordings in singular appreciation of the aesthetics of the music or musician. Regardless of their motivations, a few folks retained this archaic machine in their homes and worked to collect and preserve its recorded sound. And, one person, more than a quarter century ago, even brought a prized memory-maker to the Cobb Archives for protected preservation.

The little console Victor-Victrola in the Archives has an official designation as a VV-210 167993. It was manufactured in 1924, one of 212,000 units produced from 1922 to 1925. The machine was well appreciated by its middle class purchasers. The original price for the Victrola was \$100, which would have the buying power of \$1,090.06 in the current economy. The Archives' Victrola is a time capsule. Its five albums of records are intact, containing recordings produced primarily prior to 1928. The recordings reflect the influences of the national record manufacturer upon the popular culture, the social currents and under currents of the day, and the aesthetic values of the purchaser in a discrete period of time. The majority of records, 30, have what is called the batwing Victor label which was placed on acoustically recorded discs prior to 1924. Acoustic means that no electrical amplification was used picking up the sound to be recorded. Acoustic recordings were played on machines which had external or internal wooden horns and no electrical amplification. Most of the remaining 20 in the collection were electrically transcribed before 1930 and bore the Victor Orthophonic label, Electrical Process Columbia label, etc. Very few of the records were inexpensive dime store labels and only five or six could be pressings from the late 30's or 40's. Most of the records were from the time of the manufacture of the Victrola.

In terms of the social interpretation of these recordings and any simple assumptions about the people who valued these recordings, one might conclude that this collection could have belonged to a family living in any region of our nation. Only a few of recordings might determine the geographic location of the owner. The collection contains a number of the widely appreciated standards of the early 20th century such as "Let me call you Sweetheart," "Old folks at Home," and "The Last Rose of Summer." No jazz records are found in the collection which does contain fox-trot dance music by the Paul Whiteman, Fred Wearing and other orchestras. Dancing was a rage in the teens and twenties when thousands of fox-trot records were produced. A couple of pseudo-ethnic records are in the collection, an Amos and Andy recording from the 1940's and a couple of pre-1924 records of Hawaiian orchestra recordings of such songs as "Hula Hula Dream Girl". In this period "race music" recordings were limited by the recording companies to a defined style of blues presented by black performers but white folks could record their interpretation the African-American sound through a minstrel-dialect presentation. This collection contains pre-1924 records which reflect the dialect tradition in songs such as "Ju Ju Man," "Go 'long Mule," and "De' Bones Gwine Rise Again." Only a few religious recordings such as "The Old Rugged Cross" were in the collection.

The collection did contain a number of recordings which could suggest a Southern location for the collection's owner. There is one batwing Victor recording of the hillbilly singer Jimmy Rodgers singing "Blue Yodel" and "Way out on the Mountain." Also, there are a number of recordings by the prolific Texas-born song writer and singer, Vernon Dalhart, a name which is almost forgotten by the public today. The collection contains "The Wreck of the Old 97" which was first recorded in 1924 by Dalhart and became a runaway hit. This train song is recognized as the first recorded Southern song to become a national success, selling more than seven million records. The "Prisoner's Song" on the record opposite to the train song also was a hit of colossal proportions, influencing generations of future country song writers. "The Prisoner's Song" in 1998 was recognized by the Recording Manufacturer's Association of America as one of the top 100 songs of the twentieth century. Two other records reflect the concerns, attitudes, and even prejudices of the people of the South during these first decades of the 20th century. The collection contains a recording of the murder ballad of "Little Mary Phagan." This ballad proclaiming sweet innocence of Mary Phagan and the guilt of Leo Frank was popularized by Fiddlin' John Carson who recorded the song for his first time in the early 1920's. Carson played and sang this song in the 1913-1915 period in support of his friend Tom Watson's vicious campaign to seek the execution of Leo Frank. Fiddlin' Tom played and sang this ballad many times to crowds in Marietta on the day of Frank's lynching in 1915. The other ballad which described a court case that solicited a great emotional reaction among Southerners was recorded by Vernon Dalhart and was entitled "The John T. Scopes Trial." My brief and very limited description of VV-120 and its time capsule of social history seek to demonstrate that insight into personal, community and national values may be derived from documenting an out-of-date record player and a few old records. The records, their content, the artists, and the producers and manufacturers created a collective and a personal memory for us of our Southern and American past. Much social history can be taught from the VV-120 and its time capsule of sounds. If you are interested in the influence of the memory machine, I would recommend William Howland Kenney's Recorded Music in American Life. The Phonograph and Popular Memory 1890-1945. The old VV-120's eighty and ninety year old records are in good condition. Would anyone like to join me at the Bradshaw Library for an afternoon of listening to the records and discussing the social and economic forces which created them, with tea and cookies, of course? We appreciate the individual who gave the memory machine to the Archives. Continue to help us to collect, to preserve, to interpret and to better understand who we are.

