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CONTENTS

The Alabama Department of Archives and History,
by Peter A. Brannon 1

General N. B. Forrest as a Railroad Builder in Alabama,
by John C. Jay 16

An Alabama Literary Movement, a History and a Tribute,
by Frances Durham 32

Thomas Cooper DeLeon, Alabama's First Professional Man-of-Letters,
By Benjamin B. Williams 40

Diseases in the Alabama Black Belt,
by Glenn N. Sisk 52

Interesting Autographs 62

The Muster at Sawonogi,
by Peter A. Brannon 65

The Early History of Music of Troy, Alabama,
by Olivia Rainer 68

Establishment of the Alabama Territory 97

Recent "Centennial" Additions to the Department of Archives and History Library 129

Map of Alabama Territory as created 1817 131

THE ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

Some references to the origin and first years of the Department

By Peter A. Brannon*

The Alabama Department of Archives and History was established by an Act of the Legislature approved February 27, 1901.

Administrative Circular No. 10 of the *Alabama Historical Society*, dated February 8 ,1900, is:

Message of
Governor William J. Samford,
Urging the importance of the establishment of
a Department of Archives and History

To the Friends of Historical Work in Alabama:

The recommendations of the Alabama History Commission have been so favorably considered by his excellency, Governor William J. Samford, that he has transmitted its *Report* to both the Senate and House of Representatives, with a message as set out below, emphasizing the importance of the establishment of a "Department of Archives and History."

Bills to carry out the proposed plan are now before both Houses, and there appears to be no doubt of its success. However, I am very anxious that the matter should be brought directly to the attention of the General Assembly, and I urge you to write your Senator and representatives and to such others as you may know to give the measure their hearty support.

If you will help the cause, write at once as the bill will come to a vote in a few days.
February 8, 1900.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS M. OWEN
Chairman Ala. Hist. Commission

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* This paper as here published is for the most part a recasting of a paper presented on October 5, 1961 by the author to **The Thirteen**, a literary and philosophical society in Montgomery.

Governor's Message.

Chief Executive Department of Alabama,

Montgomery, Feb. 7, 1901.

To the General Assembly:

Under an act of the General Assembly of Alabama, approved December 10th, 1898, the Alabama Historical Society appointed a commission consisting of Thomas M. Owen, Peter J. Hamilton, Wm. S. Wyman, Sam'l. W. John and Chas. C. Thach, who were charged with the duty "To make a full, detailed and exhaustive examination of all the sources and materials, manuscript, documentary and record, of the history of Alabama from the earliest times," etc., and "shall embody the result of such examination in a detailed report to the Governor of Alabama, prior to the next ensuing session of the General Assembly, with an account of the then condition of historical work in the State and with such recommendations as may be desirable."

Upon receipt of said report, it is made the duty of the Governor to "Submit said report to the ensuing session of the General Assembly, with a plan for permanently fostering historical interest and the preservation of the records, archives and history of the State."

Owing to providential causes, that report has only recently come into my hands, and I embrace the earliest opportunity of transmitting it to you, a copy of said report marked Exhibit A, being herewith furnished you for your information.

The preservation for ready reference and information of all the facts of there early history and government, is an evidence of the intelligence, worth and culture of a people. This report discloses the fact that the early history of Alabama is rich in historical incident and historical lore. It acquaints us also with the fact that the early history of this State and much of its subsequent history, and much of its State records are in danger of being lost for the lack of intelligent and methodical attention. The postponement of that attention for a few years will likely cause the loss of valuable information, which when once lost can not be acquired again. I cite one instance of error in comparatively recent history. I was present when two gallant

Alabama officers were killed on the field of battle in the Civil War. Already in the statement of the history of that Alabama regiment, the names of these two heroes are not mentioned. Those officers are credited with men who resigned early in the strife. I might instance other inaccuracies, of my personal knoweldge, and I doubt not many other men could do the same thing. So that we owe it to the memory of the dead, to the living, and to our State pride to secure while we can the true history of our State and place it in such permanent form as will insure its accuracy and preservation for ourselves and posterity.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, when the report came to me—finding me absorbed in duties incident to the session of the General Assembly—I can not present the details of a plan necessary to this important work. But—leaving the details to your judgement—I recommend that you pass an act establishing a Department of Archives and History, and that two or three rooms in the basement of the Capitol be set aside for the use of the department, and that the said department be "charged with the cutody of the State Official Archives" and the collection of historical facts, records and antiquities of Alabama, and that a Director be appointed to supervise the work and take Charge of the department. To inaugurate and sustain such a department, a small annual or monthly approporation will be necessary. In the present condition of the State's finances, I recommend that you do not appropriate more than $2,500 per annum. While this sum is insignificant to so worthy an enterprise, the sum can be increased by succeeding General Assemblies when the importance and value of the department have been demonstrated, as I feel sure they will be.

