

TRAILS IN HISTORY

Official Newsletter of the Lee County Historical Society

Volume 42, Number 1

January 2009

Published Quarterly

LCHS Winter Meeting

January 11, 2009

2:30 PM at the LCHS Museum

The Creek War and the War of 1812

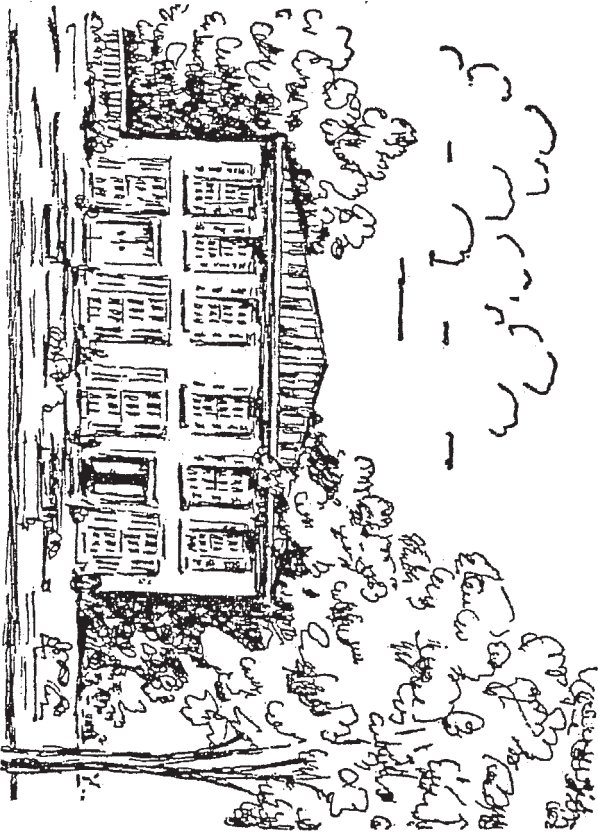


Speaker: Mike Bunn

Mike Bunn is associate Curator of History at The Columbus Museum, Columbus, Georgia, and co-author of a new book entitled *Battle for the Southern Frontier: The Creek War and the War of 1812*.

Mr. Bunn's book, co-authored with Clay Williams, chronicles the Creek War and the War of 1812, and document the sites on which they were fought. It sheds light on how the wars led to the forced removal of Native Americans from the region, secured the Gulf South against European powers, facilitated increased migration into the area, furthered the development of slavebased agriculture and launched the career of Andrew Jackson.

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



[Full]
[Attention]
[Street1]
[Street2]
[City], [State] [Zip]

Nonprofit Org.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Loachapoka, AL
Permit no. 2

LEE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

P. O. BOX 206
LOACHAPOKA, AL 36865

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: Carl Summers, Jr.
Vice-President: Charles C. Mitchell
Treasurer: Nancy Jones
Secretary: Jeannette Frandsen
HCC Delegate: Carl Summers, Jr.
Trails Editor: Janet Sugg

TRUSTEES

Term expires December 31, 2010
Dottie Marcinko
Arvle Marshall
Deborah McCord
John Ross
William Wilson
Jim Witte
Term expires December 31, 2009
Doyle Keasal
Charles H. Mitchell
Betty Patterson
Janet Sugg
Peggie Webster
Barbara Gosser
Term expires December 31, 2008
Ruth Ann Bond
Kay Campbell
Pat Conover
John Sugg
Zack Sprayberry
Marty Hoerr

MUSEUM CALENDAR

- January 10, 2009 - Second Saturday**
living history, 10am - 4pm
- January 11, 2009 - LCHS Meeting**
Mike Bunn, Speaker
2:30pm, Museum
- February 14, 2009 - Second Saturday**
living history, 10am - 4pm
- March 14, 2009 - Second Saturday**
living history, 10am - 4pm
- April 11, 2009 - Second Saturday**
living history, 10am - 4pm
- April 12 - LCHS Meeting**
2:30pm (program to be announced)
- April 24-26, 2009 - Lee County Gathering Old Time Music Festival** - For more information, please see the web site at <http://leecountygathering.com>
- May 9, 2009 - Second Saturday**
living history, 10am - 4pm
- June 13, 2009 - Second Saturday**
living history, 10am - 4pm
- June 14, 2009 - LCHS Board Meeting**, 2:00pm

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 Community Historical Society
P. O. Box 206,
Loachapoka, AL 36865.

