



Lee County Historical Society
P. O. Box 206
Loachapoka, AL 36865
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TRAILS IN HISTORY

Official Newsletter of the Lee County Historical Society

Volume 44, Number 2 April 2011 Published Quarterly

Spring Meeting of Lee County Historical Society
April 10, 2011, 2:30 pm
LCHS Trade Center Museum, Loachapoka, Alabama

“Reluctant Rebels: The Confederates Who Joined the Army After 1861”

Speaker: Dr. Kenneth Noe

After the feverish mobilization of secession had faded, why did Southern men join the Confederate army? Kenneth Noe examines the motives and subsequent performance of “later enlisters.” He offers a nuanced view of men who have often been cast as less patriotic and less committed to the cause, rekindling the debate over who these later enlistees were, why they joined, and why they stayed and fought. Noe refutes the claim that later enlisters were more likely to desert or perform poorly in battle and reassesses the argument that they were less ideologically savvy than their counterparts who enlisted early in the conflict. He argues that kinship and neighborhood, not conscription, compelled these men to fight: they were determined to protect their families and property and were fueled by resentment over emancipation and pillaging and destruction by Union forces. But their age often combined with their duties to wear them down more quickly than younger men, making them less effective soldiers for a Confederate nation that desperately needed every man.



A native of Virginia, **Ken Noe** received his PhD from the University of Illinois and taught at West Georgia College for ten years before coming to Auburn University in 2000. His major teaching and research areas are the American Civil War and Appalachian history. He is the author or editor of six books: *Reluctant Rebels: The Confederates Who Joined the Army After 1861* (Chapel Hill, 2010); *Politics and Culture of the Civil War Era: Essays in Honor of Robert W. Johannsen*, co-edited with

Daniel J. McDonough (Seligs Grove, Pa., 2006); *Perryville: This Grand Havoc of Battle* (Lexington, 2002); *The Civil War in Appalachia: Collected Essays*, co-edited

Kenneth Noe continued on page 3

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LEE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
P. O. Box 206
LOACHAPOKA, AL 36865

web address:
www.leecountyhistoricalsociety.org
e-mail: lchs1968@hotmail.com

Organized October 25, 1968, chartered as a non-commercial, non-profit corporation under the laws of the State of Alabama, Charter filed with Probate Court, Lee County, Alabama, November 8, 1968.

OFFICERS

President: Jeannette Frandsen
Vice-President: Charles C. Mitchell
Treasurer: Marty Hoerr
Secretary: Deborah McCord
HCC Delegate: Ann Pearson

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Term expires December 31, 2013
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Arvle Marshall
John Rice
James Thrash
Deena Rowell
Jim Witte
Term expires December 31, 2012
Barbara Ervin
Doyle Keasal
Charles H. Mitchell
Burt Hitchcock
Dr. Ann Pearson
Peggie Webster
Term expires December 31, 2011
Ruth Ann Bond
Kay Campbell
Pat Conover
Sheila Eckman
Zack Sprayberry
Carl Summers, Jr.

MUSEUM CALENDAR

April 9 - Second Saturday, All Day
"The Battle of Loachapoka"
April 10 - Regular Meeting
2:30pm - Speaker Dr. Kenneth Noe
"Reluctant Rebels"
April 28th - May 1st -
Third Annual Lee County Gathering, Old-time Music Festival
www.leecountygathering.com.
May 14 - Second Saturday,
10am - 3pm
Herb Day - see page 14
June 11 - Second Saturday,
10am - 3pm
Herb Day - see page 14
June 12 - Board Meeting, 2:30pm
July 9 - Second Saturday,
10am - 3pm
July 10 - Regular Meeting
2:30 pm - Speaker Dr. Jennifer Trevino, Assistant Professor of History, Troy State University at Montgomery - "Alabama Women During the Civil War"
August 13 - Second Saturday,
10am - 3pm

LCHS MEMBERSHIP

Due: January 1 of each year
Individual: \$20 per individual
Family: \$30 (spouse and children)
Additional Donations Appreciated
All memberships and donations to LCHS are tax deductible. Please send your check (payable to LCHS), your mailing address (and e-mail address if applicable) to
Lee County Historical Society
P. O. Box 206
Loachapoka, AL 36865

**Herb Day at Pioneer Park
Registration**

Name _____
Address _____
Phone/Cell Phone _____
E-Mail _____

- Saturday, May 14 - (\$25) Saturday, June 11 - (\$25)
 Payment Enclosed \$ _____
 I will pay at the door the day of the workshop.

