

STATE OF ALABAMA  
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

Milo B. Howard, Jr., Director

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ALABAMA  
OFFICIAL AND STATISTICAL  
REGISTER  
1971

## PREFACE

Section 5 of the act creating the Alabama Department of Archives and History, passed February 27, 1901, authorized the publication of an official and statistical register each biennium. In 1919 publication was changed to every four years to coincide with the terms of the constitutional officers. The format of the **Official and Statistical Register** has remained virtually unchanged since the first one appeared in 1903. Escalation of printing costs, however, has dictated two radical changes in this volume: the names of all state employees and biographical sketches of all elected officials, heretofore included, have been omitted. The lists of state employees and all collected biographical data are on file in the Civil Archives and Library divisions of the Archives and History Department. It is thus hoped that enough issues of the **Register** may be printed to meet the demand.

The compilation of the **Official and Statistical Register** is a combined effort of the staff of the Archives and History Department, but it would not have been possible to bring together all the data contained herein without the generous assistance of Mrs. Kate Simmons of the Governor's Office and of the Honorable Mabel Amos, Secretary of State of Alabama.

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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To His Excellency  
Governor George Wallace,  
Executive Office,  
State Capitol,  
Montgomery, Alabama

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the **Alabama Official and Statistical Register** for 1971, 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 and school libraries, etc.

Respectfully,

MILO B. HOWARD, JR., 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 thick 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 "Oskei 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 and by fusion of vowels, Alabama, 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. 6:25; 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. Gatchet'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, "Olibahah," 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 *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 ana-basis 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 aspirations 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, 1940, containing a description of the State boundaries, with reference to the decisions of the courts thereon from the CODE OF ALABAMA, 1923, are as follows:

Tit. 55 § 16. (85) (83) (623) (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

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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. 4, par. 4; p. 48, par. 6)

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.

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.

§ 17. (86) (84) (624) (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, J.J., 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 or diminution 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 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.**

§ 18. (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.

§ 18 (1). Same; at mouth of Perdido river and adjacent thereto. — The state of Alabama hereby ratifies, confirms and adopts the recommendations of the joint committee heretofore appointed by the governor of Florida and the governor of Alabama to locate and mark the boundary line between the said states at the mouth of Perdido river and adjacent thereto, said committee consisting of Honorable Richard W. Ervin, Honorable Richard H. Simpson, Honorable Philip D. Beall and Honorable F. C. Elliot, all on the part of the state of Florida, and Honorable Earl M. McGowin, Honorable W. C. Pruett and Honorable William N. McQueen, all on the part of the state of Alabama. (1953, p. 547, 1, appvd. Aug. 28, 1953.)

§ 18 (2). Same precise location. — In accordance with the recommendations of the said joint committee, the boundary at the location referred to in section 18(1) of this title shall be as follows, to-wit:

The Middle of the Perdido river at its mouth, as defined by the constitutions of the states of Alabama and Florida, is at latitude 30° 16' 53" north and longitude 87° 31' 06" west as the control point;

That the boundary line at the mouth of Perdido river is fixed, as nearly as may be, in the axis of the mouth of said river, passing through the control point and running north and south and having as its northern terminus a point of latitude  $30^{\circ} 17' 02''$  north and longitude  $87^{\circ} 31' 06''$  west, and as its southern terminus a point 1,000 feet due south of the control point;

That from the northern terminus of the boundary line at the mouth of the river, the boundary up the lower portion of said river be a straight line to a point at latitude  $30^{\circ} 18' 00''$  north, longitude  $87^{\circ} 27' 08''$  west, thence by a straight line to a point in the center line of the Intracoastal Canal at longitude  $87^{\circ} 27' 00''$  east.;

That the seaward boundary between Florida and Alabama extends from the south end of the boundary line at the mouth of Perdido river, thence south  $0^{\circ} 01' 00''$  west to the seaward limit of each respective state;

And shall be deemed, taken and declared, and hereby deemed, taken and declared to be the boundary line between the states of Florida and Alabama, at the mouth of the Perdido river and adjacent thereto, and shall be deemed and taken as such by the authorities and people of this state, upon the adoption and ratification thereof by the state of Florida. (1953, p. 547, 2, appvd. Aug. 28, 1953.)