- Horace M. Holderfield

ARCHIVES REPORT

Cobb Memorial Archives Invites You to Participate in the Veterans History Project.

Cobb Memorial Archives is conducting interviews with local veterans as part of the Library of Congress' Veterans History Project. War veterans' first-hand oral histories are being videotaped and will be made accessible to the public so future generations may hear directly from veterans and better understand the realities of war. Memoirs, photographs, letters, diaries, and other historical documents will also be collected from veterans, as well as from families of deceased veterans. A permanent record will be kept in Cobb Memorial Archives and will also be included in the permanent collections of the Library of Congress. Veterans from World War II, the Korean and Vietnam Wars, as well as conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan are all encouraged to preserve their wartime legacies by participating in this project. For more information or to participate, please contact Archivist Paula Gilmore Kirkpatrick at 334-768-2050 or Director Mary Hamilton at 334-768-2165.

Shawmut and Lanett War Service Center Records to be Made Web-Accessible

Cobb Memorial Archives is making World War II War Service Center records available on our website. Shawmut and Lanett World War II veterans and families of deceased World War II veterans are invited to view contents of veterans' records at the Archives and asked to provide a release for digitizing records for website access. Please visit the Archives from 10-6 EST Monday-Friday or Saturday 10-2 EST. For more information, please contact Paula Gilmore Kirkpatrick at 334-768-2050.

- Paula Gilmore Kirkpatrick

The Murder of Mrs. Fannie Allen

Perhaps one of the most remembered murder cases in the United States is that of the Borden family in Fall River, Massachusetts, in 1892. Daughter Lizzie was accused of killing her father and stepmother with an axe, but was acquitted of the deed.

Twenty five years later during the summer of 1917, another heinous crime was committed with an axe in rural Chambers County that is long forgotten, except for by a few members of the victim's family. *The LaFayette Sun* reported the crime and trial, and is presented here in its entirety:

August 22, 1917: Brutal Murder of Mrs. J. H. Allen.

Between three and four o'clock last Friday afternoon a most brutal murder was committed near Allen's Mill in the northwestern part of the county. Mr. J. H. Allen, a highly respected citizen of that community is the proprietor of a country store. He had gone with a party of neighbors to a nearby creek, leaving his wife to look after the business during his absence. On his return home about five o'clock he found his wife lying across the wash shelf dead, her body horribly mutilated, five wounds in the back made with an axe, one arm and hand cut and the other arm broken, and a gaping wound in the back of the head. Suspicion pointed to three negro boys – Lucius Carter, aged 12; Hosey Hammock, aged 15; and Homer Barrow, aged 17. They were arrested and brought to LaFayette and lodged in jail. Lucius Carter, it is alleged, has made a partial confession saying that he met the other boys who asked him to go with them, they they were going after some money.

Mrs. Allen was 71 years of age. She is survived by her husband, two sons – Messrs. C.H. & D.F. Allen of Dadeville; four daughters – Mrs. W.G. Caldwell and Mrs. C.L. Fuller of this county; Mrs. J.A. Morris and Mrs. J.H. Fuller of Langdale; a son-in-law – Mr. J.L. Hall of Dadeville, and one sister and two brothers. The remains were interred at Dudleyville Cemetery Sunday morning.

Lucius Carter and Hosey Hammock were carried to Opelika by Deputy Sheriff Whatley last Saturday. Hammock was placed in the Montgomery County Jail for safe keeping. The following is copied from Sunday's *Montgomery Advertiser*:

Lucius Carter, a negro boy about fourteen years old is confined in the Montgomery County Jail charged with a particularly atrocious crime in having killed an aged white woman, whose name he gives as Mrs. Allen, who lived in Chambers County, Friday afternoon. The weapon used by the boy was an axe, with which he split the woman's head open. She died almost immediately. Threats of violence arising as soon as the crime became known and the jail at LaFayette being considered insecure against an attack by a mob, Judge S.L. Brewer of the 5th Judicial Circuit of Alabama ordered the boy brought to Montgomery for safekeeping. He was at once slipped out of the LaFayette Jail and brought here by Sheriff Tatum, arriving in this city early Saturday morning."

