



STATE OF ALABAMA
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
Mrs. Marie B. Owen, Director

ALABAMA OFFICIAL
and STATISTICAL
REGISTER
1935



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PREFACE

Under the authority contained in Section five (5) of the Act of February 27, 1901, this volume has been prepared and published. The section is as follows:

“An official and statistical register of the State of Alabama shall be compiled every two years by the Director, to contain (1) brief sketches of the several State officials, the members of Congress from Alabama, the Supreme Court Judges, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama; (2) rosters of all State and County officials; (3) lists of all State institutions, with officials; (4) State and county population and election statistics, and (5) miscellaneous statistics; and said register shall be published in an edition of one thousand copies for free distribution, the printing and binding to be paid for as other printing and binding hereinbefore provided.”

The object of the publication is to present, in authoritative statistical form, the details of the organization of the State government, lists of officials, sketches of officials, and such miscellaneous and general data on the State and State affairs as may be of helpful service. The compilation has been made with great care. All names and dates are drawn from official sources as far as possible. No facts, not believed to be reliable and well-authenticated, have been admitted.

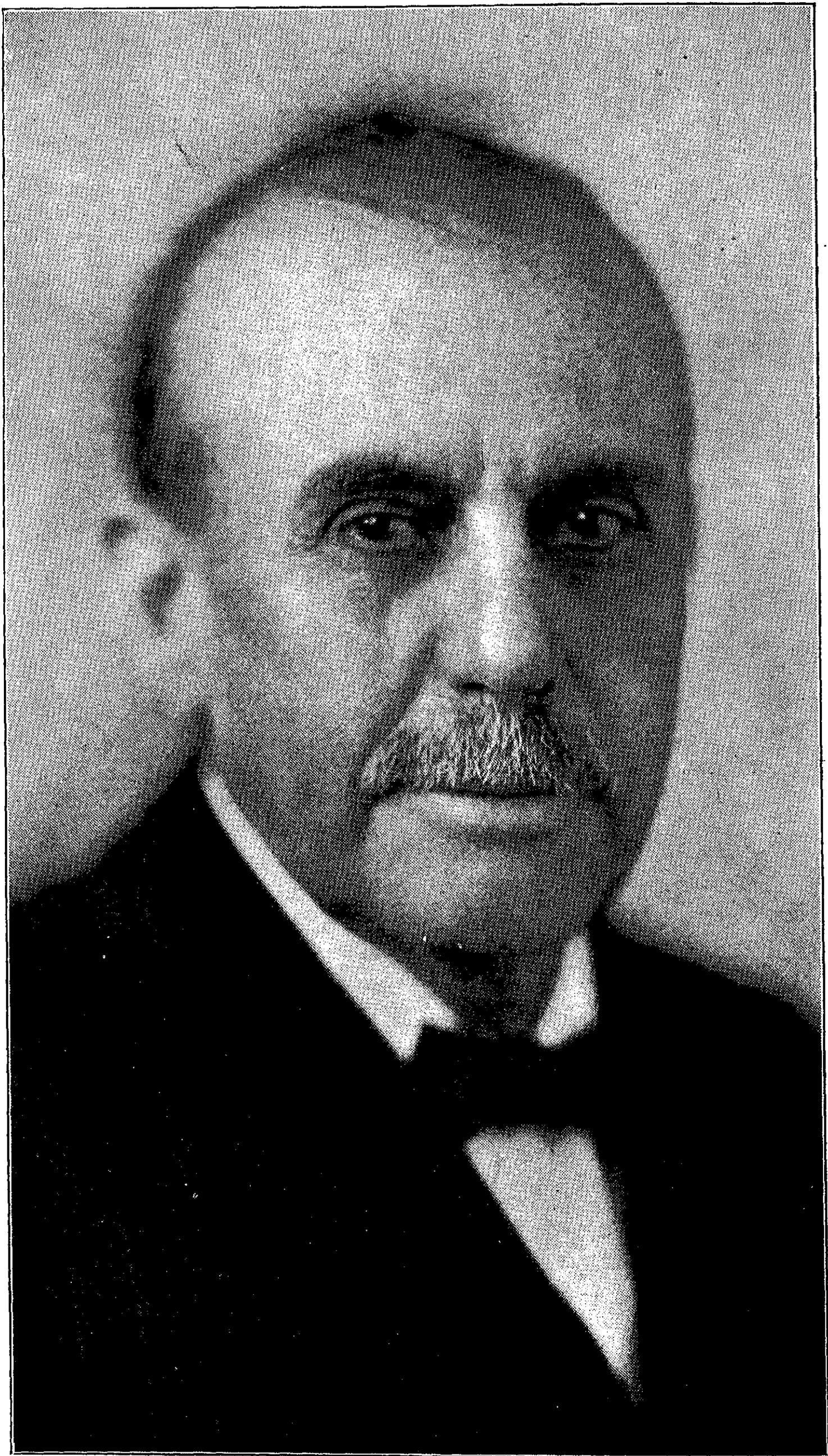
Throughout the country, books of this character are regarded as of first importance. It is hoped that this volume will prove not only of immediate use and value, but that it will be a permanent contribution to the official literature of Alabama.

Upon the Legislature changing from biennial to quadrennial meetings, terms of County and other officials being extended from the former term of two years to terms of four and six years, it is not necessary to produce an Official and Statistical Register more frequently than each four years. The last issue was published in 1931.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge with sincere appreciation, invaluable assistance rendered in the compilation of this Register by Miss Mary R. Mullen, Chief Clerk of the Department of Archives and History, seventeen years in its service as Librarian and recognized by students as an experienced research worker: to Thomas M. Owen, Jr., formerly Assistant to the Director and now Chief of the Accessions Divisions of the National Archives Establishment in Washington, D. C.; to Miss Frances Hails, State Archives Clerk, fifteen years with the Department, and to Mrs. I. H. Sayers, Stenographer and Statistician in the Department for fifteen years.

MRS. MARIE BANKHEAD OWEN, Director.



