PINTLALA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Next Meeting:

April 23, 2023 at 2:30 p.m. Pintlala Baptist Church

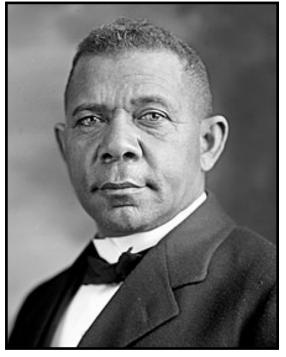


c/o Pintlala Public Library 255 Federal Road Hope Hull, Alabama 36043

Volume XXXVII, Number 2

www.pintlalahistoricalassociation.com

April 2023



Booker T. Washington April 5, 1856 - November 14, 1915



Julius Rosenwald August 12, 1862 - January 6, 1932

2023 OFFICERS

President Vice President &	. Gary Burton	(334)288-7414
Program Chairperson.	Alice T. Carter	(334)281-3708
Secretary		
Treasurer	Ina Slade	(334)284-0337
Parliamentarian	. Jack Hornady	(334)396-2130
Members at Large		
	. Patsy Davis	
Place 2	. Daisy Anne Brady	(334)398-0636
	. Frank Ellis	
Place 4	. Alan Davis	(334)270-8657
Newsletter Designer	Angelique Pugh	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

President's Message	. Page 2
Dues Notice	. Page 2
Welcome New Members	. Page 2
April Program	. Page 2
Booker T. Washington (1856-1915) and Julius Rosenwald (1862-1932) Combined Efforts to Establish Schools for African American Children in the Rural South	.Page 3
Faulkner University Inauguration Program of D. Mitchell Henry, J.D	.Page 14
Halloween Carnival at Pintlala School	.Page 15

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

A Love For Local History

Have you ever attended a meeting of the Pintlala Historical Association? The last several quarterly meetings have been well attended. Note Alice Carter's information on the change of date, the return of Dr.Kathryn Braund, and the unveiling of our newest historical marker. We anticipate an outstanding attendance.

Words from Christopher S. Wren: "My walk through the cemetery was an acquaintance with local history." Wren was right. Pintlala and surrounding areas have those old cemeteries which take us back to early days when life was a little more challenging. Learning the history and heritage of where one lives carries with it enough information to keep us learning for the rest of our lives.

We may be blessed or cursed with curiosity and the desire to know more about where we live. Becoming a part of the PHA is a good first step. Searching the abstracts attached to your deed can be another source. Public land records still another. The land upon which we live should always become part of our grateful stewardship.

Cemeteries give us a sense of what the community was once like. For Pintlala, early settlers may be found among the dead. We owe them a moral debt to be sure.

Gary Burton, President garyburton1@charter.net April 4, 2023

IF YOU HAVE NOT PAID YOUR 2023 ANNUAL DUES, PLEASE DO SO! THANKS FOR CHECK-ING ON THIS MATTER.





PHA Program for April 2023

The Pintlala Historical Association will meet on Sunday, April 23 at 2:30 p.m. at Pintlala Baptist Church Fellowship Hall. Please note that this is a date change from our regular third Sunday meeting.

Dr. Kathryn Braund, retired Hollifield Professor of Southern History at Auburn University, will present our program on William Bartram, American eighteenth century botanist, natural historian, explorer, writer and traveler of the Federal Road. Dr. Braund has spoken to us on several earlier occasions and was enjoyed and appreciated by all.

After the program, the attendees will make a short trip down the Federal Road where we will have the unveiling of a marker honoring Bartram. This marker was produced in conjunction with the Alabama Historical Association. Please join us for this interesting program.

Remember: PHA meets on Sunday, April 23, 2023

Booker T. Washington (1856-1915)

and

Julius Rosenwald (1862-1932)

Combined Efforts to Establish Schools for African American Children in the Rural South

By Alice T. Carter

Washington Biography

Booker Taliafero Washington was born in a slave hut in Franklin County, Virginia in 1856. Schooling was not an option for Washington; instead, by age nine he was working in a salt furnace and then in a coal mine in West Virginia where his mother had moved her family after they gained their freedom under the Emancipation Proclamation Act of 1865. Here Washington unbelievably taught himself to read and was able to attend school for the first time. Ultimately in 1872 he attended Hampton Institute in Virginia, established to educate freedmen. Washington worked as a janitor at the school in order to pay his way through Hampton. He later gained entrance to Wayland Seminary in Washington, D. C. for years 1878-1879; returned to Hampton as a staff member and was selected in 1881 to head the newly opened school for African Americans, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Tuskegee, Alabama. Washington served there for the next thirty-four years until his death in 1915.

