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

ALABAMA OFFICIAL AND STATISTICAL REGISTER 1947

Walker Printing Company
Montgomery, Ala.

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.

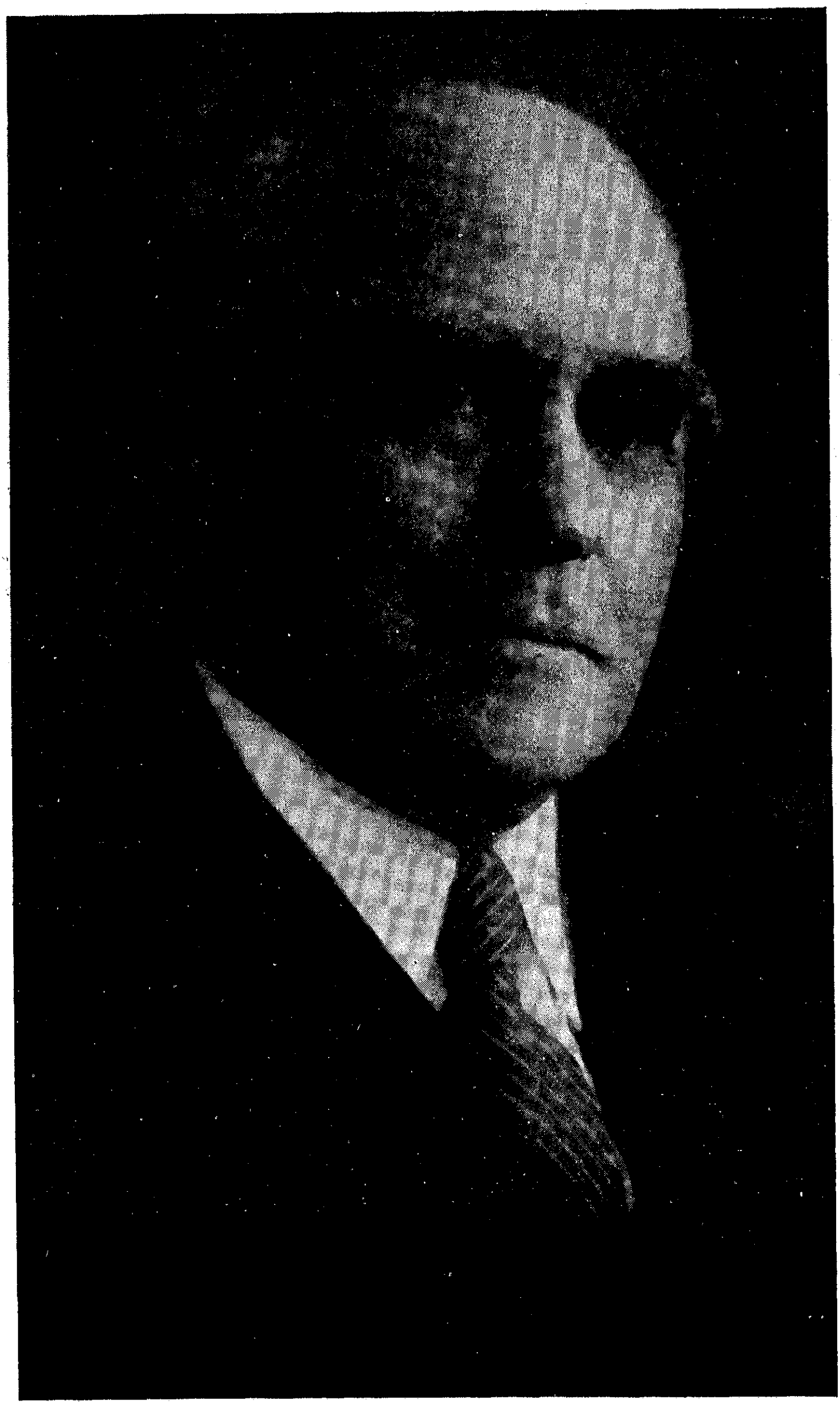
Throughout the country, books of this character are regarded as of first importance. It is hoped that this volume will prove not only of immediate use and value, but that it will be a permanent contribution to the official literature of Alabama. The last issue was published in 1943.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

One of the duties required of the Director of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History is to prepare the manuscript for the Official and Statistical Register, a quadrennial publication of great service to the public. While the material was ready for the printer on time in 1947, no funds were available for the publication of the book. In the last days of the session of the Legislature of 1949, an appropriation of $7,000.00 was made for that purpose.