I ought not to leave this matter without calling your attention to the thorough and perfect execution of the duty imposed on the Committee of the Historical Society, who made this report, especially as it was with them a labor of love and patriotism, they having performed this great labor entirely without compensation. I doubt not you will agree with me that the State owes the Committee a debt of gratitude for this work.

WM. J. SAMFORD,

Governor.

Thomas M. Owen who had served as Chief Clerk in the office of the Division of Postoffice Inspectors in Washington from 1894 to 1897, was in Carrollton, in Pickens County, Alabama, practicing law for the time after 1897 until he began the agitation for the establishment of the History Commission. Governor Joseph F. Johnston while serving as Governor and likewise the elected President of the Alabama Historical Society appointed the Commission in accordance with the Legislative Act of December 10, 1898, and they elected Dr. Owen as the Chairman and directed him to proceed to make a survey. His report, made in accordance with that direction was published by the Alabama Historical Society in 1901 as Volume 1, of the *Report of the Alabama History Commission.* This report, popularly known as the *"blue book"* in the series of the Historical Society,s Publications, is actually the survey of all public records in the custody of the State; of collections of Alabama Historical material in the custody of the State; of collections of Alabama historical material in Alabama and throughout the United States in institutions, private hands, libraries and other collections, and likewise it lists private collections of letters, correspondence, family diaries and divers things of that type. It also lists the published writings of many of Alabama's people, many lists of newspapers, portraits, minutes of societies, historical commission proceedings, records of pension offices, war records in private hands and many other things. This survey was the basis of what became through the instrumentality of that History Commission's efforts, the Bill which was introduced in the Alabama Legislature and from which became the Act which created the Alabama Department of Archives and History.*

The Board of Trustees of the Department as set up by the Act creating the Department provided a trustee from each Congressional District. Accordingly, the personnel of that Board was: 1st District, Peter J. Hamilton, Mobile; 2nd District, J. M. Falkner, Montgomery; 3rd District, Wm. Dorsey Jelks,

* There is a traditional story which has been current during my entire knowledge of the Alabama Department of Archives and History concerning the origin of the concept and it has two or three different versions but I well recall that Dr. Owen told me that seeing the original commission register of the State Government lying on the floor of the Secretary of State's office and used as a door stop made him determine all the more to save the State records. This version is not that held by some other members of the staff in the years gone by but my presentation is not intended to be controversial.

Eufaula; 4th District, J. H. Johnson, Talladega; 5th District, Dr. W. H. Blake, Wetumpka; 6th District· Henry B. Foster, Tuscaloosa; 7th District, Oliver D. Street, Guntersville; 8th District, Wm. Richardson; 9th District, Samuel Will John, Birmingham.

Dr. Colyer Meriwether, Secretary, Southern Historical Association, in 1909, said in his *History of the Literary and Intellectual Life of the South*:

"But once more does the South illustrate the general tendency in the country. It was found that this culture was too elevated for the average run, and that the fees from a restricted but appreciative class came too slowly to justify much publishing. Indirectly, all, in time, got some of the benefits of the wider diffusion of historical knowledge, and it was urged that all should contribute to the cost. Taking the cue from their brethern of the West, the voluntary state organizations in the South commenced to appeal to the commonwealth to carry the burden. The pioneer in this new path was Thomas M. Owen, of Alabama, who has merited unstinted praise, He had been one of the three organizers of the Southern History Association in Washington, D. C., had revived the Alabama Historical Society· and had been a vigorous worker in other ways. Fortunately, he had held public office and knew how to appeal to politicians and the public. He drafted measures, secured their adoption by the state legislature, and obtained appropriations for advancing the cause. His efforts have resulted in the creation of a state department of history at Montgomery, devoted to collecting and publishing, but with most strength on the former. The museum of relics and manuscripts is rapidly growing, following one of the finest examples in the country, that one in Madison, Wis. Mississippi soon copied the Alabama model with some happy modifications; later South Carolina and West Virginia took the same cue . . ."*