HON. ALFRED MOORE TUNSTALL
"The Gentleman from Hale"

DEDICATION

This edition, 1935-1939, of the quadrennial issue of the Alabama Official and Statistical Register is dedicated to the memory of the late Alfred Moore Tunstall, affectionately known as "the Gentleman from Hale." Following the death of Mr. Tunstall on May 28, 1935, while engaged in his duties as a member of the Alabama Legislature the papers of the State gave editorial expressions to Mr. Tunstall's value to Alabama as a statesman and citizen.

Shortly after the State funeral of Mr. Tunstall in Greensboro, Alabama, a memorial service was held in the State Capitol by the Legislature in joint session. At that time many beautiful tributes were paid to Mr. Tunstall by his colleagues in both branches of the Legislature. Governor Bibb Graves, the Chief Executive of the State, pronounced an affectionate tribute to his friend and co-worker. The remarks of the Honorable Chauncey Sparks of Barbour County summed up the feelings the Legislators entertained for their former associate and leader. In addition to the reproduction of Mr. Sparks' remarks on that occasion, an editorial from the Montgomery Advertiser is also reproduced in this dedication.

Mr. Tunstall, son of the Hon. Wiley C. and Augusta Elizabeth (Hobson) Tunstall, of Greensboro, Alabama, was born October 2, 1863, in the home of his parents. It can, therefore, truly be said that "the Gentleman from Hale" was an integral part of that county which he so ably represented in the councils of the Democratic Party and in the service of his State. His early education was received in the schools of Greensboro and at Southern University, which at that time was located in that town.

He graduated both in the Academic and Legal Departments of the State University and was always a loyal son of his Alma Mater. A lawyer of ability, a statesman of profound wisdom and a friend without peer, Mr. Tunstall has left a legacy of devoted service.

Remarks of Hon. Chauncey Sparks at Memorial Service:

Governor of Alabama, Mr. President, Members of the Senate and House of Representatives:

We are united in joint session to pay tribute to the memory of a man, who, for so many years, graced this Hall, and contributed so much to the promoting of legislative opinion and legislative enactment in Alabama. Would that I had a more gifted tongue, that I might be able to paint the picture as I feel it.

My acquaintance with Mr. A. M. Tunstall began in 1919, when we were together in the Legislature of the Kilby administration. Together we served in the special sessions of 1921 and 1922. I did not come in contact with him again until the session of 1931, and subsequent special sessions of 1932 and 1933, but during those last sessions I learned a great deal about him, of him, and, the most delightful thing to me, I learned to love him.

He was born during the War Between the States and was nurtured in a period in which the South suffered more than in all the four years of war. He was a man connecting that era with the present. As I have watched him in matters of consequence to this State, I could see him translating the thought of that time into the life of today.

He began his legislative career many years ago. While perhaps his views, naturally, differed from others, I do not think any man ever lived in Alabama who knew more completely the needs of his State than did Mr. Tunstall. He was of the deep South, the old South, the heart and soul of the Black Belt. He lived it as no man ever lived and as no other can live it. He brought into his counsel and life the dignity of the early South. He was himself reserved, polished, kindhearted, dignified, and a wise counselor. He never fully expressed himself, even to his most intimate friends, but he told just enough of the fundamental idea of the course he pursued, and which he expected his friends to pursue. I would want as a man and as a friend no finer character than Mr. Tunstall.

When I last associated with him he had then reached a ripe age, his policies had become seasoned, fixed and unchanged; he was a man experienced in procedure, translating into legislation the principles and ideals that were instilled in his early life. Many times I have wondered at the wisdom of the man, the deep comprehensive understanding of the needs of the people, the legislative purposes and policies. He did not unfold himself to me. In fact, I do not believe there is a man to whom he unfolded himself. There was always an air of dignity and reservation about him, yet we all loved and admired him. As his life had been, full of dignity, so were his death and burial. Beneath the beloved sod of Hale, in a bed of expressive flowers, they laid him—him

—“Whereon the gods did place their hand
To give the World assurance of a man.”

Editorial, Montgomery Advertiser, May 30, 1935 :

“UNCLE ALF”

Colonel Alfred M. Tunstall, twice Speaker of the house of the Alabama Legislature, and for decades a member of that house, as well as for one term, a member of the Senate, was the greatest parliamentarian of his time in Alabama. No other Alabamian knew so much of parliamentary law or was so brilliant in his interpretation of a parliamentary problem. No other Alabamian regarded himself as a rival of “Uncle Alf” in this field.

Colonel Tunstall was a shrewd politician of large capacity. He knew all that was to be known about practical government in Alabama. He knew the people of his State and their problems. He knew their prejudices. He knew the history of law and politics in his native State. He had an intuitive sense that made him master of many dramatic situations in Alabama politics.

Colonel Tunstall was not a militant, slashing leader. He was, on the contrary, the suave, quiet, suitable, informed counsellor and director. He was never spectacular. Always he stood behind the scenes endeavoring to outwit the opposition. He rarely failed.

In his personal relations Colonel Tunstall was an exceptionally charming and engaging man. Never arrogant, never rude, never harsh, never bitter, never outwardly aggressive, he seemed always to be sympathetic with the other fellow, always patient and tolerant, always beautifully courteous. He was the “gentleman” par excellence. To Colonel Alf the rudest lout was a “gentleman” and always he endeavored to make the lout aforesaid see that actually he was a “gentleman,” which of course he was not.

In his personal relations, indeed, Colonel Tunstall was perhaps the sweetest man in Alabama politics. His political foes could not dislike him—his friends could not resist him.

He was honorable, gifted, tolerant, attractive and patient. He was wise and reassuring in times of ordeal.

Apparently he was not ambitious. So far as The Advertiser knows Colonel Tunstall never thought seriously of trying his strength in a race for the Governorship or a United States Senatorship. He never confided any such secret ambition to this newspaper even if he entertained it.

Apparently this gentleman of the old school was content with the quiet life that he led in spacious, unhurried Greensboro, content with his selected law practice, content with his life as a master parliamentarian in the Legislature of Alabama, giving his passion only to his inherited acres in Hale County, peopled by an humble black folk who loved him and knew that they alone of all people, could use him.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency,
Governor Bibb Graves,
Executive Office,
State Capitol,
Montgomery, Alabama.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Alabama Official and Statistical Register for 1935, which under the law is issued every four years. Every effort has been made to present in these pages accurate information about the official personnel of the State at the present time, together with a considerable body of material concerning political and economic matters.