Please mail form and check for payment to
Lee County Historical Society, P.O. Box 206, Loachapoka, AL 36865

The Lee County Historical Society is a non-profit volunteer organization with no paid staff. It depends on dues and donations from its friends and members to maintain and pay the operating cost on the eight buildings in Pioneer Park. All donations are tax deductible.



Membership / Donation
Lee County Historical Society
P. O. Box 206
Loachapoka, AL 36865

I want to support the work of the Lee County Historical Society.
All contributions are Tax deductible. Federal I.D. No. 23-7227476

- Individual - \$20 Family-\$30 Friend - \$50 Patron - \$100
 Support - \$250 Blue Ribbon - \$500 Benefactor - \$1,000

Name _____
Address _____
Phone _____
E-Mail _____

Herb Day at Pioneer Park

Part 1. Saturday, May 14

Part 2. Saturday, June 11



Lee County Historical Society, Loachapoka, Alabama

9:00 am to about 2:00 pm

Registration fee \$25/person/day

Come enjoy the day learning about growing culinary herbs in Alabama's climate from master herbalist, **Tia Gonzales**. You'll also enjoy a demonstration of cooking with herbs from Tallapoosa Master Gardener and cook, **Marian Edel**, and enjoy an herbal luncheon prepared fresh from the garden. During breaks, you'll have a chance to visit some of the other gardens, exhibits and demonstrations at Pioneer Park at Lee County Historical Society including the McLain Garden of herbs and medicinal plants. Everyone will take home some herbs for their garden and recipes.

Part 1 on May 14 will cover the basics of growing herbs, selections for Alabama, and fundamentals of cooking with herbs.

Part 2 on June 11 will go into more detail of plant culture such as container gardening. Cooking will involve preparing meat dishes, entrees, and casseroles. Part 1 is not necessary to participate in Part 2.

EVERYONE MUST PREREGISTER TO PARTICIPATE. Registration fee can be pre-paid or paid upon arrival the day of the workshop. You must register to enjoy the herbal lunch. (Please see the Registration Form on page 15. Check out the web at <http://leecountyhistoricalsociety.org> for more information.)

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educational center, and in the late 1850s prominent Methodists began petitioning the Methodist Church for a male college. Among the chief advantages advertised for the Auburn location were echoes of Turrentine's earlier enticements—its good climate and freedom from endemic disease. Also, it still had no saloons to corrupt callow students.

After considerable debate, the Methodists agreed to put a school in the village of less than a thousand population, and in 1857 a great crowd saw the lay-

ing of the cornerstone of East Alabama Male College by the Masons. Mary Reese recalled of the occasion, "the finest feast ever spread in Auburn," and wrote "The marshal of the day, Hon. Frank Dillard, mounted upon a spirited white horse, kept excellent order . . ."

When the school with the Rev. William Sasnett as president, first opened its doors to pupils in 1859, in the imposing gray-hued building known as Old Main, Auburn University had begun.

Textile Studio at LCHS - Classes in Progress

by Esther Marshall

Classes in both spinning and weaving are going well. There are five to seven spinners and as many weavers, with several doing both. Spinners meet first and third Saturdays; weavers meet fourth and fifth (when there is a fifth). Everyone gathers on 2nd Saturday to share and play. Included in both classes are two young folk, a 15 yr. old, who is a Master spinner on the top whorl spindle and a 10 yr. old, who comes with her grandfather, from Valley. He is teaching all his grands as he learns and says they are all "loving it!"

We are looking forward to the day we can establish a textile guild and have things to show and sell. Meanwhile, everyone is having a good time learning, and more importantly, making new friends. Second Saturdays are very special, fun filled days. Come, join in the group and learn a new skill.

For more information about upcoming classes, please e-mail **Esther Marshall** at sweetbaysprings@bellsouth.net.



Baylee Bryant and grandfather Earl Bryant enjoy working in the Textile Studio.