A statement which appeared in *The South in the Building of the Nation,* in 1909, was: "Through Mr. Owen's active and constructive leadership the Alabama State Department of Archives and History was established by legislative act of Feb. 27, 1901,

* **The South in the Building of the Nation,** vol. 7, pp. 514-515. (1909). Vol. 7 is titled **History of the Literary and Intellectual Life of the South,** chapter title **Southern Historical Societies,** contributed by Colyer Meriwether, Secy., Sou. Hist. Assn.

charged with the care of the official archives (public records) and the promotion of all the historical activities demanded on the part of the State. This step was the first known recognition and application of the principle of public support of archive preservation, and history work and enterprise through a separate bureau, commission or department of state, located in the capitol and administered by a state official regularly chosen and required to devote his entire time to his duties. This plan is altogether the creation of Dr. Owen, and it is his unique good fortune to be both the pioneer, maker and perfecter of a great institutional advance in American government and political science. This plan has been adopted by several states and efforts for the enactment of similar legislation have been made in other states."*

R. D. W. Conor, at the dedication of the Alabama Memorial Building in 1940, said:

"Though Dr. Owen had never seen me before and must have considered me a nuisance, he greeted me with all the kindness of an older brother. I found him installed in his cramped quarters in the capitol, literally lost to view behind great mountains of disorderly masses of documents, which had been piling up on him so rapidly and in such volume as would have discouraged a less determined man. As you can well imagine, there was little I could learn from this situation about archival organization, arrangement, classification, or cataloguing nor did I have the slightest comprehension of what he was talking about when he discussed the principle of provenance, respect *pour les fonds,* and other arhival mysteries. Nevertheless, my visit to him was one of the most profitable experiences of my life. It was not what he had done, nor what he said that dwells with me today; it was what he was. He was energy, he was enthusiasm, he was courage, he was vision, he was faith, he was inspiration, and when I reluctantly bade him good-bye I knew in my heart that some day he would build here in Montgomery one of the great archival institutions of our country. I count it a rare privilege, indeed, to be able to come back to Montgomery after thirty-three years to

* Vol. 12, p. 244.

witness the realization of his dreams as we see them here today.*

In 1903, while I lived in Columbus, Ga. I was visited by Mr. Owen who was doing his first field work in his organization efforts for the Department. He knew of the existence of the Peter A. Greene collection of historical materials at Seale. Some time before his visit Mr. Greene had died. The administration of his property had been turned over to me. In the Greene collection were a number of manuscripts, a great many Indian relics, a number of pistols· swords, guns and other miscellaneuos things and Mr. Owen was interested in securing these for the Department. He selected a number of items and they were turned over to him. These were manuscripts, a few books, some Confederate money, some old correspondence and miscellaneous things which were at the time thought to be of great value though had no relatively great value because they were so few of them. Mr. Owen spent the day in Columbus. I took much of the time from my work at a drug store there to entertain him. At that time he entered into the records of the Department of Archives and History Mr. Greene's account concerning the collection of them. I had many notes.

From that day until I came to Montgomery to live Dr. Owen and I corresponded spasmodically and he wrote me at times asking about collectors and locations of collections and he was particularly interested in Fort Mitchell, as I was, and my interest in the work of the Department of Archives and History from these small beginnings grew to a serious nature. From early 1907 when I worked here in Montgomery at Spann's drug store, up to my official connection with the Department on February 1, 1911, I worked with Mr. Owen in different programs and our relationship as research associates increased accordingly.

Prof. Henry S. Halbert, Dr. Owen and myself organized the Alabama Anthropological Society on May 13, 1909· at a meeting at No. 1 N. Jackson St., in Montgomery. Shortly after that time we organized the Confederate History Club, a second Camp of Sons of Confederate Veterans. Dr. Owen had commanded the Holtzclaw Camp. I was made the head of the Confederate History Club as we termed it although it was officially a Camp. Shortly after that Haygood Paterson and myself with Dr.

* The American Archivist, v. 4, p. 82-83, 1941.

Owen's encouragement, organized the Bartram Natural History Society and Mr. Paterson and myself were elected to membership in the American Philosphical Society on a non-resident basis on account of our intrest in John and William Bartram. These activities were all in direct relationship to the Department of Archives and History and functioned the scientific and historical connections of the Department.