Acknowledgment is made to Mr. Peter A. Brannon, Military Archivist of the Department and thirty-six years on its staff, and to Mrs. Alma H. Pate, Secretary, and other members of the Department personnel, for assembling the material and preparing the manuscript of the book.

MARIE BANKHEAD OWEN,
Director.



SEN. JOHN HOLLIS BANKHEAD, JR.

DEDICATION

This volume, 1947, of the quadrennial issue of the Alabama Official and Statistical Register is dedicated to the memory of John Hollis Bankhead, Jr., for twenty-five years a member of the Board of Trustees of the Department.

Senator Bankhead was born on his father's farm in Lamar County, Alabama, July 8, 1872, and received his early education in the country schools of the period. He graduated from the University of Alabama and received his law degree from Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. Immediately upon admission to the Alabama bar he entered the active practice of law in Jasper, Alabama, as a member of the firm of Coleman and Bankhead. Later he formed a partnership with his brother, William Brockman Bankhead, which continued until the latter's election to Congress. In 1920, his son, Walter Will Bankhead, became a member of the firm.

The late Senator Bankhead was the son of John Hollis and Tallulah (*Brockman*) Bankhead, the former a member of the Alabama Legislature several times and of Congress for twenty years before being elected to the United States Senate where he served until his death, making a total of 33 years in the National Legislative body. The late junior Senator's younger brother, William Brockman Bankhead, also served in the Alabama Legislature and was elected to Congress in 1917, becoming Speaker of that body, a position he held at the time of his death in 1940. Senator Bankhead's son, Walter Will, was elected to the House of Representatives after his Uncle William's death for a short period, declining to make the race for the permanent seat. This gave an unbroken service of the four Bankhead men in the House or in the Senate of sixty years.

Following Senator Bankhead's death which occurred June 12, 1946, in the Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland, after a continuous service in the Senate for sixteen years, many fine tributes were paid him during memorial exercises in his honor held in both the Hall of the House of Representatives and in the Senate Chamber. Among the speakers was Carter Manasco of

the House, who in summarizing the Senator's work emphasized what he had done for farmers as a leader of legislation in their interests, and said also: "During the war years Senator Bankhead's legislative tasks were doubly arduous. He was a member of the Appropriations Committee, which supplied the funds for our great war effort, a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, which handled many war measures, including price control, and was a member of the Committee on Agriculture . . . . . A more distinguished service was never rendered in the legislative field than was rendered by this great man. He fathered more constructive legislation for the benefit of the farmers of our nation than any other man in the long legislative history of this country."

Senator Lister Hill, Senator Bankhead's colleague in that body, said among other things in his memorial address: "No member of the Senate possessed a rarer genius for reconciling differences, composing conflicting views and bringing forth consumate action. No member commanded more influence in the Senate. Through his long service in the United States Senate, John H. Bankhead stood dedicated to one supreme task—to build a sound and enduring foundation for American agriculture and to assure the farmer of a stable, long-range, profitable agriculture, free of drastic prices and fluctuation and disastrous surpluses. The list of statutes which bear his name is too long to discuss in details."

Senator Bankhead married Miss Musa Harkins at Fayette, Alabama, December 26, 1894, and they were the parents of three children, Marion, Walter Will and Louise.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency,
Governor James E. Folsom
Executive Office,
State Capitol,
Montgomery, Alabama.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Alabama Official and Statistical Register for 1947, 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.

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, Albama, 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, Alibamu 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 aiamo*, gather grapes of, Matt. 7:16; *shumati akon aiamo*, 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's, *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 a 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 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 of diminuation in the supply of water, and which is adequate to contain it as 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 blazes 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 per-

manent 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 Mongomery 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.