Over the years, Booker T. Washington was awarded numerous honors for his efforts to improve lives of African Americans through educational opportunities. Harvard University awarded him an honorary Master's degree in 1896; an honorary doctorate was presented from Dartmouth College in 1901; the Booker T. Washington Monument at Tuskegee Institute was dedicated in 1922; in 1940 Washington was the first African American to be featured on a United States postage stamp and multiple high, middle and elementary schools in the United States have been named for BTW. Fourteen books were authored by Booker T. Washington including his autobiography of 1901, *Up from Slavery*. Words inscribed on the Booker T. Washington monument on the Tuskegee campus are a fitting tribute and summary of his life:

He lifted the veil of ignorance from his people and pointed the way to progress through education and industry.

Despite amazing contributions to African American lives, Washington did have his detractors from within his own race. Most vocal of these was W. E. B. Dubois, an African American activist from the North. Time has tempered these opinions and Washington's leadership and accomplishments are celebrated.

Rosenwald Biography

Julius Rosenwald was born in 1862 to German, Jewish parents, who immigrated to the United States in 1854 and settled in Illinois to work as clothiers. At age 16, Rosenwald served as an apprentice to his uncles in New York City where he gained experience in the clothing manufacturing business. Julius, his brother, Morris Rosenwald, and a cousin, Julius Weil, settled in Chicago and began the business, Rosenwald and Weil Clothiers. This company became a chief supplier of men's clothing for Sears, Roebuck and Company around 1893. During several stock sales in the Sears, Roebuck Company in 1895, Rosenwald managed to become part owner of the company with Richard Sears and it became a successful company. In 1906 Sears and Roebuck became a publically traded company. The recession era after WWI led to hard times for the company. Julius Rosenwald pledged 21 million dollars of his personal wealth to stabilize the Sears Company. Rosenwald resigned as president of the company in 1924, however, he was appointed as Chairman of the Board in 1925 and remained in that position until his death in 1932.

Booker T. Washington and Julius Rosenwald:

Collaborators, Visionaries, and Friends

Through a chance meeting with Booker T. Washington on a train trip, L. Wilbur Messer, general secretary of the Chicago YMCA, which was heavily supported by Julius Rosenwald, the two men discussed who might be a willing wealthy white man to serve on the Board of Trustees at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Rosenwald was suggested by Messer and Washington expressed eagerness to meet Rosenwald. Messer asked Washington to speak at the Chicago YMCA's fifty-third anniversary dinner. He was well received by the audience. This event was followed by an invitation from Rosenwald to Washington to attend a luncheon for Chicago business leaders. After the luncheon Washington asked Rosenwald to serve on the Tuskegee Trustees Board, but he declined. He also declined a request for financial aid to the Alabama school. Rosenwald did promise to visit Tuskegee in October 1911. After the visit, he was favorably impressed and two months later accepted the invitation to serve as a Trustee at Tuskegee. Rosenwald began to send in-kind donations to Tuskegee students in the form of shoes and hats from Sears Roebuck, followed by monetary gifts. A group of Rosenwald family and friends accompanied JR, as he was known by friends, to Tuskegee in February 1911 when it was announced publically that Julius Rosenwald had been named a Tuskegee Trustee.

Washington made a trip to Chicago and was a guest in the home of the Rosenwalds. It was not customary in this era for an African American to visit socially in the home of a white person. The Rosenwalds managed this situation well and a bond began to develop between the two men. Rosenwald began providing advice to Washington on how to solicit successful businessmen for financial aid to Tuskegee Institute. It was likely Rosenwald could feel more empathy toward a minority than other persons due to centuries of persecution inflicted upon the Jewish race. The two men developed a trust in each other while establishing progressive programs of educating African Americans.