One thousand copies of this volume will be issued by the State for free distribution to public officials, public libraries, etc.

Respectfully,

MARIE BANKHEAD OWEN,
Director.

November 15, 1935.

INTRODUCTION

STATE NAME

The etymology of the word or name Alabama has evoked much discussion among American philological students. It was the name of a noted Southern Indian tribe, whose habitat, when first known to Europeans, was in central Alabama. The greatest river in the State received its name from this tribe, and from the river, in turn, the name of the State was derived. The tribal name Alabama is spelled in various ways by the early chroniclers, Spanish, French and English, some of which forms are here given: Alabama, Alabama, Alebamon, Alibama, Alibamo, Alibamou, Alibamon, Alabamu, Allibamou. The name first occurs in three of the chronicles of DeSoto's expedition, of 1540, written Alibamo by LaVega, Alimamu by the Knight of Elvas, and Limamu by Ranjel. In the last form the initial vowel is dropped, and in both the last two the first "m" is used for "b," an interchange of these two consonants being common in Indian languages. The name, as recorded by these chroniclers, in this case, was the name of a subdivision of the Chickasaws, not the historic Alabamas of later times.

The popular belief, which is engrafted in a number of current histories and geographies, is that Alabama signifies, "Here we rest." This very pleasing etymology, during the fifties of the last century, obtained a wide currency through the writings of Judge A. B. Meek. But the very first account of the origin of the name as far as is now known, is contained in an issue of the *Jacksonville Republican*, Jacksonville, Ala., July 27, 1842. Whether Judge Meek himself was the author of this etymology, traced back to this source, is a question as yet unanswered.

As to the Muscogee origin of the name, thorough experts in that dialect have confessed their inability to find in it any word or phrase similar to Alabama and meaning "Here we rest."

But the problem is not hopeless. According to the recent investigations of Indianologists, the tribal name, Alabama, must be sought in the Choctaw tongue, as it was not uncommon for tribes

to accept, as a national or tribal name, an appellation bestowed upon them by some contiguous tribe. The late Rev. Allen Wright, a highly educated Choctaw, translates the name as "Thicket-clearers," compounded of "Alba," *a thicket or mass of vegetation*, and "amo" *to clear, to collect, to gather up*.

H. S. Halbert by independent study, about the same time, arrived at the same conclusion as that given by Mr. Wright, and translates the name as "Vegetation-gatherers," that is, gatherers of vegetation in clearing land for agricultural purposes. The word "alba" means such small vegetation as herbs, plants, shrubs and bushes, which were gathered in clearing land, and the word can be applied collectively to a thicket. Hence the translation as given by the Rev. Allen Wright and that of Mr. Halbert practically agree. The passive voice of amo is almo. In elaborating his views in defense of his position, Mr. Halbert gives two examples of Choctaw local names, "Kantak almo" and "Oski almo," meaning respectively, "*China brier there gathered*, and *Cane there gathered*." If the tribes or clans living at these localities had received special names from their avocations, they would have been known as Kantakamo and Oskamo, just as the noted Indian tribe in the pre-historic past could well have received the name Alba amo by fusion of vowels Albamo, from some neighboring Choctaw-speaking tribe, not yet emerged from the hunting into the agricultural state.

Confirmatory of the position of Rev. Allen Wright and the independent conclusions of Mr. Halbert, the definitions of "alba" and "amo" in Rev. Cyrus Byington's "Dictionary of the Choctaw Language" are given below. The manuscript of this work, prepared prior to 1856, has been published by the Bureau of American Ethnology, under the editorial direction of Dr. John R. Swanton and Mr. Halbert. The words and their definitions are as follows:

"alba, n., vegetation; herbs; plants; weeds.

"amo, v. t. pl. to pick; to pull; to trim; to mow; to reap, Matt. 6:26; to cut clip; to gather, Luke 6:44; to cut off; to crop; to rid; to shear; to slip; *panki an aiama*, gather grapes of, Matt. 7:16; *shumati akon aiama*, gather of thistles; *tabli*, sing.

"amo, n., a gatherer; a picker; a shearer."

It is an interesting fact that the late Dr. Albert S. Gatschet: *Creek Migration Legend*, p. 85, accepts the etymology of Rev. Allen Wright as above set forth.

Dr. Wm. S. Wyman, of Tuscaloosa, one of the best known students of the State, inclined to the belief that the word means *Mulberry people*. He says that on the oldest French maps the Alabama river is called "Coussa," from which he conjectures that the name Alabama was first given to it by the French, after they built Fort Toulouse in 1714. He says further that in Tristan de Luna's time (1559) the river was sometimes called "Olibahali," or "Ullibali," which is pretty close to the French form, "Alibamon," or "Alabamo." In the language of the Alabama tribe he says that "Ullebehalli" means *Mulberry people*.

Inquiry among the early Indians themselves appears to have been without results as to the meaning of the word. Gen. Thomas S. Woodward in his fascinating book of *Reminiscences of the Creek or Muscogee Indians*, p. 12, says: "I had heard Col. Hawkins say in his time, that he had made every inquiry in his power to ascertain if *Alabama* had any other meaning than the mere name of an Indian town, but never could, unless the name—as it was possible—might be the Indian corruption of the Spanish word for *good water*, though he doubted that."

Discarding then, "Here we rest" as something philologically untenable, but retaining it as something that may hold its own in the realm of poetry and romance, we may look forward with confidence to the investigations of scholars which may fully solve the mystery of the name. And until supplanted by something upon which not a shadow of doubt may rest, we may for the present be content with the "Vegetation-gatherers," who in their aboriginal field-making, were surely and necessarily "Thicket-clearers."

The suggested etymology may be thought a trifle prosaic as compared with the romantic expression, heretofore associated with the Indian anabasis from the west, but in truth it is quite as poetic, besides, it far more nearly represents the character of Alabamians, both in the past and in the present era of growth, when with uplifted aspiration and clear vision they are *opening the way* to newer ideals and the development of the best in life and human endeavor.