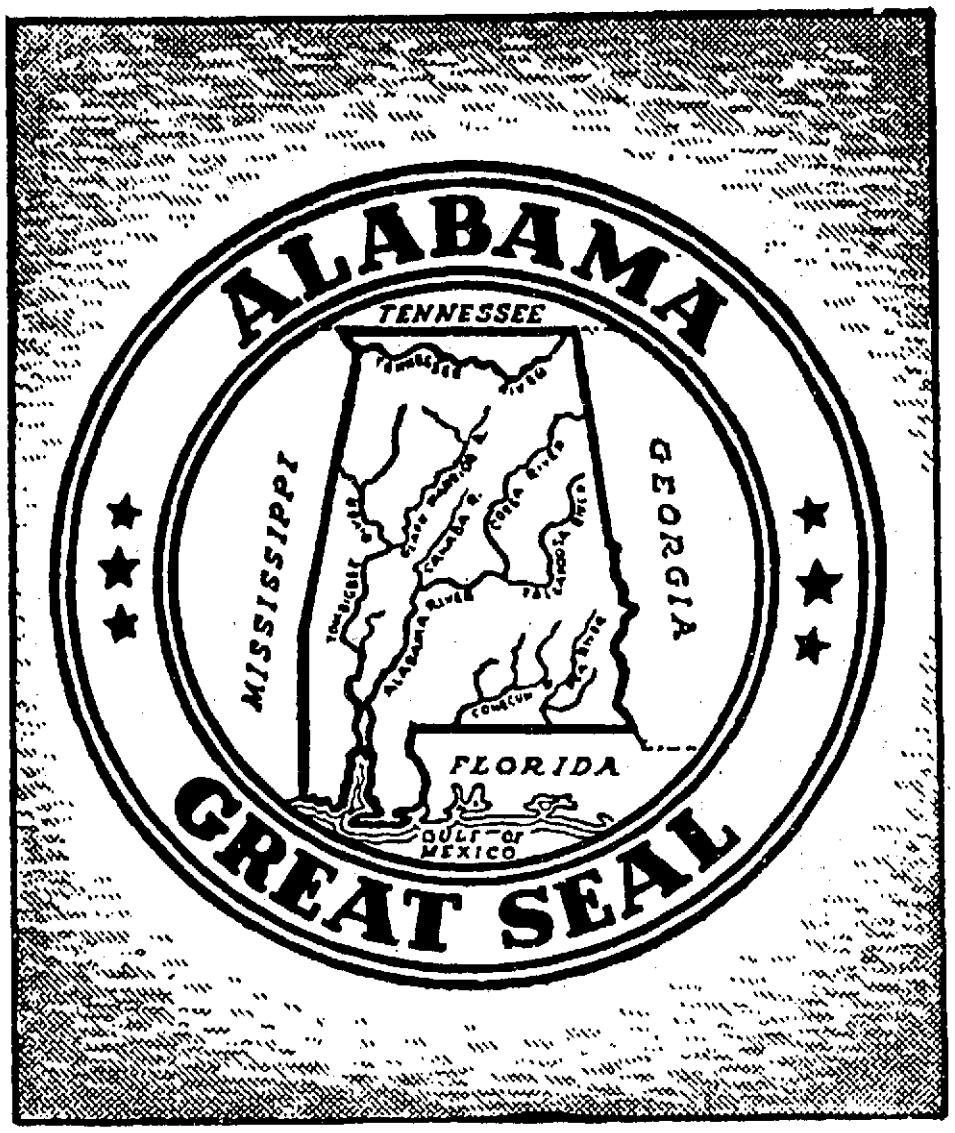
STATE EXECUTIVE MANSION

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, Willam 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 agred upon. The deed of conveyance bears date, May 29, and was filed for record in Montgomery county, June 1, 1911.

STATE SEAL



GREAT SEAL OF ALABAMA
Used for the first fifty years of the State's history. Readopted as the Great Seal of Alabama by the Legislature of 1939.