Museum Renovation: Call for Donations

On December 8, 2008, a letter was sent to members of the LCHS and friends in the community pointing out the need for restoration to our Museum Building, also known as the Old Trade Center. The most urgent of these repairs is replacing the exterior stucco to preserve the structural stability of the building. While response to this call has been good, the Museum Renovation Fund is still well below the estimated \$232,000 needed to complete the repairs.

The Old Trade Center in Loachapoka was built in 1845 and was the preeminent trading center for Lee County from 1845 to 1870. It served as a Confederate Armory during the Civil War.

Now the Trade Center holds the majority of the LCHS museum exhibits, and is the site of our quarterly his-

tory programs. In addition to hosting thousands of people on Historical Fair Day, the museum hosts up to 800 elementary school students annually through school field trips. Second Saturday re-enactments and occasional Boy and Girl Scout outings bring in several hundred students annually. The loss of this building would be tragic and would be detrimental to meeting the mission of the Lee County Historical Society.

If you agree that the Historic Old Trade Center is worth preserving for many generations to come, please write a check to Lee County Historical Society and mail it to

LCHS
P. O. Box 206
Loachapoka, AL 36865

LCHS is a non-profit corporation under Federal Regulation 501 3c and all donations are tax deductible.



The Old Trade Center, built in 1845, currently serves as the main museum building for LCHS. It is the oldest commercial building still in use in Lee County, and has been on the National Historic Register since 1973.

LCHS Membership Renewal Due in January

Please renew your membership for 2009 so that the important work of the Lee County Historical Society can continue. Membership benefits include admission to all LCHS activities, including the annual Historical Fair in October, subscription to the quarterly publication *Trails in History*, and the satisfaction that you are supporting a worthy effort to preserve the history and culture of Lee County and south Alabama.

Over the last year, the LCHS collection has grown. New additions include the Dr. McLain exhibit, restoration of the Loachapoka Gin Office, the McLain Herb Garden, reproduction of the Loachapoka Jail House, and much more.

Please clip the coupon below and return it with your check to the address given. Donations to LCHS are tax deductible. Your cancelled check will be your receipt. Be sure to include your e-mail address on the form below if you would like to receive notices about Museum events via e-mail.

Thank you for your support!

Lee County Historical Society
Membership Renewal / Donation

Please clip out this membership/donation form and return with payment to
Lee County Historical Society
P. O. Box 206
Loachapoka, Alabama 36865

Please make check payable to Lee County Historical Society.
All contributions are tax deductible.

- \$20.00 - Individual \$50.00 - Friend \$250.00 - Benefactor
 \$30.00 - Family \$100.00 - Patron Donation \$ _____
 Please earmark my donation for the Museum Renovation Fund.

Address:

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Phone: _____

E-mail: _____

The Creek War and the War of 1812 in the Gulf South

Mike Bunn
Columbus Museum
Clay Williams

Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Many important conflicts in this nation's history compete for the title of most unknown war, but the Creek War of 1813-1814 and the related southern campaigns of the War of 1812 have perhaps the best claim on that notoriety. Little understood because of their brevity, relatively small military forces engaged and complexity, these conflicts nonetheless dramatically altered the history of the United States. The Creek War and the War of 1812 initiated several far-reaching changes in the Old Southwest, the

The immediate cause of the Creek War is usually attributed to the visit to the villages of the Creek tribe by the Shawnee chief Tecumseh in October of 1811.

frontier region that included much of west Georgia and future states Mississippi and Alabama. They gave rise to the development of slave-based cotton agriculture in the region, led to the forced removal of native tribes, secured large portions of the Gulf South against European powers and launched the career of one of America's most influential military and political leaders.

The immediate cause of the Creek War is usually attributed to the visit to the villages of the Creek tribe by the Shawnee chief Tecumseh in October of 1811. The Creeks, a loose confederation of Indians also known as

the Muscogees, lived throughout portions of the area now part of the states of Alabama and Georgia. They had become increasingly uneasy about the influx of white settlers into the Mississippi Territory, and many became especially angry over the construction

of a federal road that ran through much of the Creek's homeland. Many Creeks reluctantly accepted these changes, however, and, through the influence of federal Indian agents such as Benjamin Hawkins, attempted to adopt the white way of life. Oth-

ers, however, desired to halt white settlement and maintain their traditional way of life. Tecumseh, who claimed Creek ancestry, seized upon this instability and appealed to his kinsmen to rise up and cast out the white intruders and resist assimilation into their culture. Although his message had been rejected by other tribes in the Southeast, Tecumseh found a receptive audience among the Upper Creeks, the portion of the tribe that lived along the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers. His fiery oratory sparked a civil war between the Creeks that sought peace and cooperation with the whites

Continued on page 4

The Creek War and the War of 1812

Continued from page 3

and those openly hostile to them. The Creek War is sometimes referred to as the Red Stick War because of the color of the war clubs and red-painted sticks used to count down the days to an attack by Creeks hostile to American encroachment. The Creek civil war eventually grew to involve conflict with American troops, transforming this internal dispute into a general war between the United States and the Red Stick Creeks.