STATE BOUNDARIES

Alabama is bounded on the north by Tennessee, east by Georgia, south by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, and west by the State of Mississippi. The several sections of the Code of Alabama, 1923, containing a description of the State boundaries, with reference to the decisions of the courts thereon, are as follows:

85. (83) (623) (12) (12) (16) (15) *Boundaries of State*—The boundaries of this State are established and declared to be as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the point where the thirty-first degree of north latitude crosses the Perdido river; thence east to the western boundary line of the State of Georgia; thence along said line to the southern boundary line of the State of Tennessee. Thence west along the southern boundary line of the State of Tennessee, crossing the Tennessee river, and on to the second intersection of said river by said line; thence up said river to the mouth of Big Bear Creek; thence by a direct line, to the northwest corner of Washington county, in this State as originally formed; thence southerly along the line of the State of Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico; thence eastwardly, including all islands within six leagues of the shore, to the Perdido river; and thence up the said river to the beginning.

Boundaries of Mississippi Territory, Toulmin's *Digest*, p. 76; territory ceded by Georgia, Toulmin's *Digest*, p. 77; territory called Alabama; Toulmin's *Digest* p. 78. (Aiken's *Digest*, p. 29, par. 4; p. 30, par. 6; Clay's *Digest*, p. 47, par. 4; p. 48, par. 6.)

Note.—A strip twelve miles wide on the northern part of the State was ceded by South Carolina to the United States, and then granted to the Mississippi Territory.

86. (84) (624) (13) (13) (17) (16) *Boundary Between Alabama and Georgia*.—The boundary line between Alabama and Georgia commences on the west side of the Chattahoochee river, at the point where it enters the State of Florida; from thence up the river, along the western bank thereof, to the point on Miller's Bend, next above the place where the Uchee creek empties into such river; thence in a direct line to the Nickajack.

Clay's *Digest*, p. 48, par. 9. In *Howard v. Ingersoll*, 17 Ala. 780, the boundary of the State, it was held commenced at low-water mark, on the

west side of the Chattahoochee river, from the point where it enters the present State of Florida, to the "great bend" next above the place where the Uchee creek empties into the said river. In other words, low-water mark on the west side of the Chattahoochee river was the line which separated the jurisdiction of the State of Alabama from the State of Georgia. On writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, the decision was reversed, a majority of the court holding that the boundary line between the two States was not low-water mark on the west side of the Chattahoochee river, but a line running up the river on and along its western bank, and that the jurisdiction of Georgia extended to the line which is washed by the water wherever it covers the bed of the river within its banks. The permanent fast land bank governs the line. From the lower edge of the bank the bed of the river commences, and the jurisdiction of Georgia extends to the lower edge of the bank on the west side of the river. Nelson and Grier, JJ., dissenting, held that the true boundary line between the States of Georgia and Alabama, was not a line drawn on the bank or bluff of the river, at high-water mark, but the line marked by the permanent bed of the river, by the flow of water at its usual and accustomed stage, and where the water will be found at all times in the season, except when diminished by drought or swollen by freshet.—*Howard v. Ingersoll*, 13 Howard 381.

The boundary line between the States of Georgia and Alabama depends upon the construction of the following words of the contract of cession between the United States and Georgia, describing the boundary of the latter, namely: "West of a line beginning on the western bank of the Chattahoochee river, where the same crosses the boundary between the United States and Spain, running up the said river, and along the western bank thereof."—*State of Alabama v. State of Georgia*, 23 Howard, U. S. 505.

"It is the opinion of this court that the language implies that there is ownership of soil and jurisdiction in Georgia, in the bed of the river Chattahoochee, and that the bed of the river is that portion of its soil which is alternately covered and left bare, as there may be an increase or diminution in the supply of water, and which is adequate to contain it at its average and mean stage during the entire year, without reference to extraordinary freshets of the winter and spring, or the extreme drought of summer or autumn."—*Ib.*

The western line of the cession on the Chattahoochee river must be traced on the water-line of the acclivity of the western bank, and along that bank where that is defined; and in such places on the river where the western bank is not defined, it must be continued up the river on the line of its bed, as that is made by the average and mean stage of the water, as that is expressed in the conclusion of the above recited paragraph."—*Ib.*

By the contract of cession, the navigation of the river is free to both parties.—*Ib.*

87. (85) (625) (14) (14) (18) (17) *Boundary Between Alabama and Florida.*—The boundary line between Alabama and Florida is the line commonly known as the “mound line,” or “Ellicott’s line,” as distinguished from a “blazed line,” known as the “Upper” or “Coffee line,” commencing at a point on the Chattahoochee river, near a place known as “Irwin’s Mills;” and from thence to the Perdido river, marked the whole distance by plazes on the trees and by mounds of earth, at distances of about one mile.

STATE CAPITAL

During its existence as a Territory and State, since March 3, 1817, Alabama has had several capitals. St. Stephens was designated in the act creating the Territory as the temporary seat of government, and there the two sessions of the Territorial legislature were held. The first constitutional convention was held, in accordance with the enabling act, in Huntsville in 1819, and the first session of the State Legislature was also held there.

The Territorial Legislature, however, had chosen Cahaba as the site for the capital of the State, and the second session of the Legislature was held there in 1820. Cahaba was designated as the seat of government in the constitution, but the Legislature was required at the session of 1825-26 “to designate by law (to which the executive concurrence shall not be required) the permanent seat of government, which shall not thereafter be changed.” Cahaba proved to be a very poor and injudicious selection, owing to health conditions, and to its situation, being subject to overflow. In 1826 Tuscaloosa was chosen as the location of the capital, and there it remained until the session of 1845-46. At this time, after a sharp contest between many rival towns, Montgomery was selected. The session previous had proposed a constitutional amendment, striking out the section permanently locating the seat of government, and this amendment had been adopted at the polls.