Kenneth Noe continued from page 1

with Shannon H. Wilson (Knoxville, 1997); *A Southern Boy in Blue: The Memoir of Marcus Woodcock, 9th Kentucky Infantry (U.S.A.)* (Knoxville, 1996); and *Southwest Virginia's Railroad: Modernization and the Sectional Crisis* (Urbana, 1994; paperback ed., Tuscaloosa, 2003). He also has written many articles and essays, most recently in *Civil War History* and *The Journal of Military History*. He is a Pulitzer Prize entrant and the winner of the 2003 Kentucky Governor's Award, the 2002 Peter Seaborg Book Award for Civil

War Non-fiction, and the 1997 Tennessee History Book Award, as well as several teaching awards. He currently is researching a book on Civil War weather, and is editing a collection of essays on Alabama during the Civil war and Reconstruction.

Dr. Noe is a frequent speaker on the Civil War Round Table circuit, and a participant in the Organization of American Historians Distinguished Lectureship Program. He was the 2008-2009 president of the Alabama Historical Association.

A Slice of History: Cake Contest Raises Money for Historical Society

By Kristen Letsinger

Reprinted from Opelika Auburn News, February 12, 2011

Cakes of all kinds were paraded into the Lee County Historical Society Museum Saturday morning as perfect pre-Valentine's day treats.

Some were chocolate, while others featured spirits and cherries. In all, there were 11; the baker of each hoping to win first prize in the Locahapoka museum's inaugural Heritage Cake Contest.

Jeanette Frandsen, LCHS president, said the contest was inspired by a New York Times article that told the story of women making Southern-style cakes.

Entries had to have either been in the baker's family for three generations or

be at least 100 years old. Recipes were included with the cakes, and judges took into account the authenticity of the recipes when rating the entries.

The local judges, who were all known for their culinary expertise, judged the cakes based on appearance, taste and authenticity to the old recipes.

"They were all wonderful in the fact that they were taking old recipes and redoing them," said judge Frank Miller, an assistant manager at Panera Bread in Auburn. "I think the recipes, on the most part, were wonderful."

Contestants paid an entry fee of \$5. After the judging, the cakes were sold

Nelle Hester gave several personal items that had belonged to her parents: two long shaving razors, a tiny gold pin with AFBF (Alabama Farm Bureau Federation) engraved, a beautiful gold hearing aid and a smaller hearing aid in silver.

Dwight Bond donated 770 pavers (bricks) for Grandma's flower garden.

Charles C. and Peggy Mitchell have donated potted shrubs, a gazebo, and many garden materials - in addition to their professional expertise and constant care of our several gardens.

Mike Garrett continues to enrich our study room. He has donated issues of *The Alabama Baptist Historian*, June and December 1965, July 1979, July 1987, January 1989, January and July 1992.

The Camp Fire Girl exhibit is completed, thanks to Ann Pearson who gave so generously of her mother's keepsakes and records, and to Chris Danner who designed and hung it. George Rowell built the handsome glass case. As many of you know, Mrs. Pearson (maiden name - Miss Elizabeth

Duncan) was the leader of the Camp Fire Girls in Lee County - which organization was recognized as a leader in the nation.

Anna Louise McKown has loaned us two antique quilts. One is an exquisite example made by her husband's (Delos McKown) great, great grandmother sometime during the War Between the States. The other is a scrap quilt and not so old. It is the kind of quilt that is fun to look at and find pieces of clothing you remember.

Shelia Eckman has given four copies of the newly published book *Lest We Forget: A History of African Americans of Auburn, Alabama* compiled by the committee for the preservation of Auburn's African American History. They are a gift to be sold for the benefit of the Society. It is a splendid book, filled with personal family stories, history of the city, churches, schools, society, and courageous people who believed in equal representation.

Saying "Thank You" is such a pleasure!



Contest winners for the First Annual LCHS Heritage Cake Contest: Third Place, Carol Cadenhead, Notasulga, "Nana's Applesauce Spice Cake"; Second Place, Mary Ellen Farrington, Auburn, "Cup Cake"; First Place, Peggy Mitchell, Auburn, "Alabama Lane Cake".