§ 18 (3). Same; when effective. — The secretary of state shall transmit a duly certified copy of sections 18(1)-18(5) to the governor of the state of Florida and the governor of Alabama, whenever officially advised that the state of Florida has ratified, confirmed and adopted the recommendations of the joint committee aforesaid, shall make proclamation of that fact including in such proclamation the boundary as set out in section 18(2) above, and proclaiming that henceforth the said boundary shall be taken by all the authorities and people of this state as the true and only boundary between the states of Florida and Alabama at the mouth of the Perdido river and adjacent thereto. A copy of said proclamation shall be published one time in a newspaper published in Montgomery, Alabama, and in such other newspapers of the state as the governor may direct. Failure to publish such proclamation shall in no way affect the validity and effectiveness of sections 18(1)-18(5). (1953, p. 548, 3, appvd. Aug. 28, 1953.)

§ 18 (4). Same; consent of congress requested. — The congress of the United States is petitioned to give its consent to the settlement and location of the above described portion of the common boundary between the states of Florida and Alabama, pursuant to clause 3, section 10, article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, as soon as the state of Florida has ratified, confirmed and adopted the

recommendations of the joint committee aforesaid. The secretary of state of the state of Alabama shall transmit duly certified copies of sections 18(1)-18(5) to the presiding officers of the senate and house of representatives of the United States and to the several senators and representatives from the states of Alabama and Florida to the congress of the United States, who are hereby petitioned to take such action as they deem proper to procure the consent of the congress of the United States to this compact or agreement between the states of Alabama and Florida. (1953, p. 548, 4, appvd. Aug. 28, 1953.)

§ 18 (5). Same; individual rights not affected. — Nothing contained in sections 18(1)-18(4), nor any operations of the provisions of said sections, shall prejudice the rights or claims of private individuals to any of the lands herein involved. (1953, p. 548, 5, appvd. Aug. 28, 1953.)



## STATE CAPITOL

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.

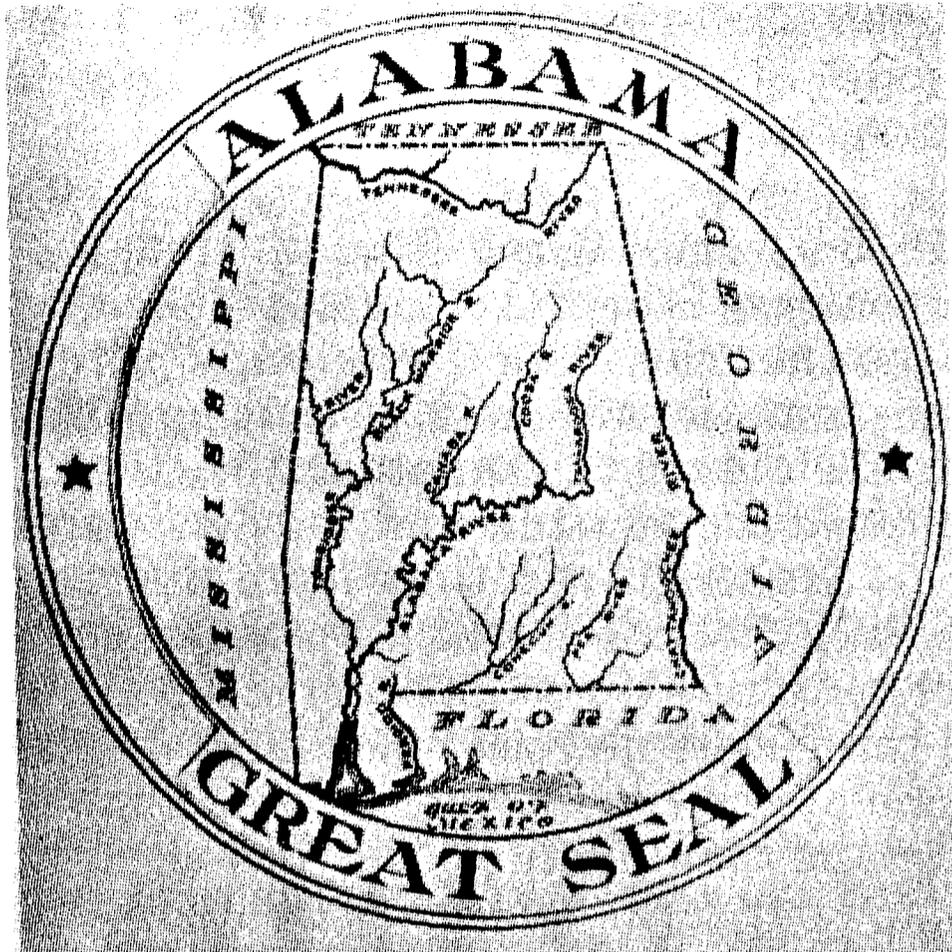
In selecting Montgomery the Legislature expressly provided by act that the State should be put to no expense in securing lands or in the erection of a capitol building. The citizens of the town at once organized, under the leadership of Col. Charles T. Pollard, Col. A. J. Pickett and others, secured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

In 1903 the Legislature appropriated \$150,000.00 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 \$100,000.00 was made with which a North wing was added.