After placing the young murderer safely in the hands of Sheriff Waller and seeing him securely locked in a cell on the second tier of the Montgomery County Jail, Sheriff Tatum returned to LaFayette on the first train. Young Carter talked freely of the murder to a reporter for *The Advertiser* in the presence of a guard Saturday afternoon.

"Are you the boy who killed a white woman n Chambers County" the reporter asked.

"Yes sir", answered the boy without hesitancy.

"What did you do it for?"

"I don't know sir, I mus' a-been out o'my mind. Sometimes I go out of my mind and then my brothers are 'fraid of me, and I was out of my mind when I killed that woman."

"What is the woman's name?"

"Mrs. Allen is all I knows her by. No, sir, she never said nothin' to me. I jus' happened to get hold of an axe and somethin' come in my mind to go up to her house and kill her, and took the axe and went up there."

"She was standin' in the front room when I went in the house but when she saw me with the axe she begun to run back to the back door, and I run after her with the axe."

"And where did you kill her?"

"In the kitchen. She was gone out the back door when I caught up with her and hit her with the axe."

"Then what did you do?"

"I went away from the house and after awhile they had me, and then I come here. Yes sir, my mind was gone when I killed her. I didn't know what I was doin', no sir. I didn't know what I was doin', no sir. I didn't know what I was doin'."

Carter was lying on a couch when he made his confession. Occasionally he would half raise himself, but he seemed like a person exhausted. Physically he seems a normal negro boy, but the inmates of the jail have already placed him in the "loco" class.

August 29, 1917: Other Arrests Have Been Made. In Connection with Murder of Mrs. Allen - Additional Evidence Secured. A white boy and two more negroes have been arrested, charged with being implicated in the murder of Mrs. J. H. Allen. They were carried to Opelika and lodged in the Lee County Jail. *The Opelika News* of Friday, August 24th says:

Walker Adams, a white boy and L. Carter and Marvin Carter, two negroes, are being held in the county jail here charged with murder, it being charged that the boys were implicated or took part in the killing of Mrs. J. H. Allen, who was brutally murdered in the Allen store about 12 miles north of LaFayette last Friday afternoon. The three boys were brought here yesterday by R.H. Allen, brother-in-law of Mrs. Allen. Sheriff Moon was wired the authority to hold them yesterday by Judge Brewer who is in Wedowee. Mr. Allen is said to have secured some evidence while in Montgomery recently, to warrant the arrest of the white boy and two negroes.

When seen by a news reporter in their cells this morning they each claimed they had nothing to do with the murdering of Mrs. Allen. Adams gave his age at 14, L. Carter at 14, and Marvin Carter appears to be about 18 years old, and the other two boys look to be about two or three years older than the ages given. L. Carter claimed to be a brother of Lucius Carter, the boy who was first arrested for the crime and who made a statement to a news reporter that he alone committed the act. Marvin Carter said he lived at the same house with Lucius Carter, but was not his brother.

Additional evidence is said to have been discovered that leads to the belief that there was more than one person connected with the crime. Two axes were found in the store which shows signs that both were used in killing Mrs. Allen. The following article regarding the affair is taken from *The Montgomery Advertiser*.

Lucius Carter, the negro boy who has been confined in the Montgomery County Jail since last Saturday, charged with the murder of Mrs. Allen in LaFayette, Chambers County, and who confessed the murder to a reporter of the *Advertiser* on the day he was brought here for safe keeping, made a further statement to Sheriff Waller on Thursday morning in which he said that he was hired to commit the murder of a white man.

The negro also stated that not only the white man, but two other negroes were implicated and that all of them intended robbing the store run by Mrs. Allen's husband near LaFayette, but were frightened away after the murder was committed.

This statement came about through a visit of Mr. Allen, the dead woman's husband, who came to Montgomery, accompanied by his two sons and a son-in-law and stated to Sheriff Waller that they had reason to believe Carter was in a conspiracy, and that a certain white man in Chambers County had instigated the crime. When Sheriff Waller asked Carter as to whether this was true or not the boy made the statement as given above. The Allens returned to LaFayette and the arrest of the white man and the other two negroes is expected soon after their arrival home.

September 19, 1917: Trial of Carter Attracted Crowd. Negro Boy Who Killed Mrs. Allen Found Guilty and Sentenced to Hang.