Rosenwald Fund

Julius Rosenwald moved forward in financial support of African American education, primarily in the southern portion of the United States. In 1914, at the suggestion of BTW, he aided with funds for constructing six schools in rural Alabama. According to the *Encyclopedia of Alabama*, the first to open was a wooden schoolhouse in Lochapoka, Lee County, Alabama. The other five were located in Macon County: Notasulga, Brownsville; Lee County: Chewacla; Big Zion and Madison Park in Montgomery County. These six schools were designed by Tuskegee architects.

In 1917 the creation of the Rosenwald Fund was begun to establish additional schools. Ultimately, this Fund provided over 70 million dollars to public schools, colleges, Jewish charities and African American educational institutions. Management of the Fund was initially headquartered at Tuskegee Institute, with construction supervised by Tuskegee Institute personnel and students. This left Rosenwald free to concentrate his time on philanthropic endeavors. After the death of BTW in 1915, the management of the Fund was moved to Fisk University in Nashville. The Fund was designed by JR with several stipulations. He preferred using a matching funds system rather than outright gifts, and required a cooperative plan between black communities and white local/state school boards. Often the communities worked in a committed fashion to acquire land and building materials and perform construction themselves. The Rosenwald Fund was designed to expend all of its assets for philanthropic purposes. The fund was completely spent out by 1948, sixteen years after Rosenwald's death.

Stephanie Deutsch quotes an unnamed source in her book, *You Need a Schoolhouse,* describing Julius Rosenwald as: " the greatest donor you never heard of."

Authors NOTE: The Tankersley/Rosenwald school opened in 1922 and is located on School Spur Road in Hope Hull, Alabama and is in desperate need of major repairs. This school opened five years after the visit from the Washington/Rosenwald group to visit four African American schools in Montgomery County. All of the four schools on this 1915 tour are no longer in existence. The Tankersley/Rosenwald School will be discussed in the July PHA newsletter.

The above text is intended to aid readers understanding of who Booker T. Washington and Julius Rosenwald were as persons. It also paves the way for two-detailed *Montgomery Advertiser* articles regarding a tour into Montgomery County on February 21, 1915 to visit four schools constructed with financial assistance from Rosenwald and organizational help from Tuskegee Institute under the leadership of Washington. A map is included for readers to get a feel for the location of these schools. The four schools found in my research are Big Zion on Highway 31 south of Union Academy Road; Davenport or Guy's School on Hickory Grove Road; Little Zion off Highway 94 and Madison Park School near the Elmore County line.

The February 22, 1915 *Montgomery Advertiser* names one of the schools on the tour as Pleasant Hill. From my research, I have found this school elusive. It is my supposition that perhaps Pleasant Hill was visited by part of the tour group, not all. Perhaps children in this section of Montgomery County on Smiley Ferry Road, a short distance from Highway 94, attended school in a church of the same name. This would not have qualified as a Rosenwald school. One member of the tour group, Jane Addams, a social reform leader in Chicago, is reported in the *Advertiser* as having spoken at Pleasant Hill. Any input from County residents is welcome.

The vision and collaboration of the two men, Washington and Rosenwald, changed the system of education for the African American population, primarily in the rural south.

1915—WASHINGTON AND ROSENWALD VISIT MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ALABAMA

The Montgomery Advertiser issue for Sunday, February 21, 1915, page one, reports:

(Transcription:)

PHILANTHROPISTS REACH CITY TODAY; TO VISIT TUSKEGEE

Julius Rosenwald and Seth Low Head Chicago and New York Parties

TO SPEND MORNING HERE

With Julius Rosenwald, millionaire merchant of Chicago, at the head, a party of business men and philanthropists will arrive this morning in Montgomery, on a special train and will be shown over the city by a committee of citizens, after which the members of the party will leave for Tuskegee where they will inspect the Tuskegee Institute. These philanthropists have been interested in the Tuskegee Institute for several years and have made liberal contributions to Booker Washington's School. Several of the members of the party are members of the Board of Trustees of the Tuskegee Institute and will attend the annual meeting of the Board, which will be held in Tuskegee Monday.