## STATE SEAL



## GREAT SEAL OF ALABAMA

*Used for the first fifty years of the State's history. Readopted April 5, 1939, as the Great Seal of Alabama by Act #20, 1939 Special Session of the Alabama Legislature.*

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 felt that no design would be more effective than a map of the State showing its noble river courses. He therefore chose 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.

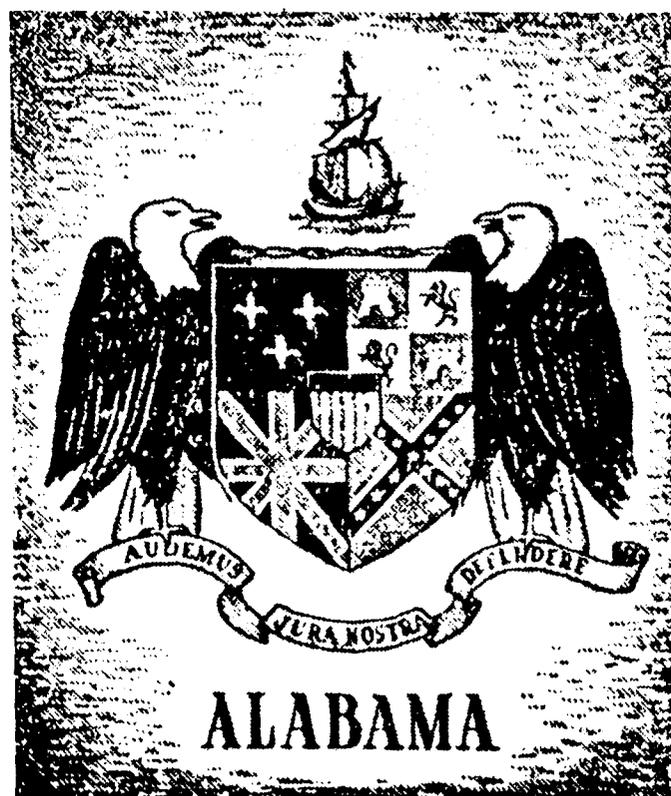
In 1819 when Alabama became a State, the Territorial seal was designated by the first Legislature as the State Seal, and was in use for fifty years. In 1868, the Reconstruction Legislature, made up in large part of men from other States who had come to Alabama as "Carpetbaggers" to take over the affairs 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 designated 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 translation of the motto is "We dare defend our rights."

## 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 tattooed 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, France, 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 Country 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.”<sup>1</sup> 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Ou-do-mus ya-ra nostra da-fen-de-re.—“We Dare Defend Our Rights.”

## STATE FLAG

The flag of the State of Alabama was adopted by an Act of the Legislature, 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*, 1940, Title 55.

Sec. 5 (2995) (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.

Sec. 6 (2996) (2059) (3752) *When Flag 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.