At that time, Prof. Halbert, born in Pickens County, Alabama, but who spent most of his life in Noxubee County, Miss. was living with Dr. Owen and was a clerk in the Department. This gentleman had been a teacher in Texas. He had served in the Texas Army in the Indian uprising of 1859 and 1860, had served as a member of a Texas Regiment in the War Between the States, before he came to the Department of Archives and History taught an Indian school near Philadelphia, Miss. for twenty years. I don't know the relationship but there was some connection with Dr. Owen's family and Dr. Owen was willing and rather anxious to have the old gentleman here because he had a reputation of being learned in the aboriginal life of the Gulf country. He was a nationally known Indianologist, an author and a linquist of more than ordinary ability. He read French with ease. He was a master of the Spanish language. He spoke Choctaw and he understood the Creek language quite well and he had been associated in the field of ethnological research over a long time. Prof. Halbert was a bachelor, he wore a wig, he was a strict Baptist, he taught the men's Sunday School class at the First Baptist Church in Montgomery and he lived an apparently robust healthy life up to 78 years of age when he developed TB and died within a few months.

The anteroom of the Senate Chamber served as the office of the Director of the Department for several years and the relics, files, papers, books and other things accumulated and expanded into the Senate and House Chambers until the construction of the South wing of the Capitol in 1906 and 1907. Had you dropped into these new quarters about that time you might have met many of the old school of writers of a half century ago. Walter Flemming, recently out of Auburn, who had studied under Dr. Petrie; Thedore Jack, newly out of the University, who had studied under Dr. Wyman; Dallas T. Herndon, lately Dr. Petrie's student at Auburn, and who was preparing himself then to take

over the Directorship of the History Commission of Arkansas; Dr. Eugene A. Smith, thought by many to have been the world's leading geologist of that day but actually an historian of the prehistory of Alabama, were among those who might have greeted you. The correspondence of that period included letters from Dr. Earl Swem of William and Mary, Dr. Clarence Brigham of the American Antiquarian Society; Dr. Spofford who had known Dr. Owen in Washington but who was then serving as an assistant in the Library of Congress, having given way to a younger man, Ed Hamner, of Etowah County, Ala., who had during his years in Washington City brought together the foremost collection of government books on the subject of American Indian was a voluminous writer. Allen D. Chandler, late Governor of Georgia who was compiling the military history of that State was in touch with us.

Among our other visitors prior to 1913 was George Grayson some time Congressional Delegate at Washington for the Indian Territory. Mr. Grayson was the great-grandson of George Grierson (and bord his name) that old Scotchman who was the British Agent at Hillabee as early as 1761. I had the honor to meet the old man on his last stop here on his way to Washington. He did not repersent the State of Okalahoma after it was created in 1912.

In the early (1902 to 1915) correspondence files you may find literally thousands of letters from the U. S. War Department as General Marcus J. Wright and Gen. Ainsworth, the Adjutant General were both assiduously endeavoring to organize Confederate military records.

Associated with Dr. Owen in the work of the Department over a number of years before he died was John Witherson DuBose who was first regularly employed by the Department to prepare sketches of the military regiments which served from Alabama in the War Between the States. Col. DuBose was at the same time writing both for the *Advertiser* and the Birmingham papers. His compensation for his contributions to the *Advertiser,* these appearing largely on Sunday, was $2.00 each. These were altogether of a political nature.

And too was Rev. George E. Brewer, a Baptist minister who had served as the Captain of Co. A, 46th Ala. Infantry Regiment

in the C.S.A., and who commanded the 46th Regiment during most of the period of the War. Col. Michael Woods, being incapacitated and at home (during most of the time) in Montgomery. Capt. Brewer served as the Acting Adjutant General of the State of Alabama for two years following the War and until the Reconstruction Legislature of 1868 took over the State. During that time he put the records of some of the Confederate outfits in good condition. He made many annotations to these official lists and his contributions in that respect have been declared official military records in view of the fact that he had access to many notes which were not available later on. About 1912, Mr. Brewer came to the Department as a regular paid employee and wrote sketches of the military units and did other research work.

The archives of the Adjutant General's office were separated from the Governor's files during the administration of Governor Oates, the theory of the separation having been instituted in the last year of Governor Jones' administration and the organization of these archives was done by Mr. W. S. Ford. The Adjutant General's records included the Confederate military archives. Obviously, they included the militia records from 1818. They also included the War of 1836, the Texas War with Mexico, the Mexican War and about the time of the organization of the Department of Archives and History the Spanish-American War archives were taken over by the Adjutant General's office. They came directly from the Adjutant General's office to the Department. Since the creation of the Department all Adjutant General's archives have been administered by the Department of Archives and History and very little of the archival duties connected with the processing and administering of these military records was ever done by the Adjutant General's office.