The battle of Burnt Corn Creek in July of 1813 marked the beginning of full-scale war between Americans and the Red Sticks. In addition, it revealed the complicated, international nature of the conflict and its relationship to the larger War of 1812. The battle was actually a surprise attack by Mississippi Territorial militia on a group of Red Stick warriors who were on their way back from Spanish-held Pensacola. They had gone to Pensacola to obtain arms and ammunition for use in their fight against the Americans. American settlers had long believed that the Spanish intended to instigate the Creeks to violence towards them, and this chain of events seemed to confirm their suspicions. Complicat-

ing matters, the United States and Great Britain were at war at the time. The British, a powerful ally of the Spanish, through connections in Pensacola were rumored to be planning to influence the Creeks to assist in their campaigns against the United States along the Gulf Coast.

The event most responsible for the escalation of the conflict was the Red Stick attack on Fort Mims in August of 1813. One of several hastily-built fortifications north of Mobile in the summer of 1813, Fort Mims served as the home for dozens of frontier families and a small garrison of troops. In a bold, surprise attack, Red Stick Creeks killed nearly three hundred of those living at the fort and afterwards burned the structure to the ground. The reports of the massacre and the scalping of victims persuaded thousands of men in the Mississippi Territory and neighboring states to volunteer for a military campaign to restore order in the region and avenge those killed at Fort Mims. Militia from the Mississippi Territory, Tennessee, and Georgia were organized for the task. A large number of Creeks, Choctaws, and Cherokees friendly to United States also volunteered for service against the Red Sticks. These troops,

After graduation, my friend, Bill Hardin, and I went to New York City and I got a job making \$15 a week. I saved a little money out of every paycheck. I went to the Post Office and bought a money order for \$100 plus interest and mailed it to my generous benefactor. Mr. Denson returned the interest with a nice letter saying that he had no intention of charging me interest. He wanted to think that he had done some good in this world.

The whole world was broke so we were all in it together. Despite the lack of money getting a degree at Auburn was a fun time and I am thankful for it. I am eighty-three years old and I have been befriended by so many people in my life. I too would like to think that I may have contributed something.

GOOD NEWS

*Adapted from Roy Tillery's
Reminiscences of the Batson-Cook
Company, September 1, 1972, Cobb
Memorial Archives Collections.*

In March, 1932, the gross sales of the building materials and lumber division at Batson-Cook was \$3,500. As an indication of just how critical the situation was for businesses, I recall that one Sunday morning about that time, I went to the post office to pick up the Company's mail. In the mail was a notice from the Post Office Department informing us that we had been awarded a contract for repairs on the LaGrange post office for \$375. Mr. Cook was Sunday School Superintendent, but I thought this notice was of such importance that I interrupted his class to show him the letter.



Massacre at Fort Mims

An 1858 engraving of the massacre at Fort Mims.

In a bold, surprise attack, Red Stick Creeks killed nearly three hundred of those living at the fort and afterwards burned the structure to the ground.

Museum of Mobile

**LEE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
THANKS YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT!**

Memories of the Great Depression

By John T. Harris

*The following story is an excerpt from **Memories of the Great Depression**, Chattahoochee Valley Historical Society, Publication No.17, 1983.*

After I finished high school in 1928, I spent that summer working in the wheat fields in Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska. The pay was \$5 a day plus room and board. The room was on the hay in the barn, but day labor around Opelika was making fifty cents a day.

On the way out to the wheat fields Leonard Weissinger and I caught rides as far as Jonesboro, Arkansas. They had flooding in that area and the highways were closed. We decided to catch a freight train, which was not uncommon in those days.

We came home with money we had saved for college. When Auburn opened, my father gave me a checkbook with permission to write checks for what I needed. Money was not a problem that year.