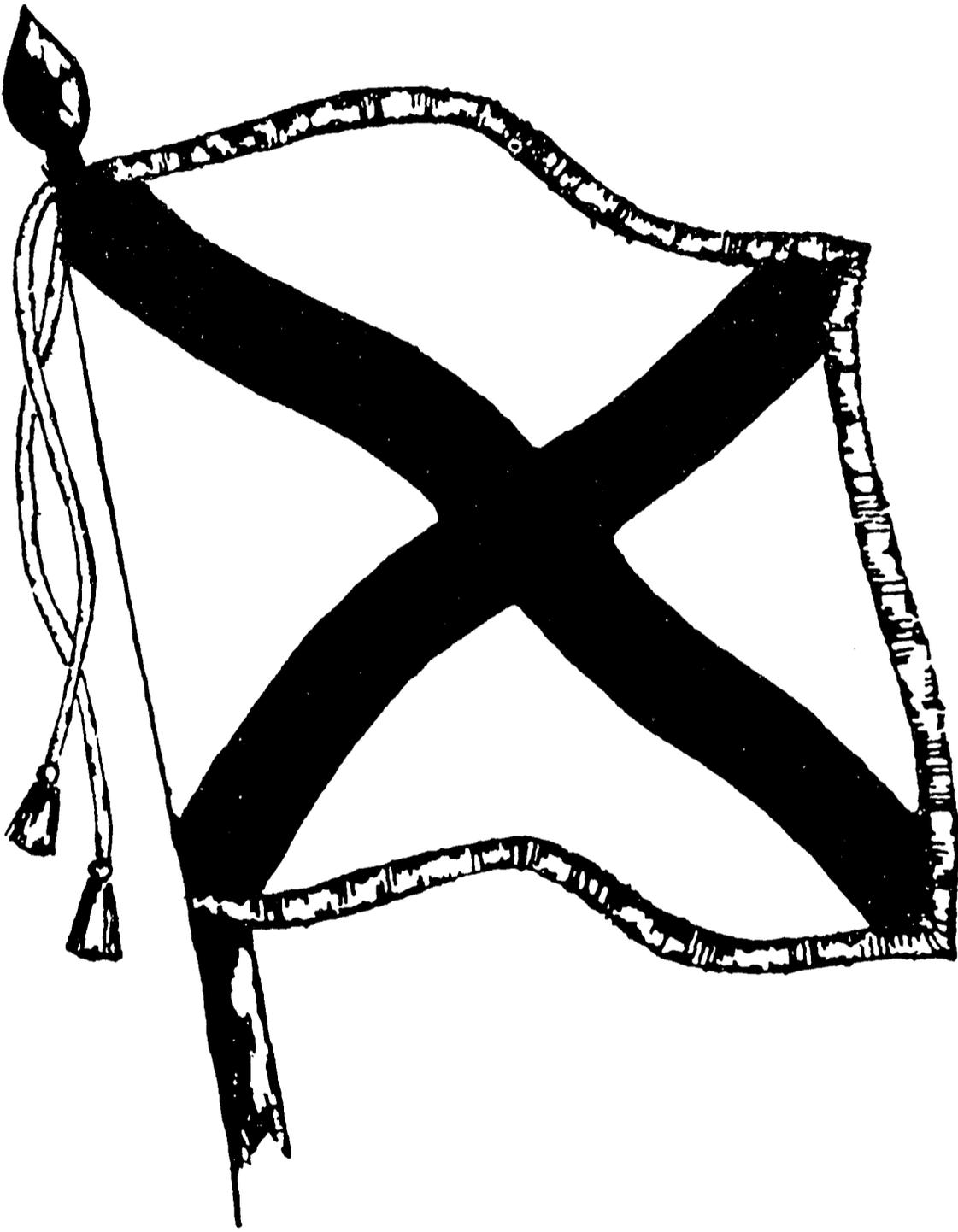
From the foregoing description, and from local inquiry as to the form of design submitted in connection with the original bill, the flag was intended by the Legislature to preserve in permanent form some of the more distinctive features of the Confederate battle flag, particularly the St. Andrew's cross. 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 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 the latest Act.



### ALABAMA STATE FLAG

Adopted by the Legislature of 1895

Until the State seceded from the Union, Alabama used the United States flag on all formal occasions. However, when the Secession Convention met in Montgomery in 1861 and voted to withdraw from the Union, a flag made by the ladies of Montgomery was presented to the Convention by one of the delegates. This flag became the first flag of the State.

On one side of the flag was the Goddess of Liberty holding in her right hand an unsheathed sword; in the left a small flag with one star. In an arch above this figure were the words — *Independent Now and Forever.*

On the reverse side there was a large cotton plant in full fruit and flower, with a rattle snake at the roots about to spring into action, signifying the danger of treading upon the rights of the people.

Beneath the cotton plant are the Latin words: Noli Me Tangere, which means "Tread not on me." This flag floated over the dome of the Capitol for the day, but on account of the inclement weather was lowered and placed in the Governor's office for safe keeping. There it remained until taken by a Federal soldier with Wilson's raiders at the end of the War Between the States. For many years this flag reposed in a museum cabinet in Des Moines, Iowa, labeled as a "Captured Confederate Battle Flag." When the facts were brought to the attention of the Governor of Iowa in 1938, the Legislature of that State voted to return this flag to the State of Alabama. It was brought to Montgomery accompanied by three members of the Legislature of Iowa as a Guard of Honor, and presented with solemn ceremonies to Governor Frank M. Dixon, in the presence of a joint session of the Legislature. This flag was called the "Secession Flag of Alabama" or the "Flag of the Republic of Alabama."

The next flag that floated over the dome of the Capitol in Montgomery was the Confederate "Stars and Bars." After the defeat of the Confederate Army (1865) which was fighting for Independence, this flag was supplanted on the dome by the United States flag.