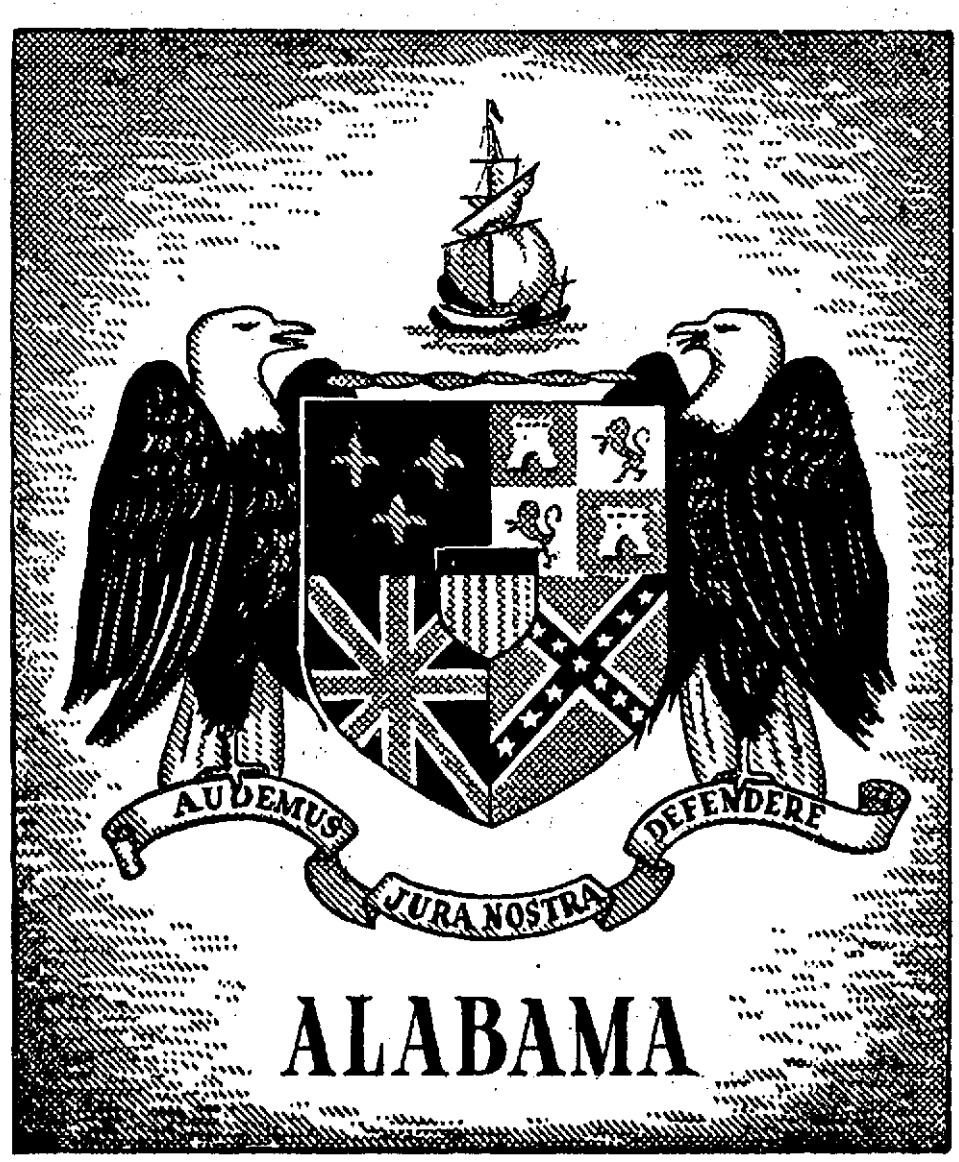
When William Wyatt Bibb in 1817, was appointed Governor of the newly created Alabama Territory by President Monroe and opened Territorial offices in St. Stephens, he realized that the commissions and other State papers which he issued needed an official seal. Under a law of Congress a Territorial Governor was authorized to select a design for a seal. Governor Bibb realized that no design would be more effective than a map of the State showing its noble river courses. He therefore had a seal made carrying that design. Around the map which also showed the States bounding Alabama, were the words "Alabama Executive Office." No other Department of State used that seal in any way whatever.