Last Friday morning the Courthouse was crowded to overflowing by citizens who were interested in the trial of Lucius Carter, the negro boy accused of the murder of Mrs. Fannie Allen on the 17th day of last August. Because of the fact that the accused was under sixteen years of age, he was first arraigned before Judge Fuller, of the Probate Court, upon whom devolved the duty of determining whether he should be sent to the Reformatory, or should be sent to the Circuit Court for trial. The Judge decided that the accused should be returned to the Circuit Court and tried under the indictment found by the Grand Jury. The following citizens were selected as jurors: J. H. Jarrell - Foreman, T. O. Walton, Dan L. Bush, Luke T. Langley, John T. Beck, Thomas B. Slagle, W. T. Greene, H. R. Cox, M. S. Sessions, W. B. Sands, Morgan and Minus Stevens.

The State was represented by Solicitor Bowling, Charles S. Moon, Strother & Hines; the defendant was represented by R. J. Hooten. The first witness called was Dr. J. A. Ison, by whom the death of Mrs. Allen was established, the number and nature of the wounds on the body – three cuts on the back, one of which penetrated the cavity, and one on the head which went to the brains; and that the wounds were made by a sharp instrument. Mr. Allen, the husband of the deceased, was called and told of finding the body of his wife lying across a board wash-stand that was at the rear porch of the home. He got home between four and five o'clock of the afternoon. He testified to finding blood on the floor and blood and hair on the weather-boarding about four feet from the floor on the outside of the house near the wash-stand. Mrs. Robert Welch, a near neighbor, saw the accused between three and four o'clock walking along near the scene of the murder, and that she knew him, and after calling her children who were playing not far away, went on to her home. Mr. Allen was recalled and testified that the axe he found on the steps of the porch was his own axe and was at the wood pile near by. Mrs. Ella Welch testified that having her attention attracted by the call of Mrs. Robert Welch for her children, she went to the door of her home, near the Allen home, and looked toward the road and saw a colored boy run out of the Allen house. She could not swear that it was the defendant, but it was a colored boy about his size. Mrs. Knight testified that she lived near the Allens, in sight of the house. She saw Mrs. Robert Welch going and coming from the Allen house. She saw a colored boy coming out of the Allen house. Mr. W. Vickers testified to finding tracks going and coming from the Allen home. He also saw blood on the outside of the door and noticed several cuts on the door facing. Mr. Allen was recalled and testified that Mrs. Allen was 71 years of age and was 4 feet and 11 inches in height, and weighed 94 pounds, and that she was feeble and unable to run. The State then put on the stand a number of witnesses who knew the defendant and proved that he was an intelligent boy.

The lawyers then addressed the jury. The State presented its case, relying in large measure upon the doctrine of exclusion; no other person was seen about the Allen premises, except Lucius Carter; the circumstantial evidence was strongly presented, and the intelligence of the defendant dwelt upon the State insisting that he knew right from wrong. The defense relied upon the lack of positive evidence and argued that there was no convincing evidence that the defendant was the guilty party. Col. Hooten begged the jury to remember that they were under oath to be influenced in their verdict only by the testimony brought out on the witness stand. The charge to the jury by Judge Brewer was clear and made every point of the law in the case apparent. The case went to the Jury about 6:30 o'clock. About 11 o'clock they had reached their verdict and returned it to the Court, finding the defendant guilty and fixing the punishment at death. On Saturday morning, the Judge passed sentence and set Friday, November 9, between the hours 7:00 and 10:00 o'clock in the morning as the time of execution.

Prisoners Hear Sentences Pronounced. Last Saturday morning prisoners who had been found guilty by the Circuit Court were arraigned before Judge Brewer to receive their sentences. The scene was specially solemn and impressive as the three who were condemned to death were called one by one before his Honor to hear officially their doom. The usual question was asked each – "Have you anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be pronounced upon you?" The response of Jim Woody and Lucius Carter was "Nothing", Lon Tucker answered "Nothing, except that I am not guilty." There was not the slightest sign of emotion to be discovered in any one of the condemned as the Judge finished each sentence with "to be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may God have mercy upon your soul." (Note: Jim Woody and Lon Tucker were being sentenced for another matter not connected with the Allen Case.)