### SALUTE TO THE ALABAMA FLAG

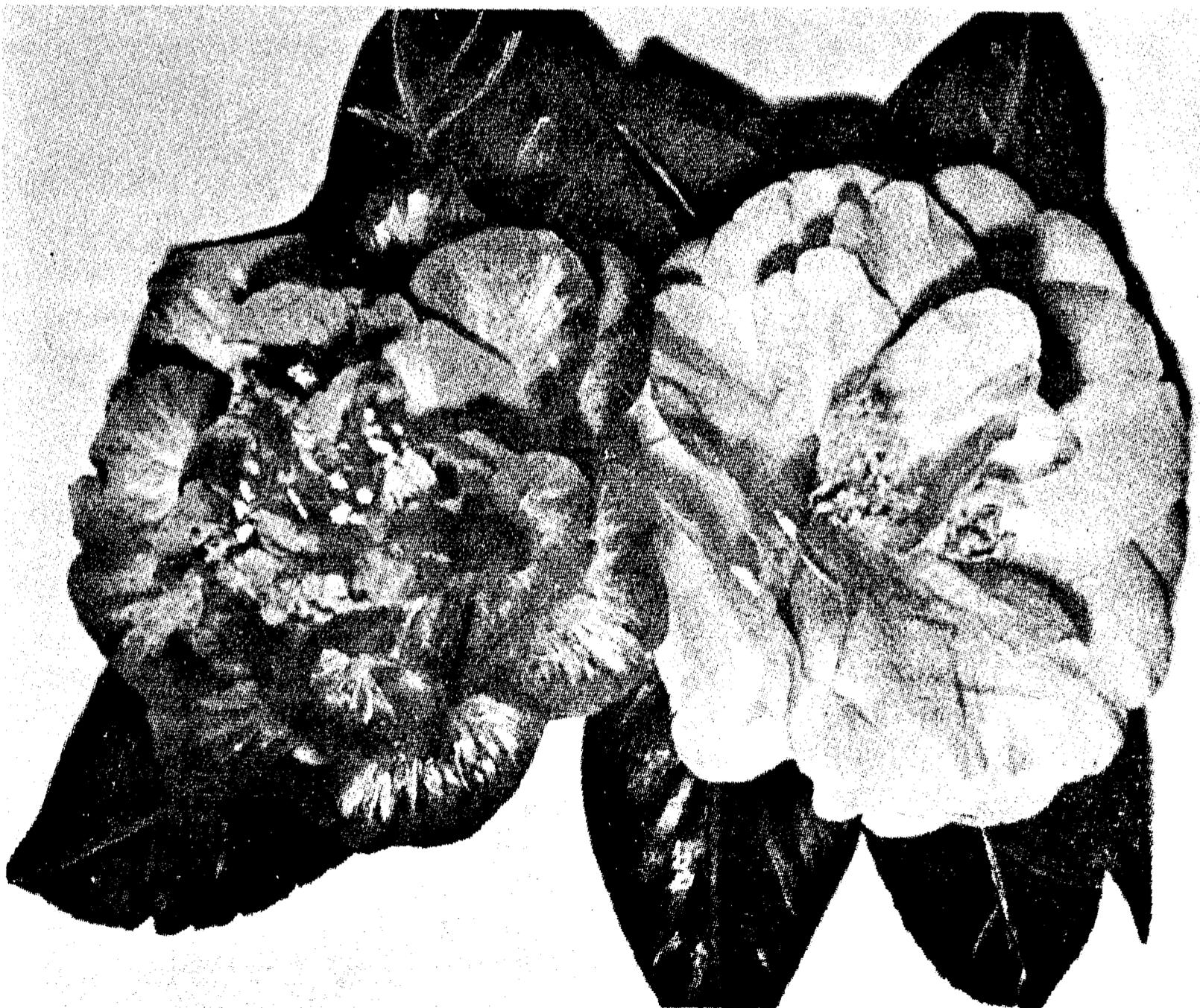
Flag of Alabama, I salute thee. To thee I pledge my allegiance, my service, and my life.