I also worked the wheat fields in the summer of '29. When I returned, my Dad and everyone else were caught up in the Depression.

I got a job at Auburn hopping tables at a boarding house and this took care of my meals. I lived at the ATO fraternity house. I sold groceries to boarding houses and fraternities daily. Bill Hardin, a fellow student with a car, would pick up the groceries from a wholesale place and leave them in his car with the keys in the ignition. When I had a break in classes I'd pick up the car and make deliveries.



John T. Harris, circa 1928, in ROTC uniform at Auburn University.

My father would give me a few dollars as he could. Farming was not paying well.

In the spring of '30, I started hauling trunks for the students coming and going from Auburn for fifty cents a trunk. Ninety-five per cent of the students came by train. There were very few cars on the campus.

My Junior and Senior years I moved into a boarding house and did work for both board and room, I continued to do what I could to make a few dollars. By this time it was the depth of the Depression and our professors were being paid in scrip.

Our year at Auburn was divided into two semesters. The first ended after exams in January. At that time I didn't have money to register for the last half of my Senior year. Mr. John Denson, who was an outstanding lawyer in Opelika, called me to his office and said he had heard that I was going to have to drop out. He asked how much it would take to graduate. I told him I didn't think I could do it for less than \$100. He wrote out a check for that amount and I signed a note, I really didn't think the bank could cash a check for that much money.



Library of Congress

Andrew Jackson commanded U.S. forces against the Red Stick Creeks at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

eventually accompanied by reinforcements from the regular American army, set out to converge on hostile Creek territory from multiple directions. By burning villages and destroying crops as well as defeating them in battle, American forces sought to weaken the Red Sticks' resistance and bring about surrender.

The Creek War lasted approximately eight months (August 1813 to March 1814) and featured several independent campaigns launched by the state militias. These loosely coordinated of-

fenses, facilitated by the construction of a series of forts, were intended to weaken Creek resistance in several areas simultaneously. American forces won several victories, including the battles of Autossee, Calabee Creek, and the Holy Ground, but were unable to follow them up with sustained campaigns due to severe shortages in supplies, inadequate transportation and communication, and the short-term enlistments of many of the troops.

By far the most well-known and influential figure in American history to emerge from the war, however, was Andrew Jackson. Largely through his determination, skill, and force of will,

American forces were victorious over both the Red Sticks and, later, the British. By holding together his army in the most adverse of conditions and winning sweeping victories at such places as Tallushatchee and Talladega, "Old Hickory" became a national hero. His efforts eventually led to the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, the largest and last major battle of the war. In a horseshoe-shaped curve of the Tallapoosa River at the village of Tohopeka, Jackson led his men in defeating the largest fighting force the Creeks were able to bring together at any point in the war and breaking their power as a nation. The

The Treaty of Fort Jackson forced the Creek Nation, including those portions that had fought alongside Jackson, to surrender over twenty-three million acres of land to the United States.

fame he gained as a war leader eventually propelled him into the presidency, and allowed him to influence the course of United States history through his policy of Indian removal. The first public expression of Jackson's goals came in the Treaty of

Fort Jackson, which ended the war with the Creeks and determined the price they would have to pay as punishment for the conflict. The treaty forced the Creek Nation, including those portions that had fought alongside Jackson, to surrender over twenty-three million acres of land to the United States.

The ink was not yet dry on the treaty ending the war with the Creeks when the Gulf South became the center of action in the larger War of 1812. In the summer of 1814, British troops landed at present-day Apalachicola, Florida. British leadership hoped to

Continued on page 6

The Creek War and the War of 1812
continued from page 5

supply the remaining Red Stick Creeks from this base and gain their aid in their planned campaigns along the Gulf Coast, specifically targeted for New Orleans. The British threat forced Andrew Jackson, now in overall charge of the U.S. military effort in the region, to take action quickly. He strengthened defenses at Mobile, recently seized from the Spanish. In September of 1814 the British were turned away from their first attempt to capture the city at Fort Bowyer, the fort guarding the entrance to Mobile Bay. Without orders, Jackson captured Pensacola from the Spanish in November of 1814 to prevent the post from falling into British hands and being used as a base for further operations. He then turned his attention to strengthening defenses around the vulnerable city of New Orleans.