When the party arrives in Montgomery at 8:30 o'clock today the members will be met by a committee of Montgomery business men. In this Committee are Terry Griel, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Bruce Kennedy, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, J. L. Sibley, Rural School Agent; F. G. Salter, S. F. Gassenheimer, H. A. Belser, E. J. Meyer, G. W. Covington, Superintendent of Education of Montgomery County; T. W. Smith, Assistant Superintendent; H. R. Williamson, Superintendent of Education of Lowndes County and J. C. Wood, Probate Judge of Lowndes County.

When the tour of Montgomery County is made several stops will be made at rural schools which have received aid from Mr. Rosenwald. The party will take a train to Tuskegee. At Tuskegee they will be joined by Seth Low and party from New York.

Members of Party

The Chicago party includes: Mr. Julius Rosenwald and Mrs. Rosenwald, Miss Edith Abbott, Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy; Miss Grace Abbott, Director Immigrants Protective League; Miss Jane Addams, President, Hull House; Max Adler, Mrs. Max Adler; Jacob Billikopf, Superintendent Kansas City Jewish Educational Institute; T. W. Allison, Director Henry Booth House; Miss S. P. Breckenridge, Dean Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy; Judge E. O. Brown, Illinois Appelate Court; Mrs. E O. Brown; L. M. Cahn, Secretary Associated Jewish Charities; Mrs. George Carpenter, Judge George A. Carpenter, United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois; Mrs. Benjamin Carpenter, Chicago Woman's Club; Samuel Dauchy, Chicago Civil Service Association; Mrs. Samuel Dauchy, Immigrants Protective League; O. C. Doering, Mrs. O. C. Doering; Charles Eisenaman, Mrs. Eisenman, Mrs. Kellog Fairoann, Dr. Ernest Freund, Professor of Law, University of Chicago; Dr. Alice Hamilton, Hull House; Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Director, Abraham Lincoln Center; Mrs. A. D. Kohn, Hull House; Miss Ethel Kawin, Vocational Bureau, Chicago Woman's Aid; Miss Minnie F. Low, Superintendent Bureau of Personal Service; Robert McMurdy, Trustee, Providence Hospital; Mrs. Emmanuel Mandel, Director Jewish Training School of Chicago; Judge M. W. Pickney, Circuit and Juvenile Court of Cook County; Mrs. M. W. Pickney, Abraham Lincoln Center; W. J. Parker, Business Manager, Chicago YMCA; Allen B. Pond, President City Club of Chicago; Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, President Carnegie Foundation for the Advertisement of Teaching; J. S. Rosenfels, Rev. Fr. P. ?, Dean School of Social Work, Loyola University; Mrs. Frank H. Scott, Mrs. G. F. Sulzberger, Harold F. Swift, Trustee University of Chicago ; Miss Mary Rozet Smith, Hull House; J. E. Weil, Director Michael ? Hospital; Mrs. J. E. Weil, Mr. William C. Graves, Secretary to Mr. Julius Rosenwald.

New York

Following are the members of the New York party:

Hon. Seth Low, Chairman of the Board of Trustees Tuskegee Institute and Mrs. Low, New York; William G. Willcox, Treasurer of the Investment Committee, Tuskegee Institute, and Mrs. Willcox, New York City; Frank Trumbull, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio and M.K. and T. Railroads, Trustee, New York City, and Mr. Strong, his secretary; Charles E. Mason Trustee Boston, Mass; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sachs, New York City; Professor and Mrs. Louis E. Laflin, Princeton, N. J.; Dr. George Pierce, J. G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati and New York City; Miss Ella Sachs, New York; Miss Elizabeth Neall Willcox, New York City; Mrs. Sidney Willcox, New York City; Miss Ella Sachs, New York City; Rev. and Mrs. Frederick B. Allen, Boston; Dr. H. B. Frissell, Principal Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va; Dr. F. A. McKenzie, President, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Bureau of Education, Washington D. C.; Rev. G. N. Brink, Superintendent of Education, American Baptist Home Mission Society, New York; Frank J. Parson, V. P. U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. New York City.