Col. Wm. H. Fowler, of Tuscaloosa, an artillery officer in the Confederate Army was assigned by Acts of the Alabama Legislature, in 1863, to proceed to the front in Virginia and assemble the records of the several Alabama outfits and prepare historical Record Rolls. Col. Fowler did a great deal of work along that line and about 1870 the Alabama Legislature appropriated a sum of money to buy these records from the estate of Col. Fowler. There has been some question in the minds of students and lawyers in later years as to why these records from

Col. Fowler's estate had to be bought with a Legislative appropriation when Col. Fowler was an officer in the military forces of the State of Alabama. No answer can be made except to say that at the close of the War the assembled historical Record Rolls were in the hands of Col. Fowler, not having been returned to the State and by a construction of the after-the-War Legislatures they were private rather than State property, because the State had not gotten back into the American Union and was not an official unit. Col. Fowler went to Texas shortly after the War and had a difficulty which resulted in his death. The Legislature bought the records and they became the property of the State of Alabama and were in the hands of the Adjutant General's office until taken over by the Department of Archives and History. They are today the most valuable of all the State's military archives as they are physical evidence of the period of the Confederacy in our history.

The Department, of course, has the Governor's excutive archives of the period of the Confederacy but most of that correspondence is the material that came into the Governor's office and there are no copies (except in a few cases) of the material that went *out* of the Governor's office.

Dr. Owen had the rare ability to utilize the efforts of a class of workers widely divergent in character. In addition to those previously mentioned clerical writers who made contributions to the files of the Department between 1908 and 1920, there were Miss Nimmo Greene, Miss Mary Burke and others.

Miss Toccoa Cozart made contributions to the work of the Department for some time as a paid employee and then later worked for Dr. Owen in the compilation of his history.

Miss Greene was the original Department Librarian and was one of the first of the library assistants to become interested in the extension service of the Dpartment. She antedated Miss Tommie Dora Barker who came to the Department from the Public Library of Atlanta and she, Miss Barker, was succeeded by Miss Gertrude Ryan who came with the Department in 1911, about the end of the year. Miss Greene was a former teacher, was the author of two or three books and a warmly regarded

Montgomery adopted citizen. She was a relative of the family. Dr. Owen's secretary from the organization of the Department until along about 1918, was his sister, Miss Dolly W. Owen. After quite a few years Miss Dolly found a very companionable and gracious partner and was married and lived in Florida until long after Dr. Owen passed away.

The compensation of this array of talent, and I make that statement with utmost frankness, was distressingly modest. Prof. Henry S. Halbert's salary was $25.00 a month and Col. DuBose and Mr. Brewer drew less salary. Miss Greene's salary as a Librarian was more in keeping with the standard remuneration of that period.

Rev. Peyton Bibb Saffold, (the grandson of that one of the Bibb brothers who in 1819 sought to change the current of the Alabama River and to make it flow accross the neck of that projecting peninsula formed by the curve of the river north of town, because he had some unhappy conflict with the people of Montgomery) was a "piece writer". Mr. Saffold was a retired Methodist Protestant preacher. He was a rather good story teller but a slow, tedious, methodical writer and while his efforts were honestly contributed they were not worth much because he never got very much in the files.

Mention is made of these extra workers to illustrate the cultural opportunities which the Department enjoyed through the contacts of these people in their peculiar activities. DuBose, as you will recall published *The Life and Times of William L. Yancey,* in 1892, and wrote political contributions of a wide overall character on to his death in 1918. Capt. Brewer had been a personal friend in his younger days of Byrd Young, the original of the folk story sharacter, *Simon Suggs,* and he enjoyed a wide reputation of a Baptist of the strick interpretation of the tenets of that faith.

Miss Tocca Cozart, a granddaughter of one of the early families of Montgomery, the McIntyres, was a teacher of known reputation both in Atlanta and here in Montgomery.