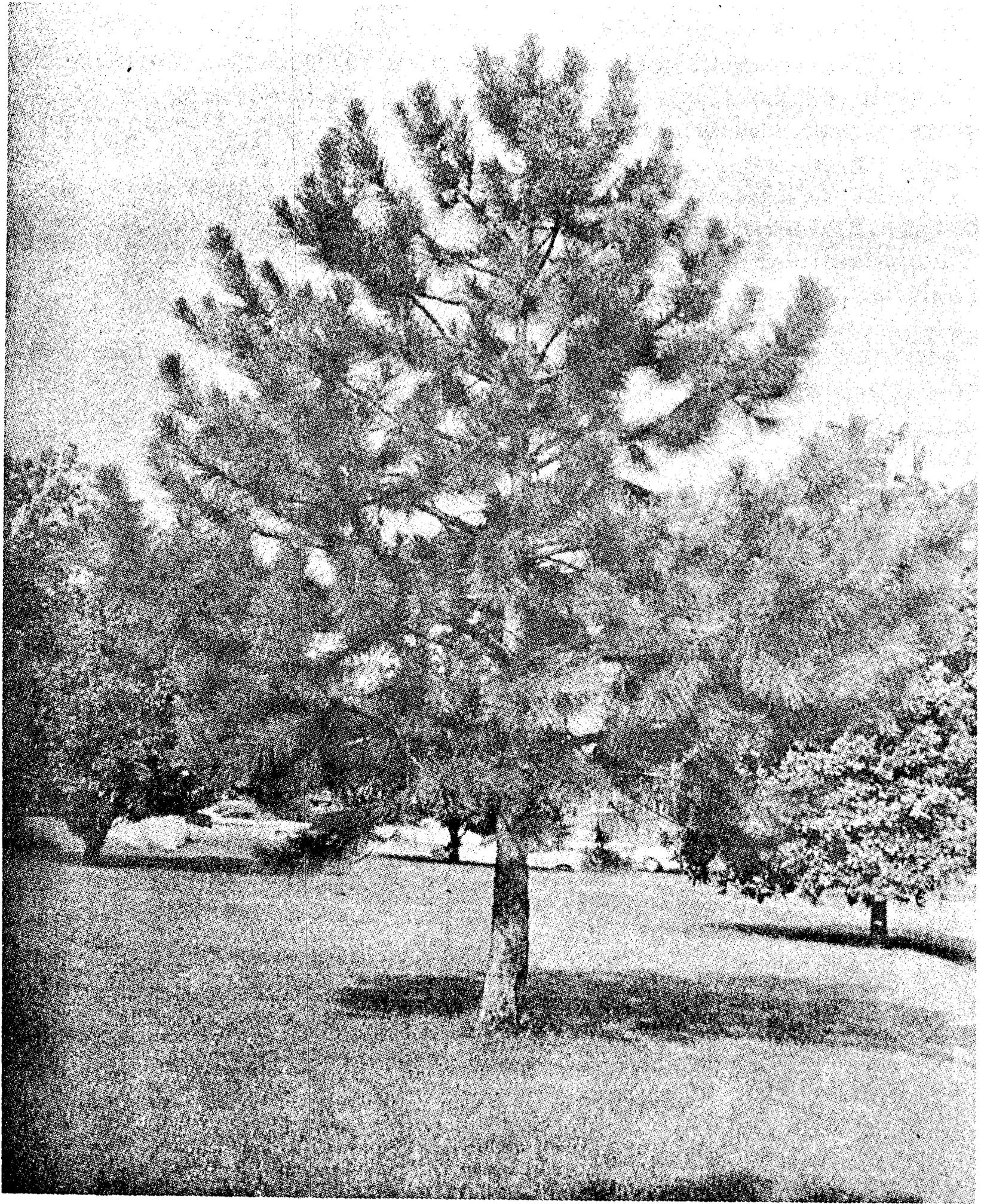
## STATE FLOWER

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.

House Bill 24, of the regular session of 1959, approved August 26, 1959, amended Section 8, of Title 55, of the Code of 1940, to read: "The camellia is hereby designated and named as the state flower of Alabama."

In view of the fact that the Act does not specify which camellia, the particular variety cannot be officially designated. An effort has been made to determine the intent of those who sought to fix the camellia as the State flower, the Alabama official colors being red and white, it has been suggested that a red camellia be the official flower. Until some designated botanical species is officially fixed the State flower is therefore the red camellia.





### THE STATE TREE

The "Southern Pine" was specified as the State Tree of Alabama by the Legislature of 1949, but Mr. Hugh Kaul, of Birmingham, who introduced the Bill said the Long Leaf Pine was meant. There are twelve species of pines that grow in the Southern States, the long leaf, the slash pine, the loblolly and the short leaf are known as the "big four."

## STATE BIRD

The yellowhammer is the State bird of Alabama. A Bill introduced in the Legislature, 1927, by Representative Thomas E.