Right: Tom & Michelle Westmoreland, pottery donors. Below: Winners of the Pottery Drawing, Second Saturday, February 2011



Museum Report

Jessie Summers, LCHS museum Curator

Mary Delaney gave us a wonderfully unique gift of thirteen luminaries she made and suggested we “give them to some of your workers, or sell them, or keep them for use in the museum.” So far we have done a little of each. Each one is beautiful!

Jay Lamar donated a large collection of textile books, everything from rug weaving to lace making, for the Textile Room.

Michelle and Tom Westmoreland donated a six-foot rag rug runner, box of carpet “no slip” pads, weaving thread, and handmade frame loom for the Textile Room, a large chamber pot for the Pearson room, and a small washboard and an antique kitchen paddle for the Kitchen Display. They also gave three beautiful pieces of Tom’s hand thrown pottery for a drawing held at the Heritage Cake Contest.

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charms, was “the most beautiful woman he had ever seen.” When her husband Thomas succumbed to consumption in 1846, Flanagan married her and took her to live in the Flanagan house on what is now East Magnolia next to The United Methodist Church. He remained a respected teacher in Auburn for 20 years.

A succession of schools sprang up before the Civil War, in that area previously mentioned, though their exact locations and dates are sometimes uncertain: The Auburn Classical and Male School (1853-’61), Prof. Hodson, principal; and Auburn Collegiate Male Institute, run by the Price brothers.

Perhaps the most distinguished secondary school in the ‘50s was under the supervision of Prof. William F. Slaton, who after 1865 became superintendent of the Atlanta school system. Slaton’s Academy, located where the Post Office is today, served primarily as a preparatory school for the Alabama Conference Male College. Prof. Slaton had a formidable reputation as a pedagogue and disciplinarian. His school, like others in town, was ruined by the coming war.

Auburn’s first college was founded in those pre-war years “to afford Young Ladies a thorough, systematic and practical course of instruction” The Auburn Masonic Female College opened in 1852 where Auburn National Bank now stands, and prospered until the Civil War. During its first full session, 106 pupils were regular attendants. They included many boarding pupils, for such fees as \$20 for the five-month session for a junior class member, \$12 extra for each modern language, and wax work lessons for \$1 each.

The July graduation exercises were elaborate, and the concerts “grand occasions with six or eight pianos, flute and violin accompaniments.”

The site of these grand commencements, the old chapel, was moved in 1883 to the college campus and in 1892 was bricked, given a Greek revival facade, and named for Col. CC. Langdon, a college trustee. It remains today as Langdon Hall.

The success of the Female College guaranteed Auburn a reputation as an

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for \$1 per slice. All proceeds went to the renovation of the museum’s cookhouse.

Mary Ellen Farrington of Auburn found her recipe for a “Cup Cake” in an 1833 homemaking book.

“Some of these cakes that I’ve tried (from the book), they turned out to be more like biscuits,” she said. “So I have a feeling that back in the days when this book was written, that a lot of the cakes were different textures than what we are used to. But I did it just for fun.”

During the competition, Farrington said she didn’t think her cake would do well. But when the winners were announced, her cake — which is composed of only four ingredients: flour,

eggs, butter and sugar — came in third.

“I like it out here,” she said of the museum. “This is a nice place to support. They’re going to take the money and use it to renovate the cookhouse in the back. I’m happy to support that.”

First-place winner Peggy Mitchell of Auburn said she didn’t care about winning.

“I don’t really care one way or the other,” she said. “I just enjoyed participating in this, and I think I’m going to give the money I won to the Historical Society.”

Her winning cake, called a Lane Cake, included scotch, pecans and cherries.

(recipes start on page 6)

Whistle Stop Pickers

The resident Whistle Stop Pickers have recorded a CD of Old-Time, Blue Grass, and Gospel songs. The CD, titled “Meet Me at the Station”, features the old-time sound of mountain dulcimers, hammered dulcimers, autoharps, fiddles, banjos, guitars, and bowed psalteries. All performers volunteered their time for this project. With the special assistance of Loron and Mildred Holden, the recordings were made inside the Trade Center. All proceeds from the sale of these CDs go to the Lee County Historical Society. Please pick one up on your next visit. The cost is \$10 per CD. Songs included on the recording are: Railroading on the Great Divide, Cold Frosty Morning, Wildwood Flower, Sugar Hill, Black Mountain Rag, Arkansas Traveler, Oh Susanna, Rosin the Beau, South Wind, Westphalia Waltz, Life’s Railway to Heaven, This Train is Bound for Glory, Reuben’s Train, New River Train, and Amazing Grace.