Others who will also be present are the following: Belton Gilreath, Trustee, Birmingham; R. O. Simpson, Trustee Furman, Ala, James L. Sibley, Rural School Agent, Montgomery; Miss Charlotte R. Thorn, princi-

pal Calhoun Col. School, Calhoun, Ala,; Frederick L. Chandler, South American Agent, Southern Railway Co., Washington D. C.; Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Albertson, Seattle, Washington; H. R. Williamson, County Superintendent of Schools, Hayneville, Ala; Dr. John P. Garber, Associate Superintendent of Schools, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Montgomery Advertiser issue for Monday, February 22, 1915, page eight, reports:

(Transcription):

PATRONS OF NEGRO INSTITUTIONS TOUR COUNTY IN AUTOS

Julius Rosenwald and Party

Warmly Welcomed by Negro School Children

EN ROUTE TO TUSKEGEE

After a tour of about sixty miles over the roads of Montgomery County, during the course of which four negro schools of the rural districts were visited, the party of Chicago business men and philanthropists, headed by Julius Rosenwald, millionaire Chicago merchant, left yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock for Tuskegee, where they will spend today.

The special train bearing the Chicago men and women arrived in Montgomery yesterday morning in Montgomery at 3:30 o'clock. They were met by a committee of Montgomery businessmen, and after preliminary greetings left immediately for the tour through the country. There were about seventy-five persons in the train of eighteen automobiles that composed the tour.

News of their coming had evidently preceded them into the rural districts, for the philanthropists were greeted with cheers along the road as they made their way to the first school house.

Receive Ovation

The negroes of the schools, all four of which were endowed on a co-operative basis by Julius Rosenwald, gave to the educators ovations that few will have the opportunity of receiving or witnessing. Novel though it was, it was characteristic and sincere, and the welcome of the negro children must have brought joy to the hearts of the men and women who had assisted them.

Everywhere Julius Rosenwald and his party were greeted as benefactors. At every school the children formed lines along the walk and the visitors were given a hearty welcome as they walked through. The name of Julius Rosenwald was shouted out and made synonymous with the benefactor. The visitors were sung songs of welcome, and the ivory smiles of welcome they received came from the hearts of the black children they had helped.

Inside of the schools the visitors sat in seats facing the pupils and though those seats were but cane bottom chairs, they were made seats of honor by the welcome of the negroes. As the visitors sat, the children sang to them the songs of plantation days. It had not the technique, perhaps of a Metropolitan Chorus, but no opera chorus could have produced the harmony brought out in those old-fashioned songs by the voices of Southern negroes.

Work Examined

The visitors displayed great interest in the work done by the children of the schools, examining the little articles made in the domestic science classes and complimented the teachers on the effort and results. The pickaninnies of the youngest age drew particular interest from the women of the party, and many of these to the great delight of their mothers, received encouraging pats and remarks of approval from the visitors. It seemed a surprise to some of these that the great people they had heard about were really human.

The first school visited was the Big Zion School, at Fleta. {In 2023 mail is sent to a Letohatchee Route.} Here the visitors received their first volume of welcome from the negro children. The principal made a short report showing the standing and improvement of the school. Mr. Rosenwald expressed his gratitude for the good accomplished with the part that he had contributed.

Welcome with Song

The Davenport School was next visited and then the Pleasant Hill School. The visitors were welcomed with songs at both of these, and heard the reports of the principals. J.L. Sibley, Rural School Agent, acted as conductor of the party.

Mr. Rosenwald on all of these occasions, expressed his appreciation of the wonderful things that the pupils and teachers had done for themselves, with his assistance, stating that their progress was far above his expectations.

Jenkins Lloyd Jones, Director, Abraham Lincoln Centre, made a short talk at one of the schools. He stated that this was his third visit to Alabama, and that his first was when the troops of the North entered and tried to do the right thing in the wrong way. He expressed his gladness at the advancement shown by the sons of the negroes who were slaves.

Miss Jane Addams of Hull House addressed the children of the Pleasant Hill School.

"I was told," she said, as she looked over the faces of the negro children "that you knew nothing but how to pick cotton. On my way here I saw cattle, hogs, sheep, bees and evidences of many kinds of farming. With the war and the boll weevil, I believe you are on the eve of diversification."