After winning the cooperation of local citizens by convincing them of the dangers they faced, he prepared the city for the advance of the British. He assembled a diverse command that included militia, Indians, free blacks, and even a group of outlaws sympathetic to the American cause. After weeks of sporadic fighting, his army convincingly defeated the British at the Battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815. One of the most lopsided American victories of the war, the battle ended the British threat to the city. Despite the fact that it occurred

*Jackson prepared
New Orleans for the
advance of the British.
He assembled a diverse
command that included
militia, Indians, free
blacks, and even a group
of outlaws sympathetic to
the American cause.*

after the signing of the Treaty of Ghent ending the War of 1812, Jackson's victory in the crescent city was far from insignificant. The British had never fully recognized the Louisiana Purchase, through which the United States had acquired millions of acres of land. The United States government insisted this included the former British colony of West Florida, which was currently in the hands of Britain's ally Spain. Had the British won at New Orleans, this could have led to a renewal of fighting for the contested land. Jackson's victory thereby solidified the United States' hold on a large portion of the Southeast.

The Creek War and the larger War of 1812 had tremendous impact on the history of the United States, especially the portion of the Gulf South that included the Mississippi Territory. Thousands of white settlers soon moved onto former Creek lands in the area in what has become known as "The Great Migration." More than just a population explosion, this migration changed the course of the region's development by giving rise to the widespread cultivation of cotton based on slave labor, and would heavily influence the Southern economy over the ensuing decades. Further, the Treaty of Fort Jackson set the precedent for the eventual removal of the all Southeastern tribes from their native lands. Perhaps most significantly, it made the man who would encourage many of these developments, Andrew Jackson, a national hero.

Eagle Scout Project Builds Fence

David Ruffing, a member of Boy Scouts of America Troup 11, in Auburn, adopted the construction of an authentic, 19th century split rail fence around the new McLain Garden as his Eagle Scout project. The project was completed with the help of his fellow scout troop members, his parents, scout leaders, and volunteers.

Cedar trees for the project were donated by Nick and Jane Conrad of Auburn. The trees were cut, hauled, and split by the scouts and their lead-

ers. Arbors at both ends of the garden will be planted with Confederate Jasmine or climbing roses to add color and fragrance to the new garden.

LCHS Board member Doyle Keasal helped coordinate this project. Keasal estimates that the scouts saved the LCHS approximately \$5,000 in materials and labor in addition to providing a wonderfully authentic example of a split rail fence.

Last May, BSA Troup 11 and their leaders helped to establish the raised beds that are now growing cool-season herbs, flowers, and vegetables.

The following scouts and leaders from BSA Troop 11 helped with this Eagle Project: David Ruffing, Hanson Schultz, Joseph Schultz, Grissom Schultz, Spencer Przekurat, Sean Petee, John Will Rice, Jess Vaughan, Seth Almond, Matt Schultz, Dr. Tom Petee, and John Rice.



Museum Report

Jessie Summers, LCHS Museum Curator

The Christmas Open House December 13, 2008, under the leadership of Vice President **Charles C. Mitchell** and the Second Saturday Program, was a most delightful event.

It was a beautiful day, a lot of company came to call, and everyone was happy. **Peggy Mitchell** made many beautiful wreaths from her own fir trees, and she and **Deborah McCord** served punch and hot cider with little cakes. The demonstrators each brought a plate of cookies so the beautiful tables were bountiful. **Deborah and Allen McCord** invited the dulcimer players who played and sang to everyone's delight. Three visitors pulled their chairs up close and didn't leave for at least two hours. The music combined with that setting was so enchanting everyone was smiling. Special guests were a group from Holy Trinity Episcopal Church in Auburn and a group from Julie Atkins' church in Lanett.

We extend our thanks to these generous donors and friends:

Buford Coleman made, and donated to us, a display case for the dulcimer that **Allen McCord** made and gave to the Society. The case is now mounted in the parlor with the dulcimer in it.

Mark Stevens donated an old 6 oz. Dr. Pepper bottle, a 6 oz. Coco Cola bottle with Columbus, Ga. on the bottom, and a medicine bottle for the Dr. McLain office and drugstore exhibit. He also gave us an enamel light fixture for the Gin Office, and an interesting little box that was made to contain violin strings.

Evelyn Cook, a retired Pharmacist, gave the Society a beautiful set of weights used many years ago to measure medicines. These will be housed in the Pharmacy in Dr. McLain's office.

Barbara Holder gave us a hair curling iron, a wooden shoe stretcher and a fine brass oil lamp that has been converted to electricity. These items are now on the table in the parlor upstairs in the Trade Center.