Winning Recipes from the First Annual Heritage Cake Contest

Southern or Alabama Lane Cake (circa 1898)

Peggy Mitchell, Auburn, Alabama, First Prize

This “quintessential Southern dessert” has been around at least since the late 1800s. Emma Rylander Lane of Clayton, Alabama, won first prize with it at the Alabama State Fair, and the recipe appeared in her 1898 cookbook where it was called “Prize Cake”. However, many think the recipe predates Mrs. Lane.

Peggy Mitchell chose this cake because it was always the feature at holiday meals where she grew up in Northwest Alabama (Hamilton). Her husband, Charles, also remembers it at his grandmother’s holiday meals in Marengo County, Alabama. The following recipe has been handed down in Peggy’s family for several generations although it is exactly the same as some of those available on the web today.

Cake:

1 Cup sweet milk	3 Cups flour
½ lb. butter	4 teaspoons baking powder
2 cups (1 lb.) sugar	½ teaspoon salt
8 egg whites, stiffly beaten	1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter and sugar. Mix milk and vanilla. Sift together dry ingredients. Add milk mixture and flour mixture alternately with butter mixture until well blended. Fold in beaten egg whites. Pour into 3 greased and floured cake pans. Bake in a preheated oven at 350 F. until toothpick comes out clean. Allow cake to cool about 10 minutes before putting on a wire rack to finish cooling.

Filling:

½ lb. butter	8 egg yolks
1 ½ cups sugar	

Cook in a double boiler until thick then add. . .

Grated rind of 1 orange	1 cup grated coconut
1 cup chopped dates	1 cup chopped pecans
1 cup chopped raisins	1 ½ teaspoon vanilla
1 cup chopped, candied cherries	

Put filling between cake layers and on top of cake. Let filling fall down the sides. Finally, pour ½ cup of a good Bourbon between layers and on top. Cover and let sit for several days before serving.

Cup Cake (circa 1833)

Mary Ellen Farrington, Auburn, Alabama, Second Prize

from a reprint of *The American Frugal Housewife* (1833) by Mrs. Child .
12th edition. Boston, MA. by Applewood Books, Bedford, MA

“Cup cake is about as good as pound cake, and is cheaper.

One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, and four eggs, well beat together, and baked in pans or cups. Bake twenty minutes, and no more.”

coln in his inaugural address: “I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists.” But he also warned that he would: “Collect the duties and imposts, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among people anywhere.”

The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 allowed the people of the western territories to decide whether or not they wanted to be slave states or free states. Many people in all parts of the country wanted to end slavery but there was no practical plan to end it proposed by anyone. Who would pay for the slaves? Where would they go and what would they do? Slaves had no property and no money. The new states in the west did not need slaves for farming wheat. The North did not want more slaves or free blacks in their states. In the South slaves were needed for the labor-intensive cotton farming done in that region. The cotton was sent to the North where it was processed in the textile industry there. Children, young women, and Irish immigrants worked in the Northern textile plants and other industries under harsh working condi-

tions at that time but the abolitionists never mentioned the child labor in the North. Slavery is still alive and well today in some parts of the world. At least in this country we now all see that slavery is wrong. The institution of slavery has hurt us all and still hurts us 150 years after the war.

Historian Douglas Harper tells us “Northerners profited from slavery in many ways, right up to the eve of the Civil War”. The slave trade had been carried on in the northeastern United States for a hundred years before the war but things were changing quickly and getting out of control. Read about historian Douglas Harper’s account of the slave trade in the northeast at <http://www.slavenorth.com/profits.htm>

In 1861 war finally broke out in this country. Our area was touched by the war when Rousseau’s Raiders passed through in 1864 and again in 1865 when Wilson’s Raiders passed through what is now Lee County on their raids along the railroad.

As we look back during the sesquicentennial maybe we can learn more about our history during that important time.