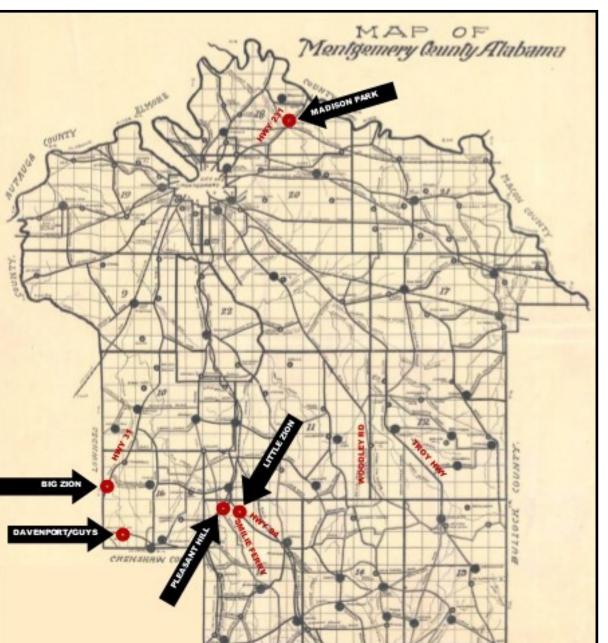
Poverty "Onhandy"

The trip was not without its humorous phases. One colored brother, in telling of his experiences in farming and trying to get rich, made a talk that would have done credit to humorists better known. He told the visitors many amusing episodes of his efforts to get rich, always saying "Not that hits bad to be poah, but hits powerful onhandy."

The Madison Park School was the last visited, and it was a dusty party of philanthropists that arrived to receive the welcome of the pupils of this institution. Beneath the dust however, was the same smile of good will that was shown at the start of the tiresome trip.

The palatial private train of the party was waiting on a siding at Madison Park and after bidding farewell to the children of this school the Chicagoans boarded their train for Tuskegee. In Tuskegee they will be

met by a party from New York, headed by Seth Low, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute. Many of the party are members of this Board and will attend its meeting at Tuskegee today.



MONTGOMERY COUNTY MAP OF 1918

Indicates public schools for White and African American citizens

• Symbol for African American Schools

Probable locations for four schools visited by Rosenwald and Washington Group in February 1915

Map may be located through the following steps

- 1. alabamamaps.ua.edu
- 2. Historical maps of Alabama
- 3. Montgomery County Maps
- 4. 1918 maps

SOURCES

Books

Ascoli, Peter Max. Julius Rosenwald: the Man Who Built Sears, Roebuck and Advanced the Cause of Black Education in the American South. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 2006.

Deutsch, Stephanie. You Need a Schoolhouse: Booker T. Washington, Julius Rosenwald and the Building of Schools for the Segregated South. Evanston, Illinois: Northwestern University Press, 2011.

Hanbury, Dallas. *The Development of Southern Public Libraries and the African American Quest for Library Access, 1898-1963.* Lanham, Maryland: Lexington Books, 2020.

Hoffschwelle, Mary S. *The Rosenwald Schools of the American South*. Gainsville, Florida: University Press of Florida, 2020.

Newspapers

"Philanthropists Reach City Today: to Visit Tuskegee." Montgomery Advertiser, February 21, 1915, pp. 1, 2.

Accessed at newspaper.com

"Patrons of Negro Institutions Tour County in Autos." *Montgomery Advertiser*, February 22, 1915, p. 8.

Accessed at newspapers.com

Interviews

Archie Primus at Big Zion Church on April 5, 2023

Internet Sources

wikipedia.org

Acknowledgements

With appreciation to the following:

Jerrie Burton for adapting 1918 Montgomery County map

Bob Guy for providing location of Davenport School

Archie Primus for sharing his memories of Big Zion School

Gary Burton for loan of books



Big Zion School page from the Presentation Book prepared at Tuskegee Institute for the Washington/Rosenwald visitors to Montgomery County on February 21, 1915. Courtesy Hanna Holborn Gray Special Collections Research Center, University of Chicago Library



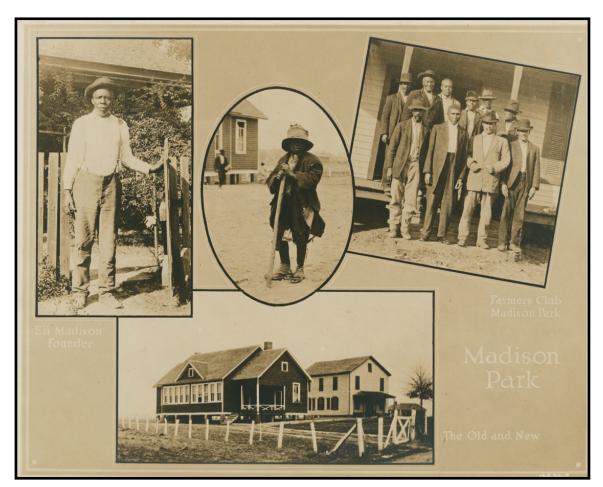
Davenport School also known as Guy's School was located on Hickory Grove Road, Montgomery County