In selecting Montgomery the Legislature expressly provided by act that the State should be put to no expense in securing lands or in the erection of a capitol building. The citizens of the town at once organized, under the leadership of Col. Charles T. Pollard,

Col. A. J. Pickett and others, secured the site, and began the erection of a building. Bonds for \$75,000.00 were issued by the municipality to pay for construction. These bonds were taken up by local real estate dealers and by local capitalists. The plan of the new capital was drawn by Stephen D. Button; and the contractors were Messrs. B. F. Robinson and R. W. R. Bardwell. It was completed and occupied by the Legislature at its session of 1847-48, the first session held in Montgomery. On December 14, 1849, during the second session held in Montgomery, the building was destroyed by fire. On February 11, 1850, the Legislature made an appropriation of \$60,000.00, with which the central section of the present building was erected substantially on the foundations of the burned structure.

During the administration of Gov. William H. Smith several improvements were made, which added convenience and beauty to the lower floor of the building.

From the time of its completion in 1851 until 1885 no increase in its capacity had been made. In the latter year, Feb. 17, the Legislature made an appropriation of \$25,000.00 for "needed enlargement." This expenditure resulted in the erection of the rear extension, that is, all that part from the basement to the roof east of the stairway leading to the State and Supreme Court library.

In 1903 the Legislature appropriated \$150,000 with which the South end of the Capital Square was purchased and the South wing erected in 1905-06; and in 1911 an appropriation of \$100,000 was made with which a North wing was added.

STATE EXECUTIVE MANSION

The Governor's Mansion is located in the City of Montgomery, at 702 South Perry Street. It was erected in 1906 and was purchased by the State from Moses Sabel, by whom it was built. The price was forty-six thousand, five hundred dollars (\$46,500), including sundry furnishings. It is a two-story pressed brick structure, with mansard roof, and presents a very attractive and stately appearance.

Until the purchase of this building, the State had never owned an official residence for the use of its governors. The Legislature of 1911 passed "an act to make an appropriation for the purchase of a residence for the Governor of Alabama, and grounds and furnishings therefor, and for the acquisition by condemnation or purchase of any real estate necessary or beneficial for such purpose, to provide a building commission for such purpose, and to make an annual appropriation for the maintenance of such residence," approved Feb. 14, 1911.

A commission of seven members was provided by this act, four of whom were the incumbents respectively of the offices of Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General and the Director of the Department of Archives and History, and three citizens of the City or County of Montgomery to be appointed by the Governor. After the appointment of the three members required to be named by the Governor, the following constituted the membership of the Commission: Emmet O'Neal, Governor; Cyrus B. Brown, Secretary of State; Robert C. Brickell, Attorney-General; Thomas M. Owen, Director of the Department of Archives and History; and Michael H. Screws, William T. Sheehan, and William G. Covington, the last three being citizens of Montgomery. The first meeting of the Commission was held April 27, 1911. Other meetings were held, and the purchase of the property mentioned above was agreed upon. The deed of conveyance bears date, May 29, and was filed for record in Montgomery county, June 1, 1911.

STATE SEAL

The original State seal consisted of a circular disk, on which was a map of Alabama, displaying the principal rivers. This design was in 1818, suggested by Governor William Wyatt Bibb, for the use of Alabama Territory, and when the constitution of 1819 was adopted, it was provided (Sec. 12, Art. IV) that "the present seal of the territory shall be the seal of the State, until otherwise directed by the General Assembly." This seal remained in use until changed by act of December 29, 1868.—*Acts 1868*, p. 77.

This act, descriptive of the present State seal, carried forward, through successive revisions, to the *Code of Alabama*, 1923, vol. I, is as follows:

"2932. (1994) (3727) (18). *Great Seal of the State.*—The seal shall be circular, and the diameter thereof two and a quarter inches; near the edge of the circle shall be the word 'Alabama,' and opposite this word, at the same distance from the edge shall be the words 'Great Seal.' In the center of the seal there shall be a representation of an eagle, and a shield, and upon such part of the seal as the governor may direct, there shall be the words 'Here we rest.' The seal shall be called the 'Great Seal of the State of Alabama.'"

STATE FLAG

The flag of the State of Alabama was adopted by Act of February 16, 1895, introduced into the House of Representatives by Hon. John W. A. Sanford, Jr., then a member from Montgomery county. See *Acts*, 1894-95, p. 719. The following is the statutory description, taken from the *Code of Alabama*, 1907, vol. 1, section 2058 and 2059:

"2058. (3751) *Flag of the State.*—The flag of the State of Alabama shall be a crimson cross of St. Andrew on a field of white. The bars forming the cross shall not be less than six inches broad and must extend diagonally across the flag, from side to side."

2059. (3752). *When Displayed.*—The flag of the State shall be hoisted on the dome of the capitol when the two houses of the Legislature are in session, and shall be used by the State on all occasions when it may be necessary or customary to display a flag, except when, in the opinion of the governor, the national flag should be displayed."

From the foregoing description, and from local inquiry as to the form of design submitted in connection with the original bill, the flag was intended by the Legislature to preserve in permanent form some of the more distinctive features of the Confederate battle flag, particularly the St. Andrews' cross. This being true, the Alabama flag should be square, and in all of its lines and measurements conform to the well-known battle flag of the Confederacy.

On referring to the regulations governing the Confederate battle flag, it is found that it must be forty-eight inches square, with

the arms of the cross eight and one-half inches wide over all, that is, the blue arms with the white border. The law providing for the Alabama State flag merely declares that the arms shall not be less than six inches broad, with the further provision that they must "extend diagonally across the flag from side to side." The latter is intended to mean that the bars must cross each other at right angles, and that the ends of the bars must divide equally at each corner. In the event a larger or smaller size should be desired, the measurements increase or diminish proportionately.

The regulations for the battle-flag also provide for a border of one and one-half inches. Therefore, the proper size for the Alabama State flag would be fifty-one inches square over all, with the arms of St. Andrew's cross eight and one-half inches wide over all, extending diagonally across the flag from side to side, the ends of the bars dividing equally at each corner.

Under an Act approved September 26, 1923, the flag of the State, as well as the flag of the United States, is required to be displayed every day on which school is in session, at all schools in the State which are supported even in part by public funds. The Act does not intend the flag to be displayed on the walls of the building, but the State Superintendent of Education has ruled that it shall be hoisted on a pole provided for this purpose. Section 4 of the Act requires the School Board of the county to furnish and pay for the several flags used in the county. Hon. George W. Randall, Senator from the Eighteenth District, is the author of this latest Act.