November 14, 1917: Double Hanging on Last Friday. Jim Woody and Lucius Carter Pass the Death Penalty on the Gallows. The readers of *The Sun* are familiar with the story of the crime of Jim Woody, who killed his mother-in-law and wife, and Lucius Carter who killed Mrs. Allen, an aged and respected white woman living in the northern part of the county, and we need not again give the history of these murders. The negroes were tried at the last term of the Chambers County Circuit Court, found guilty and sentenced to hang on November 9. Last Friday was the date set, and every detail for the execution had been carefully made by Sheriff Tatum. Shortly after 6:00 o'clock in the morning Dr. W. C. Bledsoe, Rev. H. R. Arnold, and T. C. Cunningham, a colored preacher, held a service of prayer in the cell of the condemned men. Woody and Carter were both calm and collected and each expressed a readiness for death. The colored preacher asked Jim Woody what message he would have him give to the colored people and he answered: "Tell 'em not to do as I done; if they can't get along with their wives, jest quit 'em and go a long way from 'em."

At 7:00 o'clock the deputy Sheriffs entered the cell and handcuffed the prisoners, and the little procession moved up the winding stairs to the gallows. The feet of the condemned men were tied together as they stood on the trap, the ropes adjusted about their necks, and the black cap pulled over their faces. At this point Dr. Bledsoe offered a short prayer and as he stepped back off the trap, the rope that held it was severed by an axe in the hands of the Sheriff and the two bodies dropped into space. In about fifteen minutes attending physicians pronounced the men dead and their bodies were cut down and turned over to undertaker Nichols, who placed them in neat coffins. Carter's father claimed his body, while the remains of Wooddy were interred in the colored cemetery. Just before the execution a pathetic incident occurred. Lucius Carter asked to see his father, who was admitted, and with tears streaming down his face, embraced his son and told him goodbye.

In the neglected and over grown Dudleyville Cemtery, a short distance over the Chambers County line in Tallapoosa, can be found the grave - Francina C. Allen Born February 16, 1846 Died August 12, 1917.

2010 Officers of CVHS

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Panhandle Cemetery Preservation Workshop

Did you ever wonder why or how things happen in cemeteries, or what the proper etiquette is for doing something? On October 8, 9 and 10 the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) will conduct a short lecture and two day workshop with hands-on experience in the Tri-State area of Alabama, Georgia and Florida. This is open to everyone interested in cemeteries. Mike Mitchell, past Chairman of the National Graves and Monuments Committee for the SCV, will host a mini conference on cemetery preservation in the Quincy and Marianna, Florida area. Mike can be reached at gostpiper@aol.com or by phone at 786.543.1711 for course information. Friday night there will be a two hour lecture series on the "whys", and Saturday there will be a full day of hands-on work in Quincy, Gadsden County. For reservations Friday and Saturday please contact Jamey Creel, 3rd Florida Brigade Commander, at jamey-creel850@bellsouth.net or by phone at 850.510.3212. There is no charge for the lectures and workdays. Lunch will be provided by the Order of Confederate Rose, Florida Society. A \$7.00 donation is requested. Sunday, after Church, a workday will be held in the Marianna area (Jackson County) at the Lee Family Cemetery. For Sunday reservations, please contact Robert Daffin, 2nd Brigade Commander, at redaffin@hotmail.com or by phone at 850.482.3959. Participants can attend one, two or all three events if they don't mind a little travel, but you must be registered before the events. If you plan on attending the workshops, please plan ahead and bring sunscreen, hat, long-sleeved shirt, rain gear, work gloves and insect repellent. Sunday night there will be a Retirement Service for Confederate Flags. A new service has been written and will be tried out for the first time. If you can't make it, then send your flags with someone. We will burn them with pride and honor.

The annual dues of the **Chattahoochee Valley Historical Society** are due each year on the first of January. Dues are \$12.00 per individual, \$6.00 for any other member of the same household, and \$2.00 for any student who is still in school and is under 21 years of age. Other yearly membership levels include **Benefactor** - \$250; **Patron** - \$100 and **Friend** - \$50. For any **NEW member only** who subscribes after September 1, their membership will be for the remainder of the current year and also the following year. In becoming a member you will receive a quarterly newsletter *The Voice*, which will inform you of quarterly meetings, new publications that are offered during the year, articles of historical interest in the tri-county coverage area and upcoming events.

Please make your check payable to C.V.H.S. and mail along with application below to:

Chattahoochee Valley Historical Society, Inc., 3419 20th Avenue, Valley, AL 36854

2010 Membership Application - The Chattahoochee Valley Historical Society

Name _____ Amount \$ _____
Street Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____



The Chattahoochee Valley Historical Society
3419 20th Avenue
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