In 1907, Dr. Owen aided and abetted Mr. Dunbar Rowland in establishing the Mississippi Department of Archives and History patterned directly after the Alabama Department. The

Act creating the Mississippi Department was the verbatim text of the Alabama Act. Dr. Owen and Peter Hamilton, of Mobile, author of *Colonial Mobile,* (a great contribution to the story of the Gulf country), were collaborators in many efforts. With Dunbar Rowland, they promoted the copying of the Spanish and British West Florida Government records even before the Library of Congress (U.S.) had them. Col. Sam Will John, a typical barrister of the Old South type was not only a warm admirer of Dr. Owen but Col. John sought to aid him in his search into different problems. Col. J. M. Falkner, the attorney for the L. & N. Railroad, Governor Wm. D. Jelks, Dr. J. H. Johnson of the Alabama School for the Deaf at Talladega, Dr. Wm. H. Blake, some time connected with the Convict Bureau, and a practitioner of wide experience, and Oliver D. Street, a well known Republican politician, illustrate a cross section of diverse minds. Through that Board of Trustees of which the above were members he lost no opportunity to advance his desire in promoting the Department.

The warmest support of Dr. Owen received during his twenty years in the work was from his father-in-law, the Senior John H. Bankhead. While he was in Washington in the late 1890's he met many national workers in the field of history but much political influence in the promotion of this work came through Mr. Bankhead as Congressman and Senator.

Through his characteristic temperament, his position with the State government, and his ability to ingratiate himself into the life of Montgomery he was one of the group which organized the *Thirteen* in 1902. The other twelve men (and their successors) honored him and encouraged him for the next eighteen full years that he carried on, and his success in his ambition was influenced by this association.

While Mr. Owen lived in Washington, 1894 to 1897, he brought together the greatest collection of Government documents, in private hands, ever assembled in America. These and many other rare books accumulated by him, he brought to Montgomery. In 1904, Mr. Owen and Professor John W. Abercrombie were during the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama, honored with the Degree of LL.D. In 1906, Dr. Owen established a new home on a lot now on East Felder Ave-

nue, then out of the city limits. A few months later, while both Mrs. Owen and he were in the city the home burned to the ground, destroying the great library and their every worldly possession, except the clothes worn by them.

Some time about the first of the year 1908, Dr. John Allen Wyeth of Alabama, who had long practiced in New York wrote a letter to the Montgomery Advertiser advocating the selection of John Witherspoon DuBose to write the history of Alabama. Dr. Wyeth had the Congressional delegation in Congress to sign the request with him (this list includes Senator Bankhead and Senator Johnston as well as the Congressional Delegation) and mentions a number of members of the Board of Trustees of the Department and people of that period interested in furthering the work of the Department. Nothing was done along that line until some time about 1914 when Dr. Owen began the collection of material and promoted the development of what later became Owen's *History of Alabama and Dicitionary of Alabama Biography*, which volumes were brought out by Mrs. Owen after the Doctor's death.

Dr. Owen was ill during the last days of 1919 and during the winter suffered a severe attack of influenza. He recovered to some degree and began his vigorous activities in preparation of his manuscript in which he was assisted by Mr. Harry F. Thompson, Miss Taccoa Cozart and several other workers. On March 25, 1920, he attended the first meeting of the *Thirteen* for several weeks. Dr. Owen ate very heartily and discussed vigorously *The 18th Ammendment* which was the subject of the paper on that occasion. He left Mr. Cody's home, walked over to his residence on the corner of Adams Avenue and Decatur Street and while preparing to retire collapsed and died immediately of a heart attack. The next morning's Montgomery Advertiser carried a full width page notice of his death and devoted considerable attention to his attention to his accomplishments and spoke most glowingly of his efforts in behalf of the promotion of the Department of Archives and History.

An editorial at the time warmly congratulated him for his successful work in stimulating that "great institution", as they called it, the Alabama Memorial Commission which would soon provide the result of Dr. Owen's long cherished

hope that the Alabama Memorial Building would take over the great collections which he had brought together. Mrs. Owen who succeeded him as director used that forecast as the basis of her strenuous efforts to provide the Alabama Memorial building to realize the dream that her husband had twenty years prior to that time sought to consumate.

It is not relatively pertinent that the admistration of Mrs. Owen as the Director from 1920 to 1955, nor me from time on be part of this story. Mrs. Owen was elected at a meeting shortly after his death and during her administration the activities of the Department grew and expanded and the efforts of Dr. Owen continued to be felt. Mrs. Owen was prone in her late life to credit much of her administration to Dr. Owen's efforts but this was largely through her sentimental loyalty to him and she should be credited with that furtherance of the work.

Over the period of sixty years since the Department was created has been a continued growing development and the main purposes, as conceived by Dr. Owen at the time he sponsored the creation, in 1901· have been realized.