STATE FLOWER

A bill introduced in the Legislature, 1927, by Representative T. E. Martin, of Montgomery county, making the Goldenrod the State Flower, became a law September 6, 1927. Alabama's interest in the Goldenrod as its State Flower is due to efforts made by Mrs. Aurora Pryor McClellan, of Athens, Ala., beginning at a floral convention held in Athens, Oct. 25, 1889. At that time interest was widespread in suggestions for a National flower. Mrs. McClellan advocated the Goldenrod and continued her advocacy of that flower until her death.

ALABAMA'S GOLDENROD.

By Frances R. Durham

From the Gulf in the south to the mountains
That lift their fair strength to the skies,
The goldenrod springs in bright fountains,
The crest of the goldenrod flies.

Out of the dusk of the grasses
Where the meadows lie rich and broad
Are spun the starry masses
Alabama's goldenrod.

A largesse for all of her living
A wreath for her sacred dead;
This land that is fruitful with giving
This land by a thousand streams fed,
Acclaims a gallant flower,
By every hill and road,
As her emblem of pride and power,
Alabama's goldenrod.

STATE BIRD

A bill introduced in the Legislature, 1927, by Representative T. E. Martin, of Montgomery county, making the Yellowhammer the State Bird, became a law September 6, 1927. Alabama has been known since the period of the War Between the States as the "Yellowhammer State." This nickname was applied to the Confederate soldiers from Alabama owing to the fact that the colors of the Confederate uniform and the yellow trimmings of the cavalry correspond to that bird. Mr. John D. Giddens, of Leighton, Colbert county, Ala., a member of Co. E., Russell's Brigade, Confederate States Army, is responsible for the following account of the incident that led to the name being given to Alabama soldiers:

"The term, Yellowhammer, applied to Alabama and the Alabamians originated with a Confederate soldier named Will Arnett who belonged to Company A of N. B. Forrest's original regiment at Hopkinsville, Ky., in 1861.

"When the company from Huntsville, Alabama, the Captain of which was Rev. D. C. Kelly, who became one of Forrest's Majors, and which was

afterwards commanded by Lieutenant Nance, arrived at Hopkinsville, the officers and men were handsomely uniformed and on the sleeves, collars and tails of their coats were bits of brilliant yellow cloth. Forrest's troops all turned out to receive the Alabamians. As they marched past Company A, Will Arnett, who was a great wag, cried out at sight of their yellow trimmed coats, 'Yellowhammer—yellowhammer—flicker—flicker—flicker.' There was a roar of laughter at this apt wit and from that moment the Huntsville soldiers were spoken of as the Yellowhammer Company. A term that quickly spread throughout the Confederate Army and was applied to the State of Alabama, so today we have the Yellowhammer State."

STATE SONG

ALABAMA

By Miss Julia S. Tutwiler

The music by Mrs. Edna Goeckel Gussen, of Birmingham, was adopted by the State Federation of Music Clubs, and through their efforts the following H. J. R. was adopted March 3, 1931, by the Legislature:

No. 128

H. J. R. 74

Goodwyn

To approve and adopt the original musical setting by Mrs. Edna Goeckel Gussen, of Birmingham, Alabama, of the words of the poem "Alabama," by Julia S. Tutwiler and make the same the State song of Alabama.

Approved by the Governor,

March 9, 1931.

Al - a - bam - a, Al - a - bam - a, we will aye be true to thee,

From thy South-ern shores where grow-eth By the sea thy o - range tree.

To thy North-ern vale where flow-eth Deep and blue thy Ten-nes - see, —

Al a - bam - a, Al - a - bam - a, we will aye be true to thee

1

Alabama, Alabama,
 We will aye be true to thee,
 From thy Southern shore where
 groweth,
 By the sea thine orange tree.
 To thy Northern vale where floweth,
 Deep and blue thy Tennessee,
 Alabama, Alabama,
 We will aye be true to thee!

2

Broad the Stream whose name thou
 bearest;
 Grand thy Bigbee rolls along;
 Fair thy Coosa—Tallapoosa
 Bold thy Warrior, dark and strong;
 Goodlier than the land that Moses
 Climbed lone Nebo's Mount to see,
 Alabama, Alabama,
 We will aye be true to thee!

3

From thy prairies broad and fertile,
 Where thy snow-white cotton shines,
 To the hills where coal and iron
 Hide in thine exhaustless mines,
 Strong-armed miners—sturdy farm-
 ers;
 Loyal hearts whate'er we be,
 Alabama, Alabama,
 We will aye be true to thee!

4

From thy quarries where the marble
 White as that of Paros gleams
 Waiting till thy sculptors' chisel,
 Wake to life thy poet's dreams;
 For not only wealth of nature,
 Wealth of mind hast thou to fee,
 Alabama, Alabama,
 We will aye be true to thee!

5

Where the perfumed south-wind
 whispers,
 Thy magnolia groves among
 Softer than a mother's kisses,
 Sweeter than a mother's song;
 Where the golden jasmine trailing,
 Woos the treasure-laden bee,
 Alabama, Alabama,
 We will aye be true to thee!

6

Brave and pure thy men and women,
 Better this than corn and wine,
 Make us worthy, God in heaven,
 Of this goodly land of Thine;
 Hearts as open as our doorways,
 Liberal lands and spirits free,
 Alabama, Alabama,
 We will aye be true to thee!

7

Little, little, can I give thee,
 Alabama, mother mine;
 But that little—hand, brain, spirit,
 All I have and am are thine,
 Take, O take the gift and giver,
 Take and serve thyself with me,
 Alabama, Alabama,
 I will aye be true to thee!

STATE HOLIDAYS

(*Code of Alabama, 1923; General Laws of Alabama, 1911, pp. 91, 120; 1919, p. 885; 1927, 1931, and 1933*)

Sunday.

January first, New Year's Day.

January nineteenth, Robert E. Lee's birthday.

February twenty-second, Washington's birthday.

Mardi Gras, Shrove Tuesday.

April thirteenth, Thomas Jefferson's birthday.

April twenty-sixth, Memorial Day.

June third, Jefferson Davis' birthday.

July fourth, Independence Day.

First Monday in September, Labor Day.