Courtesy Hanna Holborn Gray Special Collections Research Center, University of Chicago Library



Little Zion School was located just off Highway 94 near Ramer, Montgomery County

Courtesy Hanna Holborn Gray Special Collections Research Center, University of Chicago Library



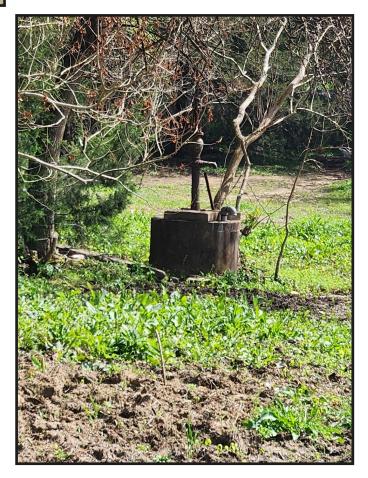
Madison Park School was located in the Eastern section of Montgomery County just off Highway 231 North

Courtesy Hanna Holborn Gray Special Collections Research Center, University of Chicago Library

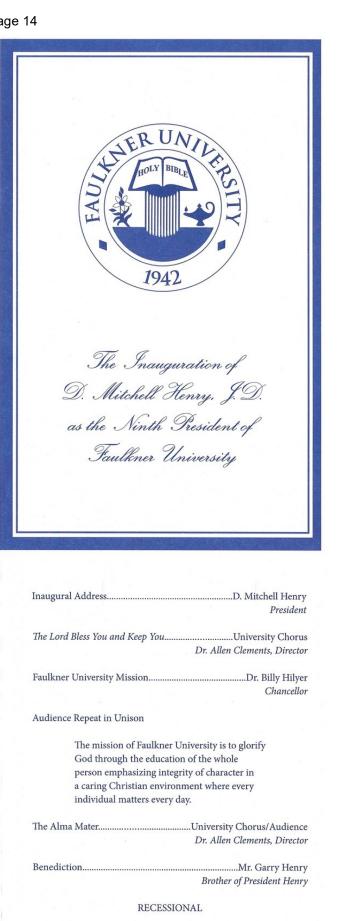


Archie Primus is a life-long resident of the Big Zion community and was a pupil at Big Zion School (1963-1969). His cousin Moses Primus was founder and principal of Big Zion School for forty years. The school originally met in the Big Zion Church building and the school moved across Highway 31 in 1925. It was a two-room building and received financial aid from Julius Rosenwald for its construction. A monument honoring Moses and his wife Mollie Primus was erected on the school site in 1995.

Photo courtesy Gary Burton



Well and pump near where the 1925 Big Zion School students got water. Photo courtesy Gary Burton