Martin, of Montgomery County was passed by the Legislature and approved by Governor Bibb Graves, September 6, 1927. The reason the yellowhammer was selected as the State bird was because the State has been known as the "Yellowhammer State" since the War Between the States. This nickname was applied to the Confederate soldiers from Alabama due to an episode that occurred during the war itself. A company of young cavalry soldiers from Huntsville, under command of Rev. D. C. Kelly, who later became a Major under Gen. Bedford Forrest, arrived at

Hopkinsville, Ky., where Gen. Forrest's troops were stationed. The officers and men of the Huntsville company wore fine new uniforms, whereas the soldiers who had long been on the battlefields of the Confederacy were dressed in faded, worn uniforms. On the sleeves, collars and coat tails of the new cavalry troop were bits of brilliant yellow cloth. As the company rode past Company A, Will Arnett who was a great humorist, cried out in greeting "Yellerhammer, Yellerhammer, flicker, flicker!" This greeting brought a roar of laughter and from that moment the Huntsville soldiers were spoken of as the "yellowhammer company." The term quickly spread throughout the Confederate Army and all Alabama troops were referred to unofficially as the Yellowhammers.

When the Confederate Veterans in Alabama were organized they took pride in being referred to as the "Yellowhammers" and wore a yellowhammer feather in their caps or lapels during the reunions.

It was very gratifying to the old soldiers when the yellowhammer was adopted as the State bird. They said that the bird with its grey feathers and yellow patches with polka dots like bullet shots on its breast and a red bandana on his neck was a very proper selection as the State bird.

### STATE FISH

By house Bill 742, of the regular session of 1955, which became Act No. 564, approved September 9, 1955, the tarpon was designated as the official Salt Water Fish of Alabama.

### STATE MINERAL

The 1967 Session of the State Legislature passed Senate Bill 81, which became Act 503, adopting Red Iron Ore, with the scientific name of Hematite, and the chemical formula of  $Fe_2O_3$ , as the State Mineral.

### STATE EXECUTIVE MANSION

Until the purchase of the stately governor's mansion, the Chief Executive resided in a mansion which was purchased by the State for that purpose in 1911. That residence was erected in the City of Montgomery, at 702 S. Perry Street, in 1906 by Moses Sabel and cost the State \$46,500.00, including sundry furnishings. The State had never previously owned an official residence for the use of its Governor. A commission of seven members was provided in the Act authorizing the purchase of the mansion, including the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Director of the Department of Archives and History and three other citizens. The first to occupy the mansion was Governor Emmett O'Neal. He was succeeded by Governors Charles Henderson, Thomas E. Kilby, William W. Brandon, Bibb Graves, Benjamin M. Miller, Governor Graves again, Frank M. Dixon, Chauncey Sparks, James E. Folsom.

In October 1950, the State commission authorized to acquire land in proximity to the Capitol, consisting of Governor James E. Folsom, Attorney General Albert A. Carmichael and Supreme Court Justice Joel Brown, purchased from the heirs of the late General R. F. Ligon, his former home at 1108 S. Perry Street, only a few blocks away from the existing mansion. The purchase price was \$100,000.00, including some furnishings, but the final cost for renovating the property and obtaining additional furnishings totaled \$230,000.00, which was paid by the Capitol Building Commission and by an additional appropriation by the Legislature in June 1951. The new mansion is a very handsome building, in the Greek style with large columns at the front and very spacious inside with two pairs of winding stairs in the front hall leading to the floor above. At the

rear of the mansion there is a large and beautiful formal flower garden, one of the best landscaped in the city. It extends through the block to Court Street and is surrounded by a high ornamental wall.

Governor Folsom did not move into the new mansion as he preferred remaining where he had been during the first years of his term of office. The newly elected governor, Gordon Persons, and his family were the first to occupy the former Ligon home as a Governor's mansion, moving in on the day of his inauguration, January 15, 1951.

The old mansion was used as State offices until May 14, 1959, when it was sold to the Montgomery Academy.

## 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 Gockel 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 fatherland 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.