October twelfth, Columbus Day and Fraternal Day.

November eleventh, Armistice Day.

Thanksgiving Day.

December twenty-fifth, Christmas Day.

 GOVERNORS 1798-1935

GOVERNORS OF MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY

Winthrop Sargent, of Massachusetts.....	May 7, 1798
William Charles Cole Claiborne, of Tennessee.....	May 25, 1800
Robert Williams, of North Carolina.....	March 1, 1805
David Holmes, of Virginia.....	March 7, 1809

GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA TERRITORY

William Wyatt Bibb, of Georgia.....	September 25, 1817
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GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA

William Wyatt Bibb, of Autauga.....	November 9, 1819
Thomas Bibb, of Limestone.....	July 15, 1820
Israel Pickens, of Greene.....	November 9, 1821
John Murphy, of Monroe.....	November 25, 1825
Gabriel Moore, of Madison.....	November 25, 1829
Samuel B. Moore, of Jackson.....	March 3, 1831
John Gayle, of Greene.....	November 26, 1831
Clement Comer Clay, of Madison.....	November 21, 1835
Hugh McVay, of Lauderdale.....	July, 1837
Arthur Pendleton Bagby, of Monroe.....	November 21, 1837
Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Autauga.....	November 22, 1841

Joshua Lanier Martin, of Tuscaloosa.....	December 10, 1845
Reuben Chapman, of Madison.....	December 16, 1847
Henry Watkins Collier, of Tuscaloosa.....	December 17, 1849
John Anthony Winston, of Sumter.....	December 20, 1853
Andrew Barry Moore, of Perry.....	December 1, 1857
John Gill Shorter, of Barbour.....	December 2, 1861
Thomas Hill Watts, of Montgomery.....	December 1, 1863
(Interregnum of two months after the surrender of the military department of the Confederate government to the Federal authorities).	
Lewis E. Parsons, provisional governor, of Talladega.....	June 21, 1865
Robert Miller Patton, of Lauderdale.....	December 20, 1865
William Hugh Smith, of Randolph.....	July 14, 1868
Robert Burns Lindsay, of Colbert.....	November 26, 1870
David Peter Lewis, of Madison*.....	November 17, 1872
George Smith Houston, of Limestone.....	November 24, 1874
Rufus W. Cobb, of Shelby.....	November 28, 1878
Edward Asbury O'Neal, of Lauderdale.....	December 1, 1882
Thomas Seay, of Hale.....	December 1, 1886
Thomas Goode Jones, of Montgomery.....	December 1, 1890
William Calvin Oates, of Henry.....	December 1, 1894
Joseph Forney Johnston, of Jefferson.....	December 1, 1896
William James Samford, of Lee.....	December 26, 1900
William Dorsey Jelks, acting Governor, of Barbour.....	December 1-26, 1900
William Dorsey Jelks, of Barbour.....	June 11, 1901
William Dorsey Jelks, of Barbour.....	1903
Dr. Russell McWhorter Cunningham, acting Governor, of Jefferson County.....	April 25, 1904-March 5, 1905
Braxton Bragg Comer, of Jefferson.....	January 14, 1907
Emmett O'Neal, of Lauderdale.....	January 17, 1911
Charles Henderson, of Pike.....	January 18, 1915
Thomas Erby Kilby, of Calhoun.....	January 20, 1919
William Woodward Brandon, of Tuscaloosa.....	January 15, 1923
Bibb Graves, of Montgomery.....	January 17, 1927
Benjamin Meek Miller, of Camden.....	January 19, 1931
Bibb Graves, of Montgomery.....	January 14, 1935

*Not inaugurated on that date on account of contest between Democratic and Republican claimant for the office. Governor Lewis, Republican, was recongnized about one week later.

COUNTIES IN ALABAMA

Name	Date	Origin of Names	County Seats
Autauga	Nov. 21, 1819	Indian name	Prattville
Baldwin	Dec. 21, 1809	Senator Abraham Baldwin, of Ga.....	Bay Minette
Barbour	Dec. 18, 1832	Gov. James Barbour, of Va.....	Clayton
Bibb ¹	Feb. 7, 1818	Gov. William W. Bibb, of Ala.....	Centerville.
Blount	Feb. 7, 1818	Gov. Willie G. Blount, of Tenn.....	Oneonta