PROCESSIONAL

Welcome.	Dr. Wayne Baker	
	Vice Chancellor	
National A	AnthemUniversity Chorus	
	Dr. Allen Clements, Director	
Invocation	nMr. Gus Henry Brother of President Henry	
	broiner of President Henry	
Greetings	StudentsJohn Lay	
	Third Year, Bible Major	
	FacultyDr. Dave Rampersad Vice President of Academic Affairs	
	EducationDr. Jack Hawkins	
	Chancellor, Troy University City of MontgomeryHonorable Steven Reed	
	City of MontgomeryFionorable Steven Reed Mayor	
	State of Alabama by videoHonorable Kay Ivey Governor	
Investitur	eMr. Dale Kirkland Chairman, University Trustees	
Prayer of	DedicationMr. Mike Eubanks Vice Chairman, Board of Trustees	
Introduct	ion of the PresidentMitchell Henry Son of President Henry	
P: 1		
Leonard College	one years ago, twelve men including Dr. Rex Turner, Dr. l Johnson, and Joe Greer established the Montgomery Bible on Ann Street. They believed Montgomery was a good for creating a school that would provide Scripture-based on.	
Twelve	, the school was renamed Alabama Christian College. years later, the campus moved from Ann Street to Atlanta yy where it was offering two-year degrees.	
1975, an moved o Bar asso	ses in Birmingham, Huntsville, and Mobile were opened in and the Thomas Goode Jones School of Law was acquired and on campus in 1983. It was fully accredited by the American ociation in 2009. In 1984, Alabama Christian College was eed as a four-year degree offering university.	
To honor Dr. James Faulkner's invaluable contributions and support, Alabama Christian College was renamed Faulkner University in 1985.		
undergr Sciences Educati	rges now provide academic instruction on both raduate and graduate levels: The College of Arts and s, The VP Black College of Biblical Studies, College of on, The Harris College of Business and Executive Education, lege of Health Sciences, and Faulkner Law.	
been bu free clin this faci Autism. degrees	cently, the 85,000 square foot College of Health Science has ilt which houses, in addition to class rooms and offices, a ic for disabled and injured children and adults. Unique to lity is the Michael and Lisa Williams Center for the Study of Additional associate, bachelor's, master's, and doctoral have been added, including degree programs offered on and online.	
both hu	residents have served before Mitch Henry. He stated, "I am mbled and honored to carry on their legacy and stand e shoulders of so many who have generously supported this	

Program from Inauguration of Pintlala native, D. Mitchell Henry, as ninth president of Faulkner University, Montgomery, Alabama on January 30, 2023

Halloween Carnival at Pintlala School

Helen Gordon a long time resident of Pintlala, served Pintlala School with many activities while her three daughters, Dale, Renee and Wanda attended there. Helen's husband Hugh was always right behind Helen helping her and working with his own projects. Renee found some files from years when Helen was Pintlala PTA Treasurer. The small piece of notebook paper seen below was evidently her report for income from a Halloween Carnival, which was not dated. Margery Henry was the leader of the "Go Fishing" game as listed by Helen. Margery thinks this Carnival was probably held around 1968.

Just read the list to see which activities were favorites. Ruth Ward managed the "Wheel of Fortune" and it was the big money maker at \$38.80, the "Country Store" turned a profit of \$81.20 with Myrt Hall leading the way. The always popular "Turkey Supper" was the highest money maker with \$210.93!

Everyone always had fun and enjoyed visiting with friends and neighbors. It didn't seem to take much to entertain us country folks!

89,00 membershy Ques rygensever - Help 6.00 11.70 6.4 Suess weight - Alen Lassiter 8.30 Mart game - Ja Lasseter 29.65-Test gettingth - James Cline 9.70 Test gettingth - James Cline 9.70 Car racing - Helen Gordon 16.20 Fortune - Juliain Hadaway 5.25 Boh apples - Evelyn malone 5.35 Suess Bablele gem - Clyke, autur 3.15 Hat Dogo - Elna Cauthan 33.48 B Hat Dogo - Elna Caultin 33. 48 Bouling - Jeger Hatcher 19. 84 Feshing - mayini Henry 31. 20 Swer weight pungkin - mayini Burg 2. 40 Witches Brew - Joan Yarbornich 6. 90 Witches Brew - Joan Yarbornich 6. 90 Mrs. S- Carl geamits pop com 18. 25 Wheelg Fortune - Ruth Ward 38. 80 Cake, Copper 9. 05 Supper - 210. 93 Bingo - 135.00 Carmity Stare Millimer Hall - 45. 50 (8) Country Store . m. Florence Hall - 81. 20 (81.20 666.65 Membuskip Dues + 2.00 668.65 5.70 662.95

Image, Report provided by Helen Gordon and Renee Gordon Sanford



PINTLALA HISTORICAL Association

c/o Pintlala Public Library 255 Federal Road Hope Hull, AL 36043

NEXT MEETING

APRIL 23, 2023 2:30 p.m. Pintlala Baptist Church

Join the Pintlala Historical Association Please mail completed form & dues to:

Pintlala Historical Association

Ina Slade

Name	
Address	
City, State Zip	
Phone (Home & Office)	
E-Mail Address	
Areas of Interest	
If you are interested in genealogy, please indicate family surnames	

\$15.00 Annual Dues