In 1819 when Alabama became a State, the Territorial seal was designated by the first Legislature as the State Seal, and was in use for fifty years. In 1868, the Reconstruction Legislature, madeup in large part of men from other States who had come to Alabama as "Carpetbaggers" to take over the affairs of the State, after the War Between the States, and partly of Negroes who had been put in the Legislature by these out-of-State men, the beautiful old seal which was definitely an Alabama emblem was abolished. These "Carpetbag" members of the Legislature who abolished the State's significant old seal desired to brand the people of Alabama who had so lately been in arms against the Union with a United States emblem. The Legislature therefore had a new seal made. It consisted of the shield of the United States seal and on the shield was an eagle. In the beak of the eagle was a scroll on which was written the words "Here We Rest." An Alabama author many years before had written an Indian legend which he later declared was purely fictitious, to the effect that the Indian word "Alabama" meant "Here We Rest." Later students of the subject declared that Alabama meant "This is a goodly land, here we will make our home." Around the new emblem were placed the words "Alabama Great Seal." This Great Seal was used for seventy-one years to authenticate official documents by the Governor and the

Secretary of State. Many officials used it as the letterhead of their stationery.

When the Legislature of 1939 assembled, a Bill was introduced to restore the original seal as the Great Seal of Alabama. This movement had been sponsored by the Alabama Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and there was not a dissenting vote, when the Bill came up for action, either in the Senate or the House. Governor Frank M. Dixon approved the new law and the Secretary of State at once had a new Great Seal engraved. Once more the people of Alabama have a Great Seal that carries its own State map showing its magnificent rivers. At the time Governor Bibb first designed this executive seal there were no good roads in Alabama and all heavy shipping was done by the rivers. Nothing was known about the use of waterfalls for the manufacture of hydro-electric power. Today our great cities and our farm homes are lighted with the power of our rivers. Great industrial enterprises are carried on with electricity from that power. The same Legislature that passed a law restoring the map of the State as the Great Seal also passed a law providing for a coat-of-arms. Instead of the people of Alabama having to defend the phrase "Here We Rest" which implied to some that our people were lacking in energy and industry, we now have a proud motto on our State coat-of-arms. The English traslation of the motto is "We dare defend our rights."

STATE COAT-OF-ARMS



STATE COAT-OF-ARMS
Adopted by the Legislature of 1939

Since the beginning of recorded history distinguishing symbols have been used by nations, tribes, families and chieftains. Authors of Roman and Greek history have described the devices on the shields of heroes. These devices were also preserved in pictures and on antique vases. The ancient Chinese Empire was represented by the five-clawed dragon, and the Emperor of Japan by the chrysanthemum. Notable clans in the oriental world as well as, in Europe are signalized by heraldic emblems. When the Spaniards invaded Mexico, Indian chiefs bearing shields and banners met them. Indeed, the eagle on the present banner of Mexico is perhaps a copy of the eagle that was

carved over the palace of Montezuma. There was not an Indian tribe in the Western world that did not have its tribal totem poles, many of which are still preserved in museums. Often these heraldic tribal or family symbols were tatooed or painted upon the bodies of the tribesmen. Heraldic designs in Western Europe are traced back to the dark ages. The tournament laws of Henry, the Fowler, required that contenders in the tournament should show four generations of arms-bearing ancestors.

No State in the Union has a more historically significant coat-of-arms than Alabama now boasts. The Bill to legalize a State coat-of-arms was introduced in the Alabama Legislature of 1939 by Hon. James Simpson, of Jefferson County and was passed without a dissenting vote by both Houses. The coat-of-arms consists of a shield on which appears the emblems of the five governments that have held sovereignty over Alabama, either in whole or in part, for four hundred years—Spain, Great Britain, the United States, the Confederacy and again the United States. This shield is supported on either side by eagles, symbolic of courage. The crest is a ship of the model of the ships in which Iberville and Bienville sailed to our country from France and settled the first colony of white men in the Mobile county in 1699. The ship as the crest of the shield is also significant of the fact that Alabama is a maritime State. The motto beneath the shield in Latin is "Audemus jura nostra defendere."[1] Beneath the motto is the State name —"Alabama."