SECOND SATURDAY

Saturday, April 9

“The Battle of Loachapoka”

You may be thinking, “I did not know there was a Battle of Loachapoka during the Civil War.” Officially, there wasn’t but there will be on the Second Saturday in April, 2011. In addition to regular Second Saturday activities, there will be Confederate soldiers, camp cooking, period music, and maybe even a few shots fired. You might even learn of the 1865 skirmish that we are now calling, “The Battle of Loachapoka”.

The War of the Rebellion (1861-1865)

by Zack Sprayberry

2011 is the sesquicentennial of the War of the Rebellion that ravaged our country from 1861 to 1865. The causes of the war were many and complex. Today it is easy to look back and see how we may have done things differently but that is always the case. There is much to learn about our history. Many citizens have never read much about the war and that time in our history. Judging things that occurred 150 years ago by today's standards will not give us a better understanding of the past. To understand the causes of the war we would have to go back a few years before the war.

Patrick Henry and George Mason warned of possible problems to come during the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1787 and 1788. They were anti-federalists and were concerned about the possible unfair treatment of the South and the possibility of an overly powerful centralized government that would infringe on the rights of states and individuals. George Mason said, "The effect of a provision to pass commercial laws by a simple majority would be to deliver the South bound hand and foot to the eastern states." Mason refused to sign the Constitution even though he contributed so much to it.

Patrick Henry argued "A general positive provision should be inserted in the new system, securing to the states and the people every right which was not conceded to the general government." "Mr. Chairman, the necessity of a bill of rights appears to me to be greater in this government than ever it was in any government before." "I cannot divest myself of an opinion that...

if the Constitution is carried into effect, the states south of the Potomac will be little more than appendages to those to the northward of it."

"The Union, by the voluntary agreement of the states; and these, in uniting together, have not forfeited their sovereignty, nor have they been reduced to the condition of one and the same people. If one of the states chose to withdraw its name from the contract, it would be difficult to disprove its right of doing so, and the Federal government would have no means of maintaining its claims directly, either by force or by right." (Alexis de Tocqueville, French historian, from his book, *Democracy in America*, 1835.)

But at that time, according to economist Charles Adams, in his book, *For Good and Evil, The Impact of Taxes on the Course of Civilization*, "the South paid about three quarters of all federal taxes, most of which were spent in the North." One tariff after another was levied on the South by the North. The South could pay high prices for northern goods or pay high taxes to the North on imported goods. They could sell their cotton to the North or sell it to other countries with a northern imposed tariff charged for trading elsewhere. The South could vote on taxes but was always outvoted by an overwhelming majority in the North.

Disagreements over states rights and taxes were causing a split between the northern states and the southern states. Slavery was also a point of contention. The abolition of slavery in the states where it existed was not in question before the war according to Abraham Lin-

Nana's Applesauce Spice Cake

Carol Cadenhead, Notasulga, Alabama, Third Prize

These cakes are family heirlooms because they were baked with love by our mother and grandmothers – often – and made us all so happy. And now that our mother and grandmothers are gone, their love is still with us every day, and especially when we bake their favorite recipes!

½ lb. butter or margarine	1 egg
½ Cup brown sugar	2 tsp. vanilla
1 ½ Cup unsweetened applesauce	1 tsp. cinnamon
2 ¾ Cup flour	3 tsp. baking soda
½ tsp. nutmeg	2/3 Cup chopped apples
½ tsp. salt	1 Cup raisins (if very dry, soak raisins in water for 20 minutes)
½ Cup chopped walnuts or pecans	
1 Cup sugar	

Grease and flour bundt pan. In large bowl beat together butter and sugars till slightly fluffy. Beat in egg, then beat in applesauce and vanilla. Sift dry ingredients together and blend into wet mixture. Beat until well blended and not curdled looking. Mix in apples, nuts and raisins. Bake in center of 325 F oven for 60-70 minutes. Can also be made in two loaf pans, bake for 60 minutes at 350 F.

"Sweet Auburn! Loveliest of the Plain

By Ann Pearson

This story is taken from Lee County and Her Forebears edited by Alexander Nunn. It is a very interesting book, full of stories of the history of Lee County. A copy can be bought at the Museum in Loachapoka for \$25. at the Museum in Loachapoka for \$25.