From **Oscar Coley** has come a box of invoices from 1883 – 1925. Most of them are to Mr. E.R. Alexander, Tuskegee in 1924, and give us a very good picture of a very literate man who had many interests.

Judy Nunn donated a record book from the Loachapoka Gin Co., *Seed and Ginning 1968*. The Gin Company's office is on our Museum grounds.

William Eastridge is a retired railroad man. He gave a mail bag that was used for second class mail to be sorted while the train was running, so it could be dropped off at the next stop. He also gave a brass lock for the bag.

Lee County and Her Forebears, edited by Dr. Alexander Nunn, is available at the LCHS Museum or by mail for \$25 (plus \$5 for shipping). Please make checks payable to Lee County Historical Society. Mail your payment and your delivery address to
LCHS
P. O. Box 206
Loachapoka, AL 36865

President Roosevelt's Visit to Opelika

Remembered by Carl Summers, LCHS President

On March 30, 1939, President Roosevelt was touring the South as a part of his campaign for reelection. After stopping in Auburn, he was driven on to Opelika to make a talk. All the schools closed for the day so the children could see and hear the President.

President Roosevelt arrived in an open touring car smiling and waving to the assembled crowd. He stopped at the National Guard Armory in Opelika and was carried to the improvised stand from which he was to speak. There were only two or three men near him in dark suits who must have been secret service men. Looking back on it now, security was very light compared to that given a President today. It would have been relatively easy for a determined assassin to murder the President during that visit.

I was close to the speaker's plat-

form and I saw President Roosevelt turn to the man standing next to him and ask him what town he was in. He then started his brief remarks thanking those who turned out and said he was so glad to have been able to provide the funds to build the National Guard Armory here in Opelika. He didn't exactly pronounce Opelika correctly but that was all right. One lasting impression that I had of President Roosevelt was his pale, and to my mind, unhealthy complexion. I was accustomed to farmers burned a dark reddish brown from working outdoors in the sun and the president's skin color provided quite a contrast.

President Roosevelt's remarks were brief. He was lifted back into his car and was soon on his way.

Seeing the President in person in Opelika made a lasting impression on this 14-year-old boy.



President Roosevelt rides onto the campus in Auburn on March 30, 1939

Scenes from Yesteryear: Langdale Dam

By Fred Williams

Fred Williams grew up in Valley, Alabama. He now lives near Lake Martin, where he moved with his family when he retired from the Air Force.

During the construction of Langdale dam a man fell into the wet concrete as it was being poured and remains entombed there forever.

In 1950 we were in the last summer of irresponsibility. Next year we would be held accountable and expected to contribute to the family income, but on this day we were free and unencumbered by duty or clothes as we floated in the mill pond above the dam.

We had liberated a boat from the river bank and were oblivious to our proximity to the dam until it was too late. All of the water not diverted to the turbines by a wing dam went over the top to the rocks below. Normally we could avoid going over with the cascading water by simply paddling away, or by holding on to the steel rebar that protruded from the top of the dam, but on this day the river was too high. Terry Robertson, Clark Jenkins, Perry Snyder, and I jumped as Cleveland Hem's boat went over the dam. The fear of drowning or falling to the rocks below was secondary to our fear of Cleveland. Beyond any doubt, we knew that we had to retrieve that boat.



Langdale Dam, on the Chattahoochee River between Valley, Alabama and Georgia, was built about 1908.

We worked our way along the dam to the Georgia bank. From there we were able to climb down to the rocks below to a pool where the boat was upside down and being held by backwash from the falling water. Some of our clothes were floating there too, and everyone found their pants. Everyone but me.

It didn't take us long to get from the dam to the picnic grounds on the river bank below the Langdale cemetery. By then I had a plan, and after we secured the boat I implemented it. Mud shorts were my solution. I smeared mud from my waist to just above my knees, all around my body.

The rest was easy. I went from the picnic grounds to the cemetery, from tombstone to tombstone, and after a mad dash across the street Clark and I were in his grandmother's house where I washed off my mud shorts, and left in his brother's pants.

There is a moaning that can be heard above the sound of water flowing over the dam to the rocks below. Could it be the man in the dam and his lamented version of the modern day "Song of the Chattahoochee"? Or has Cleveland discovered who took his boat?

2008 Historical Fair

Last year's Historical Fair (October 25, 2008) was a great success, as you can see from this collage of pictures provided by Charles C. Mitchell.

If you missed the fun last year, be sure to mark you calendar for next year's Historical Fair: October 24, 2009.