## ALABAMA

*By Miss Julia S. Tutwiler*

The music by Mrs. Edna Gockel Gussen, of Birmingham, was adopted by the State Federation of Music Clubs, and through their efforts the following House Joint Resolution 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 Gockel Gussen, of Birmingham, Alabama, of the words of the poem "Alabama," by Julia S. Tutwiler and make the same the State song of Alabama . 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 Tën-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 thy exhaustless mines,  
 Strong-armed miners—sturdy far-  
     mers;  
 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 has 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

The first Alabama law determining state holidays was carried over from the Mississippi Territorial acts. From time to time it has been amended, as may be traced through the Code of Alabama, adding additional observances. On September 12, 1969, the Legislature by Act 1103 revised the dates for observing the legally established holidays as follows:

### Sunday

Christmas Day (December 25)

New Year's Day (January 1)

Robert E. Lee's birthday (January 19)

George Washington's birthday (February 22)

Thomas Jefferson's birthday (April 13)

Mardi Gras (Tuesday before Ash Wednesday)

Jefferson Davis' birthday (June 3)

Fourth day of July

Labor Day (First Monday in September)

Columbus Day and Fraternal Day (October 12)

Armistice Day (November 11)

The day designated, by the Governor for public thanksgiving.

Of the above enumerated legal public holidays, Act 1103 directs that the following shall be observed on the days described below:

Robert E. Lee's birthday — the third Monday in January

George Washington's birthday — the third Monday in February

Confederate Memorial day — the fourth Monday in April

Jefferson Davis' birthday — the first Monday in June

Columbus Day and Fraternal Day — the second Monday in October

Armistice Day — the fourth Monday in October

### GOVERNORS 1798-1971

#### GOVERNORS OF MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY

Winthrop Sargent of Massachusetts	May 7, 1798
William Charles Cole Claiborne, of Tennessee	May 25, 1801
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 17, 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 .....	<i>6 months term</i> 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 .....	January 19, 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, 1942
James E. Folsom, of Cullman .....	January 20, 1947
Gordon Persons, of Montgomery .....	January 15, 1951

James E. Folsom, of Cullman	January 17, 1955
John M. Patterson, of Russell	January 19, 1959
George C. Wallace, of Barbour	January 14, 1963
Lurleen B. Wallace, of Tuscaloosa	January 16, 1967
Albert P. Brewer, of Morgan	May 7, 1968
George C. Wallace, of Barbour	January 18, 1971
Jere Beasley, of Barbour	June 5-July 7, 1972

\*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
Autauga	Nov. 21, 1818	Indian Name	Prattville
Baldwin	Dec. 21, 1809	Sen. Abraham Baldwin, of Ga.	Bay Minette
Barbour	Dec. 18, 1832	Gov. James Barbour, of Va.	Clayton
Bibb <sup>1</sup>	Feb. 7, 1818	Gov. William W. Bibb, of Ala.	Centreville
Blount	Feb. 6, 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 <sup>2</sup>	Dec. 18, 1832	Sen. 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 <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>4</sup>	Feb. 8, 1867	George and Levi Colbert	Tuscumbia
Conecuh	Feb. 13, 1818	Indian Name	Evergreen
Coosa	Dec. 18, 1832	Indian Name	Rockford
Covington <sup>5</sup>	Dec. 12, 1822	Gen. Leonard W. Covington, of Md.	Andalusia
Crenshaw	Nov. 30, 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 <sup>6</sup>	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 <sup>7</sup>	Dec. 13, 1819	Gen. Andrew Jackson, of Tenn. . . .	Scottsboro
Jefferson	Dec. 13, 1819	Pres. Thomas Jefferson, of Va. . . .	Birmingham
Lamar <sup>8</sup>	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	Sen. 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. 19, 1836	Judge John Marshall, of Va. . . . . . .	Guntersville
Mobile <sup>9</sup>	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 <sup>10</sup>	Feb. 6, 1818	Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Va. . . . . . .	Decatur
Perry	Dec. 13, 1819	Commodore O. H. Perry, of R. I. . . . .	Marion
Pickens	Dec. 20, 1820	Gen. Andrew Pickens, of S. C. . . . . .	Carrollton
Pike	Dec. 12, 1822	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. . . . .	Phenix 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. 6, 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 <sup>11</sup>	Feb. 12, 1850	Gov. J. A. Winston, of Ala. . . . . . .	Double Spgs.

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Abolished Nov. 29, 1867, by the Constitutional Convention (Acts, 1868, p. 163); reestablished Jan. 24, 1870, Proclamation Register—Acts, 1869-70, p. 6.

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

<sup>6</sup> 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.

- <sup>7</sup> "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.
- <sup>8</sup> 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.
- <sup>9</sup> Named for the town, river and bay. It is the "Mauvilla," or "Mobila" of the Spanish and the "Mobile" of the French.
- <sup>10</sup> Originally "Cotaco," of Indian origin; changed to present name June 14, 1821. Toulmin, p. 85.
- <sup>11</sup> Originally "Hancock," for Gen. John Hancock, of Mass.; changed to present name Jan. 22, 1858.—Acts, 1857-58, p. 327.