From its beginnings Auburn was devoted to a love of book learning. All the earliest schools probably charged tuition. But by 1890 the council was appointing a school board and levying taxes for the support of a coed public school.

Simeon Yancey was the first teacher to ply the hickory stick in the log cabin Methodist Church that doubled as a school. When in 1838 the Methodists and Baptists joined to build another school on the block that extends from the corner of East Magnolia and Gay north to North Gay and East Glenn, he followed his young pupils down the street. This area, and the block across the street, would be, for nearly a cen-

tury, the site of a number of outposts of elementary education in the wilderness of East Alabama, and later high schools and one college.

The most notable teacher in this first school, and a male school established a few years later at the corner of East Magnolia and Gay, was a "Judge" Christopher C. Flanagan, whom Lizzie Harper's husband had persuaded to come to town (for \$2,000 per annum) to build up a male academy to train boys for Emory at Oxford, Ga. and the University of Georgia.

Flanagan later said that Lizzie, with her black hair, gray eyes and quiet

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**3rd Annual Old-Time Music Festival
Traditional Acoustic Music
Lee County Gathering**

**Down from the Mountains
April 28-May 1, 2011**

**Pioneer Park
Lee County Historical Society in Loachapoka
Thursday Evening 6:00 P.M. until
Sunday Morning 10:00 A.M.**

The Lee County Gathering is an Old Time Music Festival of classes and concerts for traditional acoustic instruments, singing, and dancing. Nationally and regionally known instructors will teach guitar, fiddle, mandolin, banjo, autoharp, mountain dulcimer, hammered dulcimer, steel drum, penny whistle, sacred harp singing, contra dancing, Native American Flute and Negro Spirituals. Partial funding is provided by the Alabama State Council on the Arts.



Bing Futch

www.darkstudios.com

Bing is a real “roots” musician whose primary instrument is the mountain dulcimer. In 1986 he co-founded Christian techno-punk trio Crazed Bunnyz. Futch has composed and produced soundtracks for film, theater, television and themed attractions. Bing’s teaching style is fun, and innovative. At LCG he’ll be teaching Mt. Dulcimer (Advanced Blues & DAA) and Native American Flute.

Guy George

www.guygeorge.com

Guy George, from Cleveland, Ohio, is a rhythmic, melodic hammered dulcimer player with a definite jazz influence to his playing style. At LCG he’ll be teaching hammered dulcimer, pennywhistle, and steel drums. His classes are relaxed and fun, but definitely solid. His most recent recordings are with Maddie MacNeil on her latest CD “As Time Goes By”.



Anne Lough

www.annelough.com

Anne brings to the stage, school or workshop the finest of traditional music and culture. Her beautiful clear voice thrills listeners as she brings to life the ballads and folk songs of the Appalachians, American frontier and British Isles. Folk dance, storytelling and shaped-note traditions come alive through her skillful presentations and artistry. At LCG she’ll be teaching Hammered Dulcimer, Auto-Harp, and Mountain Dulcimer



TNT - The Nameless Trio

www.tntdulcimers.com



The trio, Ginny Cliett, Linda Smith, and Deby Libby, are all members of the Knoxville Area Dulcimer Club. They formed an ensemble in October 2006 and have been having a blast ever since. Sharing what they have learned has been their mission, and what they’ve nick-named “Team TNT Teaching”, has been a natural development - playing together, performing together, and teaching together. At LCG they’ll be teaching beginner dulcimer and ensemble playing.

Other instructors include: Gary and Toni Sager, Ashley and Joni Carr, Bob Taunton, Bill Hogan, Ernestine Robinson, Marty Hoerr, and Bill King.

Free children’s classes on Saturday for fiddle, guitar, dulcimer, flute, and more. Students must register. Attending adults must pay day admission fees.

Schedule

Thursday, April 28

Ice Cream Social 6:00pm; Concert 7:00pm

Friday, April 29

Classes from 8:00am-5:00pm; Concert at 7:00pm

Saturday, April 30

Classes from 8:00am-5:00pm; Dance at 7:00pm

Sunday, May 1

Hymn sing at 8:00am

Space is limited. Register early.

For registration forms, a complete schedule, camping and lodging, and more information go to:

www.leecountygathering.com