The original design of the Alabama coat-of-arms was made in 1923 by B. J. Tieman, of New York, a distinguished authority on heraldry, at the request of Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, Director of the State Department of Archives and History. A few years later Mrs. Naomi Rabb Winston, of Washington, D. C., painted the completed design in oil. Mrs. Owen selected the motto which was put into Latin by Professor W. B. Saffold, of the University of Alabama. It was through the influence of Mrs. Juliet Perry Dixon, wife of Governor Frank M. Dixon, that official action was taken by the Legislature.

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 form-

[1]Ou-do-mus ya-ra nos-tra da-fen-de-re.—"We Dare Defend Our Rights."

ing 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 shuld 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 follow-

ing 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

The words of "Alabama," the State song were written by Miss Julia S. Tutwiler, a distinguished educator and humanitarian. It was first sung to an Austrian air but in 1931 through the interest of the Alabama Federation of Music Clubs, a tune written by Mrs. Edna Goekel Gussen, of Birmingham, was adopted by the Legislature as the official State song. The Bill was introduced by the Hon. Tyler Goodwyn, of Montgomery, and was approved by Governor B. M. Miller.

The inspiration for writing the poem "Alabama" came to Miss Tutwiler after she returned to her native State from Germany where she had been studying new educational methods for girls and women. She found the people of Alabama greatly depressed due to Reconstruction conditions following the War Between the States. She recalled that in Germany patriotism was kept aflame by spirited songs. She thought that it would be helpful toward restoring the spirits of her own people to give them a new patriotic song; so she wrote a father-land song for us and called it "Alabama." The substance of the song is that we live in a land of wide rivers that have beautiful Indian names; that many flowers bloom in Alabama to make the land bright with color and sweet with perfume. She recalled to our minds the fact that orange trees grow on our seashore and that on our fertile land grows snowy cotton for our clothes and golden corn for our food; that inside the earth are mines of coal and iron and quarries of marble. But best of all she emphasized the fact that the people of Alabama are brave and true.

STATE SONG

ALABAMA

By Miss Julia S. Tutwiler

The music by Mrs. Edna Koeckel 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.

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 thy exhaustless mines,
Strong-armed miners—sturdy farmers;
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 sculptor's 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 hands 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 1798-1947

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

GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA

William Wyatt Bibb, of Augusta.....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 Tuskaloosa ..... December 10, 1845
Reuben Chapman, of Madison ..... December 16, 1847
Henry Watkins Collier, of Tuskaloosa ..... 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 Wilcox ..... January 19, 1931
Bibb Graves, of Montgomery ..... January 14, 1935
Frank M. Dixon, of Jefferson ..... January 17, 1939
Chauncey Sparks, of Barbour ..... January 19, 1943
James E. Folsom, of Cullman ..... January 20, 1947

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

COUNTIES IN ALABAMA

Name	Date	Origin of Names	County Seats
Autagua	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.	Centreville
Blount	Feb. 7, 1818	Gov. Willie G. Blount, of Tenn.	Oneonta
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	Sen. Henry C. Chambers, of Ala.	Lafayette
Cherokee	Jan. 9, 1836	Indian tribe	Centre
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.	Heflin—
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

Name	Date	Origin of Names	County Seats
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. 19, 1836	Judge John Marshall, of Va.	Guntersville
Mobile[9]	Aug. 1, 1812	See note	Mobile
Monroe	June 29, 1815	Pres. James Monroe, of Va.	Monroeville
Montgomery	Dec. 6, 1816	Lt. L. P. Montgomery, of Tenn.	Montgomery
Morgan[10]	Dec. 7, 1821	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	Feb. 6, 1818	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.	Phoenix City
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.

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

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

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

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

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

[6]Originally "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, was the county seat.

[8]Originally "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.

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

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

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