Name	Date	Origin of Names	County Seats
Bullock	Dec. 5, 1866	Col. E. C. Bullock, of Ala.....	Union Spgs.
Butler	Dec. 13, 1819	Capt. William Butler, of Ala.....	Greenville.
Calhoun ₂	Dec. 18, 1832	Senator John C. Calhoun, of S. C.....	Anniston.
Chambers	Dec. 18, 1832	Senator Henry C. Chambers, of Ala.....	Lafayette. .
Cherokee	Jan. 9, 1836	Indian tribe.....	Center.
Chilton ³	Dec. 30, 1868	Judge William P. Chilton, of Ala.....	Clanton.
Choctaw	Dec. 29, 1847	Indian tribe.....	Butler.
Clarke	Dec. 10, 1812	Gov. John Clarke, of Ga.....	Grove Hill.
Clay	Dec. 7, 1866	Senator Henry Clay, of Ky.....	Ashland.
Cleburne	Dec. 6, 1866	Gen. Pat. R. Cleburne, of Ark.....	Edwardsville.
Coffee	Dec. 29, 1841	Gen. John Coffee, of Ala.....	Elba.
Colbert ⁴	Feb. 6, 1867	George and Levi Colbert.....	Tuscumbia.
Conecuh	Feb. 13, 1818	Indian name.....	Evergreen.
Coosa	Dec. 18, 1832	Indian name.....	Rockford.
Covington ⁵	Dec. 7, 1821	Gen. Leonard W. Covington, of Md.....	Andalusia.
Crenshaw	Nov. 24, 1866	Judge Anderson Crenshaw, of Ala.....	Luverne.
Cullman	Jan. 24, 1877	John G. Cullman, of Ala.....	Cullman.
Dale	Dec. 22, 1824	Gen. Saml. Dale, of Ala.....	Ozark.
Dallas	Feb. 9, 1818	A. J. Dallas, Esq., of Pa.....	Selma.
DeKalb	Jan. 9, 1836	Gen. DeKalb, of Am. Revolution.....	Ft. Payne.
Elmore	Feb. 15, 1866	Gen. John A. Elmore, of Ala.....	Wetumpka.
Escambia	Dec. 10, 1868	Escambia River.....	Brewton.
Etowah ⁶	Dec. 7, 1866	Indian name.....	Gadsden.
Fayette	Dec. 20, 1824	Gen. Lafayette.....	Fayette.
Franklin	Feb. 6, 1818	Benj. Franklin, of Pa.....	Russellville.
Geneva	Dec. 26, 1868	Geneva, Switzerland.....	Geneva.
Greene	Dec. 13, 1819	Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Ga.....	Eutaw.
Hale	Jan. 30, 1867	Stephen F. Hale, of Ala.....	Greensboro.
Henry	Dec. 13, 1819	Gov. Patrick Henry, of Va.....	Abbeville.
Houston	Feb. 9, 1903	Gov. George S. Houston.....	Dothan.
Jackson ⁷	Dec. 13, 1819	Gen. Andrew Jackson, of Tenn.....	Scottsboro.
Jefferson	Dec. 13, 1819	Pres. Thomas Jefferson, of Va.....	Birmingham.
Lamar ⁸	Feb. 4, 1867	L. Q. C. Lamar, of Miss.....	Vernon.
Lauderdale	Feb. 6, 1818	Col. James Lauderdale, of Tenn.....	Florence.
Lawrence	Feb. 6, 1818	Capt. Jas. Lawrence, of Vt., U. S. N.....	Moulton.
Lee	Dec. 5, 1866	Gen. Robert E. Lee, of Va.....	Opelika.
Limestone	Feb. 6, 1818	Creek of that name.....	Athens.
Lowndes	Jan. 20, 1830	Wm. Lowndes, of S. C.....	Hayneville.
Macon	Dec. 18, 1832	Senator Nathaniel Macon, of N. C.....	Tuskegee.
Madison	Dec. 13, 1808	President James Madison, of Va.....	Huntsville.
Marengo	Feb. 6, 1818	French Battlefield.....	Linden.
Marion	Feb. 13, 1818	Gen. Francis Marion, of S. C.....	Hamilton.
Marshall	Jan. 9, 1836	Judge John Marshall, of Va.....	Guntersville.
Mobile ⁹	Aug. 1, 1812	See note.....	Mobile.

Name	Date	Origin of Names	County Seats
Monroe	June 29, 1815	Pres. James Monroe, of Va.....	Monroeville.
Montgomery	Dec. 6, 1816	Lt. L. P. Montgomery, of Tenn.....	Montgomery.
Morgan ¹⁰	Feb. 6, 1818	Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Va.....	Decatur.
Perry	Dec. 13, 1819	Commodore O. H. Perry, of R. I....	Marion.
Pickens	Dec. 19, 1820	Gen. Andrew Pickens, of S. C.....	Carrollton.
Pike	Dec. 7, 1821	Z. M. Pike, of N. J.....	Troy.
Randolph	Dec. 18, 1832	Senator John Randolph, of Va.....	Wedowee.
Russell	Dec. 18, 1832	Col. Gilbert C. Russell, of Ala.....	Seale.
St. Clair	Nov. 20, 1818	Gen. Arthur St. Clair, of Pa.....	Ashville.
Shelby	Feb. 7, 1818	Gov. Isaac Shelby, of Ky.....	Columbiana.
Sumter	Dec. 18, 1832	Gen. Thomas Sumter, of S. C.....	Livingston
Talladega	Dec. 18, 1832	Indian name	Talladega.
Tallapoosa	Dec. 18, 1832	Indian name	Dadeville.
Tuscaloosa	Feb. 7, 1818	Indian name	Tuscaloosa.
Walker	Dec. 26, 1823	Senator John W. Walker, of Ala.....	Jasper.
Washington	June 4, 1800	George Washington, of Va.....	Chatom.
Wilcox	Dec. 13, 1819	Lt. Jos. M. Wilcox, U. S. Army.....	Camden
Winston ¹¹	Feb. 12, 1850	Gov. J. A. Winston, of Ala.....	Double Spgs.

¹Originally "Cahaba;" changed to present name Dec. 4, 1820.—Acts, 1820, p. 63.

²Originally "Benton," for Senator Thomas H. Benton, of Mo.; changed to present name Jan. 29, 1858.—Acts 1857-58, p. 318.

³Originally "Baker," for Albert Baker, of the county; changed to present name Dec. 17, 1874.—Acts, 1874-75, pp. 178-180.

⁴Abolished Nov. 29, 1867, by the Constitutional Convention (Acts, 1868, p. 163); reestablished Dec. 9, 1869.—Acts, 1869-70, p. 6.

⁵Name changed to "Jones" Aug. 6, 1868; and Oct. 10, 1868, changed to original and present name.—Acts, 1868, pp. 84, 257.

⁶Originally "Baine," for Col. D. W. Baine, of Lowndes county; abolished Dec. 3, 1867, by the Constitutional Convention; reestablished with present name by Act, Dec. 1, 1868.—Acts, 1868, pp. 178, 359-361.

⁷"Decatur" county was created Dec. 7, 1821 (Acts, 1821, p. 72) but was abolished in 1824, and its territory given to Madison and Jackson; Marshall county now has a portion of it. Woodville, in Jackson, was the county seat.

⁸Originally "Jones." for E. P. Jones, of Fayette county, abolished Nov. 13, 1867, by the Constitutional Convention; re-established Oct. 8, 1868, as "Sanford," for H. C. Sanford, of Cherokee county (Acts, 1868, p. 216); changed to present name Feb. 8, 1877.—Acts, 1876-77, p. 232.

⁹Named for the town, river and bay. It is the "Mauvilla," or "Mobila" of the Spanish and the "Mobile" of the French.

¹⁰Originally "Cotaco." of Indian origin; changed to present name June 14, 1821. Toulmin, p. 85.

¹¹Originally "Hancock," for Gen. John Hancock, of Mass.; changed to present name Jan. 22, 1858.—Acts, 1857-58, p. 327.